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Appendix

Lincoln and Grant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a group gathered at the Grant Memorial in front of the Capitol to commemorate the 145th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Robert J. Havlik, president of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, delivered the main address.

I was impressed both with the content of the speech and the impressiveness of Mr. Havlik's presentation.

I also want to pay tribute to Mrs. Anna Hauseman, who presided ably and effectively, as well as to the number of patriotic citizens who attended in spite of the inclement weather.

LINCOLN AND GRANT

We have congregated here at the site of the Grant Memorial to commemorate the 145th anniversary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant. As president of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, I have been asked to say a few words about the close bond between these two famous men.

Probably the best illustration of the respect these men had for each other is expressed in an exchange of letters between them a few days before General Grant began his great offensive against Lee.

President Lincoln wrote on April 30, 1864: "Not expecting to see you again before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way, my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know, or seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant; and, pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any constraints or restraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster, or the capture of our men in great numbers, shall be avoided, I know these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there is anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it.

"And now with a brave army, and a just cause, may God sustain you."

Grant replied: "Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future, and satisfaction with the past, in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It will be my earnest endeavor that you and the country, shall not be disappointed.

"From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country, to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, have never expressed or implied a complaint, against the administration, or the Secretary of War, for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to me my duty. Indeed since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility, and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire, and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you."

The lesson to be learned from the Lincoln-Grant relationship is the lesson of trust between persons who love America and who are concerned about what we do and what we are. Our problem today it not that we have no faith, but we seem reluctant to put our trust in one another. Lincoln had faith in the ultimate goal of Union and he put his trust in Grant.

In the same way Grant put his trust in Lincoln, who held in his hands the power to re-unite America.

May we learn as they learned that when one is willing to lead, and the other to show what is to be done, it is possible to know God's will and to be partners with Him in doing what is right.

Thank you.

Prize Winning Essay by Larry R. Brooks, 4-H Club Member From Oklahoma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, Mr. Larry R. Brooks, a young constituent of mine from Edmond, Okla., who is representing the State of Oklahoma at the national 4-H conference in Washington this week, has written an outstanding essay entitled "What I Have Done and Learned in 4-H Club Work." Mr. Brooks tells of a number of wonderful experiences he has had through participation in the many worthwhile activities of 4-H Club work.

In order that each Senator may have an opportunity to read this excellent statement, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHAT I HAVE DONE AND LEARNED IN 4-H CLUB WORK

(By Larry R. Brooks, Edmond, Okla.)

The challenge 4-H has presented during my years of club work has been great for both me and my family. This is one of the most worthwhile aspects of 4-H—the family working together to achieve worthy goals.

A lesson can be learned from every project and activity carried to completion. If there's any one lesson 4-H teaches, it is to complete any task begun. It is necessary to plan ahead in 4-H Club work in order to receive the greatest benefit from all activities. When one takes the time to plan ahead, he usually makes an effort to perform well in all areas of the plans made. This aspect of 4-H training has helped me to establish good study habits and to assume community and church responsibilities more effectively.

Since nearly all 4-H Club work involves group activity, this has been valuable training in learning how to plan, work and play with other people. After all, this is what life is all about—successfully living in a world of people—and I'm grateful to 4-H Club work for helping me learn this lesson early.

The leadership training 4-H affords has taught me to assume increased responsibility with age. The leadership and inspiration given me as a younger member gave me the desire to be a Junior Leader. The leadership developed through holding various club and county offices will be useful during my adult life.

One of the greatest opportunities 4-H Club work affords is to be of assistance to others, particularly younger club members and the community. Safety, health, and citizenship are all projects and activities through which service can be rendered to others. Our club has emphasized safety by tagging Christmas trees with safety tags; conducting hazard hunts and home safety checks; encouraging children to enroll in the bicycle safety course; promoting traffic safety through conducting a community safety program; operating a highway rest stop; promoting the Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem by presenting four to area dairy farmers; picking up bottles and cans from highways right-of-way; and promoting a trajffic film at the State Fair. Our club also sponsored an "Anti-Litter Campaign" and installed litter barrels on a main traffic artery in the community. For these efforts last year our club received State and county awards for health and safety work. It was also named the outstanding club in the county.

Helping to promote the 4-H story to the public has been an interest of mine, also. I have made booths for our community at local achievement days, served as a county leader in the Penn Square Fall Festival, participated in the County Foreign Exchange Project, supervised "window exhibits" in local stores and school showcases during National 4-H Club Week, made traffic and farm machinery safety posters for National Farm Safety Week, and written a series of "Safety First" articles. I worked with the mayor of Edmond to carry out my suggestion that the first day of the 1966 National 4-H Club Week be proclaimed as "Safe Driving Day" in Edmond. This proved to be an effective way to enlarge the 4-H image and tell the 4-H story to the community.

Various State events and several State projects have provided ways for me to serve my State 4-H Program. One group activity which has been particularly satisfying to me is the Automotive Care and Safety Project. Through this group effort to promote traffic safety and better car care has come to the realization that the real key to automotive safety is the individual—each must accept a personal responsibility for accident prevention and consistently set the example of safe practices in driving and handling a car. One of our most exciting and worthwhile undertakings as a group was to conduct a Labor Day Rest Step on an Interstate highway in our area. Comments of those who stopped to refresh were complimentary of our efforts. One motorist states that we had the only 4-H Rest Stop between Dallas, Texas, and York, Nebraska.

Since the day the highway patrol licensed me to drive on public streets and highways, it has been my earnest desire to be the safest possible driver. My time and energy were put to work to help reduce traffic hazards and aid in traffic safety education. Among other things, I planned and moderated a panel of traffic safety experts at a community family night sponsored by the Edmond Extension Homemakers. The panelists included a traffic policeman from Edmond, a traffic claims adjuster for an insurance company, and two county 4–H automotive leaders.

Another real concern along this line is the hazard created by slow moving vehicles. The new nationally accepted Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem was boosted in four TV taped spot announcements which I made for Channel 9, KWTV. Also, I distributed a supply of SMV brochures to local feed stores, where area farmers could take one as they purchased feed supplies. In this effort the Oklahoma Farm Bureau Safety Director worked closely with me.

A few years ago the Edmond City Limits were to the north of our acreage; today, however, schools (including a college), churches, and new housing developments completely surround our home, adding greatly to the traffic congestion. Because of this, and as the result of a survey of blind intersections in areas around Edmond, it was at my suggestion that the County Commissioner erected two school bus safety signs at strategic points and has under consideration the erection of a "Slow" sign at a dangerous approach to a bridge west of Edmond. These many safety activities have helped me realize the interdependence of many different agencies working together to promote safety.

At the State Fair I set up a booth and sponsored the showing of a 12-minute traffic safety film, "Before It's Too Late." This activity proved to be very worthwhile, from the standpoint of the impression made on the general public regarding the interst 4–H Club members are taking in the mounting traffic toll.

Leading up to the Fourth of July holiday my series of newspaper articles on traffic safety were published in the local paper, and I made five taped radio spot announcements—providing copies to 13 local and area radio stations. These were played approximately 450 times, and we like to think that these helped reduce the fatality toll in Oklahoma over the Independence Day holiday.

During the summer months, the Edmond Police Department holds a Bicycle Safety Course for boys and girls. I worked with the Police Department in enrolling youngsters and personally signed up 27, after making the rounds of the swimming pools and ball fields.

Too numerous to mention are the many joys and satisfactions experienced in 4–H. It was a great thrill, for example, to be named junior winner of the Farm Bureau Safety Speech Contest one year, then the next year be named the senior winner of this same award. I saw the fulfillment of an eight-year dream by being named first place winner in the State public speaking contest.

I have realized equal satisfaction in seeing younger members I have helped excel in demonstrations and speeches. Two younger boys I assisted on their safety demonstration won the county contest and were named first in the State at Round-Up.

Another area of personal satisfaction has been the making of trips with 4–H groups, such as state Round-Up, State Club Congress, the National 4–H Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D.C., and National 4–H Club Congress in Chicago, Illinois. One of the best features of these trips is the making of many new friends, both statewide and nationwide.

The exchange of ideas has taught me to respect the opinions of others. Also, making these trips has inspired me to do my very best in my 4–H Club work, and to inspire younger members to do their best.

In life, as in 4–H Club work, difficulties present themselves along the way. One of the great assets of 4–H club work is the training given in overcoming obstacles. In my beginning speeches, there was a natural shyness and reluctance to appear before groups. Through much practice (even before a mirror), hard work, three years of school speech and debate training, plus lively 4–H competition, this area of 4–H Club work has become both satisfying and rewarding to me.

Our entire family has benefitted from my enrolling in health each year. During these eight years, my health, my family's health, and community health conditions have been given high priority on my list of 4–H activities. By keeping the 4–H Health Score Sheet, my foods have been chosen more wisely and my meals have been well-balanced. Participating in the Personality Improvement Program has made it easier to meet and get along with people, and, in short, to enjoy life to the fullest.

There is no end to the number of better ways learned in 4–H Club training which we have used in our home. Learning better safety methods has reduced the number of hazards in our home. My parents have been a great inspiration and have assisted in my automotive safety projects—through which they have come to the realization of the importance of seat belts.

My parents helped me select 4–H projects which fit well in our home situation. These projects and activities have been an integral part of our home life. My parents helped me by financing my first 4–H projects; as I made a profit from my projects, I was soon able to pay them back.

Of lasting value to me will be my experience in both winning and losing, and in giving speeches and demonstrations. Working with fellow club members has helped me become a more useful citizen. Training received in parliamentary procedure and group activity will be of value to me as an adult. Experiences in my safety, public speaking, and citizenship projects and activities have instilled in me a continuing interest in community, State and national safety and citizenship programs.

There is a sense of pride in belonging to an organization which propagates the American way of life, and draws its members from youth you have a desire to promote the highest ideals and constructive use of leisure time. Through no other means would it have been possible for me to have been of service in so many areas of everyday living. It will be my goal to assist others in the same measure as my parents, leaders, and Extension workers have assisted me.

Governor Kerner, of Illinois, Meets an Old Comrade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, how Governor Kerner, of Illinois, and General Westmoreland, Commander of the American forces in Vietnam, fought together in Africa and Sicily in World War II and were promoted to the rank of major the same day is interestingly told by Philip Warden, well-known Washington correspondent, in the Chicago Tribune of April 30, 1967. By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include Mr. Warden's article:

KERNER MEETS A COMRADE OF WORLD WAR II

(By Philip Warden)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Gov. Kerner had a special reason for coming to Washington to hear Gen. William C. Westmoreland address a joint session of Congress yesterday, it was disclosed today.

"I served as Westy's executive officer in the 34th field artillery from the spring of 1942 until October or November of 1944," Kerner said in an interview.

In that period the two men directed forces engaged in some of the roughest fighting of World War II in Africa and Sicily, Kerner disclosed.

BOTH BECOME MAJORS

Both Kerner and Westmoreland were promoted to major the same day. From then until Kerner came back to the states from the war in Europe, the two were never separated.

They talked over their war experiences together at a private session here Thursday. Kerner is a retired brigadier general who holds the rank of major general in the Illinois national guard, and Westmoreland is the leader of American forces in Vietnam.

Kerner described Westmoreland as an inspired leader who is "morally honest, has a great sense of integrity, and who is completely devoted to his men."

He emphasized that two of Westmoreland's best attributes were his great imagination and his ingenuity.

LAND IS FLAT, UNPROTECTED

He recalled the time they took over from a completely decimated British army unit at Kasserine pass in Tunisia. Westmoreland's guns had no protection, Kerner said, for the land was as flat and barren as the top of a billiard table.

Instead of "going by the book" and placing his 155 mm. howitzers every 120 yards, Westmoreland spread them out, Kerner said.

"With a much wider front, one gun itself no longer was a good target for the enemy," Kerner said.

Westmoreland learned that the Germans had a unit within the extreme range of his guns. He learned what time the Germans gathered for mess and what time they returned to their foxholes. So he mixed his shots, firing first high explosives to drive them into the foxholes, then white phosphorous shells to disperse them.

MIXED GERMANS

"That mixture caused great consternation among the Germans for a while," Kerner said.

From the training camps to the battlefields, Westmoreland did everything himself he asked of his men, Kerner said.

"We led the entire battalion over the obstacle course," he recalled.

A Renewed Pledge of Allegiance to God, Family, Country, and Duty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MILTON R. YOUNG

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I have always felt that the vast majority of the people of the United States totally disagree with the small minority making headlines day after day, and receiving a tremendous amount of publicity by burning draft cards, defying law and order, and even desecrating the American flag. It is refreshing to me to see a group of young people speak up against this.

One such group was composed of the delegates to the Minnesota-Dakotas district convention of Key Club International. At their convention in Willmar, Minn., on April 15, they unanimously adopted a strong resolution pledging and renewing their allegiance to God, family, country, and duty.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the resolution be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A Resolution of Key Club International, Minnesota-Dakotas District

Whereas, the United States of America is the only nation in all of history to be created solely for the glory of God and freedom of man; and,

Whereas, it has forever been the privilege and duty of every American citizen to earn, extend and protect individual liberty to the end that we now enjoy its divine blessings; and,

Whereas, there are militant forces in our land who lift up violence, dishonesty, treason and brutality as though these were suddenly the new gods of our people; and,

Whereas, rebels in our midst make idols of filth on film, page and sound-track and some of America's young sing songs of ridicule while cynics join the chorus; and,

Whereas, those who send American blood donations to the Viet Cong, burn their draft cards, abandon this sacred soil to escape duty, demonstrate against our defense of liberty and scream defiance at law and order, are vastly more publicized than those responsible youths who are a majority in facor of honor and dignity.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the delegates to the 14th Annual Convention of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of Key Club International, do pledge and renew our allegiance to God, family, country and duty; and,

Be it further resolved that we affirm our quiet and firm determination to discourage, disuade and deny those who seek to divide us in our march toward freedom; and,

Be it finally resolved that we call upon all American citizens to restore order, honor, peace, protect liberty, and stand worthy of all that God, sacrifice and earnest devotion have given into our care and keeping in this glorious but challenging age.

Upward Bound: A Constructive Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, in the October 6, 1966, issue of the Reporter, an article entitled "Upward Bound: A Summer Romance?" written by Mark Levy, voiced rather serious doubts and criticism regarding the Upward Bound program. This is decidely opposite to the reports that I have received, and I desire to set the record straight, at least insofar as I have personal knowledge.

Many students from my district are involved in the Upward Bound project of the University of California at Los Angeles. In a letter to me at the conclusion of the summer project, the assistant director wrote as follows:

> You may be interested to know that by almost every measure the summer phase of our program was a success: for example, our seniors are now seeking admission to college throughout the nation; some of our most challenging "problem" students appear to be very much involved with self-evaluation and a reassessment of their future directions. Indeed, after a careful analysis of student and faculty responses to our project evaluation questionnaire, we feel fortunate to be able to conclude that our summer program touched upon the lives of everyone involved in a most positive manner.

I request permission to insert Mr. Levy's article, followed by an outline of the followup phase of the UCLA program which was initiated in October 1966. I believe that it provides a positive answer to some of the major criticisms about Upward Bound programs as detailed in the Levy article.

The article and program follow:

Upward Bound: A Summer Romance?

(By Mark Levy)

More than twenty thousand teenagers, impoverished both financially and culturally, recently completed a two-month flirtation with higher education on 223 campuses ranging from Southwest Texas State to Harvard. They participated in the first full summer program of Upward Bound, a $27.7-million-a-year anti-poverty program that sends underachieving high-school students to colleges for two or three summers of remedial tutoring. The goal, according to the Office of Economic Opportunity, is to "increase a youngster's promise for acceptance and success" in college. But now that the students have returned to the same inadequate schools and backgrounds that have kept them in intellectual poverty for years, the Upward Bound experience may have become, as one Midwestern poverty official has said, only "a little taste of honey . . . taken away when the summer is over."

The students selected for Upward Bound come from environments that normally would preclude thoughts of college. Yolanda, who lives in a migrant labor camp in Oregon, is nineteen years old but has never attended high school. Jimmy, who grew up in the Negro slums of Detroit, has been in juvenile court three times—twice for running away from home and once for stabbing his mother's boy friend. A few of the participants are American Indians; others are from the hills of eastern Kentucky or the streets of Harlem. They share two characteristics. All come from families whose annual income is below the poverty line—$1,080 to $4,135, according to the size and place of residence of the family. And all have poor scholastic records; most failed several subjects last year, and few of them score well on the usual battery of mass-administered school intelligence tests. Nevertheless, they are thought to have a potential far above their past levels of intellectual achievement. That potential often is measured only by the intuition of a teacher, a social worker, a probation officer, or a minister. Upward Bound's success depends, to a large extent, on the finding of dormant talents.

With only one full summer session completed, it is much too early to know how effective Upward Bound will be, but the program has already stirred a controversy. Its director, Dr. Richard T. Frost, citing what appeared to be impressive results from a 1965 pilot program, has great hopes that the experience will stimulate at least half the underachievers to realize their fullest capacities and become college students.

However, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, the social psychologist, is less optimistic: "Until it is demonstrated otherwise, I must believe that only the very smallest minority of youths in Upward Bound will be substantially benefited," he told me. One local Upward Bound director went even further in his criticism. "Frankly," he said, "I woud be surprised if more than a half dozen of our seventy-five kids even tried to go on to college. Few of them have any special talents and most just don't have the I.Q., however you measure it. We may be perpetrating a colossal fraud on them by making them believe they are college material."

Upward Bound recruiters had to deal with other kinds of criticism. Conservative local school officials often were reluctant to cooperate. The director of the project at the State University of New York's Stony Brook campus on Long Island, A. William Godfrey, said this was true in the well-to-do suburbs of Suffolk County. "Most people here prefer not to acknowlege the existence of poverty," Godfrey said. "Some high-school officials told us that none of their students were poor enough to qualify. That's rather discouraging when I know several of their students do qualify and need our help."

In Chicago, an Upward Bound director had to appeal to the city superintendent of schools for permission to enroll a certain Negro girl in the program because her high-school principal had demanded that she attend the overcrowded regular summer school as punishment for an infraction of school discipline. The director finally was allowed to place her in Upward Bound's superior remedial classes.

Southern Upward Bound centers faced special difficulties. Not one white youth was recruited in Alabama or Mississippi. The resulting all-Negro classes violated the program's guidelines, which state unequivocally, "No factor is more detrimental to the achievement of the goals of Upward Bound than segregated education." Dr. Frost gave me an explanation for Upward Bound's breach of its own rules: "In those two states only Negro colleges applied for Upward Bound funds.

"Even if local officials had sanctioned our program, I doubt that white youths would have been able to overcome their dual prejudice against attending a Negro college and living in an integrated dormitory. We thought it was best to go ahead with the de facto segregated situation." In Georgia, difficulty in staffing one center arose when a local superintendent threatened two white teachers with dismissal if they participated in the summer program. The teachers, dedicated to desegregation, were threatened with the loss of their jobs or transfer to all-Negro schools in the fall. Although the prospect of transferral did not bother them, the job threat was a more serious matter. They were allowed to teach, however, after Upward Bound officials negotiated with the local school board.

TARGET OF EXTREMISTS

Upward Bound was a target for political extremists in some areas. The recorded telephone voice of the radical Right, Let Freedom Ring, attacked the project in Pennsylvania and North Carolina as "a cynical use of poor persons for political and revolutionary purposes." Radio Station KRUX in Phoenix blasted Upward Bound as "a costly example of the arrogant manner in which the bureaucrats throw away the taxpayer's money," while WBML in Georgia hinted of promiscuity: "boys and girls were living in one dormitory." Crosses were burned twice in front of the dormitory where an integrated Upward Bound group was housed at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana.

At San Francisco State College the latent racial antagonisms of the students broke out in fist fights after several weeks of agitation on the campus by members of the nationalist Black Students Union. Angered by a petty incident in the dormitory and excited by a Black Nationalist lecturer who spoke at the invitation of Upward Bound officials, three Negro girls assaulted a group of white girls. After the fight was stopped, the program's staff asked the students in their assembly to devise a punishment for the girls. By a small majority, the youths voted for expulsion. To prevent further violence, several social workers and a detective from the Human Relations Squad of the San Francisco Police had to be brought to live in the dormitory with the students. The seemingly imperturbable Dr. Frost's bland comment was: "We expected that the outside world would intrude into our campuses. Trouble shows only that we have imported the poverty culture with all its problems onto the campus."

While the teen-age products of the "poverty culture" were on the campus, Upward Bound tried to remedy their academic deficiencies. Because the national administrators were anxious to get the programs under way and because methods for teaching the culturally disadvantaged are still the subject of heated academic debate, the form of this remedial work was allowed to vary from program to program. The national office did not prescribe a list of subjects to be taught, merely suggesting that the end product should be the development in the teen-agers of "critical thinking," "effective expression," and "positive attitudes toward learning." To a large extent, the course work depended on the philosophy and goals of the staffs. For example, the program at Columbia University, locally called Double Discovery, required students to attend a rigorous daily schedule of classes taught by high-school teachers from the New York City schools. The classes were accredited by the city's school system, and students passing Double Discovery's courses received full credit in English, mathematics, and science. In contrast, the directors of Upward Bound at Trenton State College in New Jersey, heeding the social-work dictum "Make it relevant to their experience," allowed the students to determine the course content. After two weeks with the three Rs, they decided to produce a poverty-war version of a Broadway musical.

Since traditional education has failed the youngsters in Upward Bound, the program encouraged experimentation—sometimes of a sort guaranteed to arouse its critics. For example, the Mendelian theory of genetics was introduced to one group via a discussion of this question: "If all the people in the United States married randomly and had children, what color would Americans be in three generations?" Social-studies teachers often took the daily newspaper as their text, and a review of current events sometimes became a criticism of social ills. "Maybe our discussion will help these kids realize that although society needs rules, not all of those rules are just," one young instructor said. "I hope that my students will come to understand that when the cops give them a rough time something can be done about it. Maybe they'll learn that unjust laws don't have to be obeyed but can be changed."

Next summer, the course work may be more uniform. The Office of Economic Opportunity will be holding regional evaluation meetings this month, and Syracuse University has been given a contract to assess the effectiveness of the various approaches. Stricter guidelines are expected to be the result.

MODELS OF SUCCESS

College students were an important element in the program. They shared teaching assignments with professors and lived in the dormitories as counselors, taking responsibility for small groups of Upward Bounders. It was also hoped that they would serve as models of success, even though few of last summer's counselors came from impoverished homes, and programs with large numbers of Negroes often lacked Negro counselors. One New York State director whose group was more than half Negro said: "We tried to get Negro counselors, but our school doesn't have too many Negro students to begin with. Thank God we were able to get at least one!"

When classes were not in session, a variety of other activities were planned—intramural sports, field trips, movies, and swimming. Even so, many of the youths often grew restless in the strange middle-class surroundings of the colleges. One boy wrote: "In rocking moods I watch the halls. As I turn into the lounge, records blasting, rock my ears. I see cigarets lighting the sound. People talking without stop and I see the people dashing all witch way. And I walk into my room and hit the sack."

In these slack periods the counselors attempted their most difficult job—getting through to the kids. As one experienced worker said: "They have never had a teacher who took the time to listen to their questions and give them good answers. They have been treated as if they couldn't learn, and so they haven't." One fairly reliable method was to encourage the teen-agers to complain about shortcomings of the program. Their complaints, voiced through student councils, student newspapers, or talks with counselors, were taken seriously as a policymaking guide by the staff. "Our kids never had a say in making the rules before," the counselor said. "It was a new experience and they liked it."

But Dr. Kenneth Clark, who is noted for his study of the effects of racial segregation, told me: "Fifteen years of being told that they are poor and uneducable damages these kids. The psychological scars they carry are very deep." It was for this reason that he was skeptical about Upward Bound's chances of success. He said the program was "rather analogous to a summer romance—full of intense emotion, but you're lucky if you remember her name at the end of the summer."

To keep the fires going, Upward Bound will not be entirely inactive during the winter. Only the students at Columbia's Double Discovery program, however, are continuing to attend full-time special classes taught by the summer staff. Elsewhere, the "taste of honey" has been replaced by the familiar overcrowded classes and overburdened teachers. On paper, the winter schedule of Upward Bound is to include a number of contacts between the teen-agers and their college-student counselors. In practice, these contacts may be few. As one project director explained: "Staging a summer program on the campus was relatively easy because our teachers, counselors, and administrators were free from the pressure of the academic year, and the kids were housed on our campus. I'm not sure that during the winter we're going to have the time to travel to the various schools to meet with the students."

Despite the predictions of critics such as Dr. Clark, the Office of Economic Opportunity expects seventy-five per cent of last summer's students to return for campus work next summer. That is to be followed by a second winter of student-counselor contacts and a final summer's encampment. In 1969, many of the Upward Bound students now in the tenth grade will graduate from high school and be ready for college.

But what is the likelihood that they actually will be stimulated to seek education beyond high school? The results of the 1965 pilot project at 18 colleges have encouraged OEO to believe that the success could be striking. In a pamphlet designed to explain the program to parents, OEO said: "Out of a total of 2,061 students enrolled in the first experimental Upward Bound programs in the summer of 1965, 1,994 are now on their way out of poverty through education." A spokesman for Upward Bound said this meant that those students are either now in college (the pilot project had more 12th-graders than the current program, which sought mainly sophomores and juniors) or have remained in high school and plan to attend college. At the 97 per cent "success" rate of the pilot programs, more than 19,000 of the 20,000 students now in the program would be truly upward bound, a figure that not even Dr. Frost takes seriously. "I will be satisfied if half the kids make it," he said. "That would be quite an improvement when you realize that today only 8 per cent of the kids living in poverty go on after high school."

Whatever the percentage, those 1969 Upward Bound graduates who do decide to enter college will not find the doors wide open to them. Competition for admission will be stiffer than ever by then, when more than 7 million students are expected to be enrolled. Only one school, the City University of New York, has officially promised to admit local Upward Bound graduates. While several other universities have made promises of favorable consideration, admissions officers still place a premium on youths from conventional college-preparatory backgrounds. President John S. Toll of Stony Brook put it to me this way: "We are under tremendous political pressure regarding admissions, particularly since we rejected state scholarship winners because we don't have room. There will be only a very few places for youngsters whose records are as poor as those of the students in Upward Bound. I'm sorry, but we won't be able to take too many chances." It seems quite possible that those faithful suitors who carry the romance with higher education through three summers may be rejected in the end.

Upward Bound has definite limitations. To many, its goal will always seem absurb. Others, like Dr. Clark, may consider the goal admirable but the methods inadequate. Congress, too, will have to be convinced. Upward Bound is a part of the Community Action Program, whose financial future is currently up for debate in a House made restive and unpredictable by the fast-approaching November elections.

FOLLOWUP PHASE UPWARD BOUND PROJECT OF UCLA 1966–67

INTRODUCTION

The 1966–1967 phase of the followup Upward Bound Project is comprehensive and maintains the emphasis, tone, and general frame of reference established with the Upward Bound students during the residential summer program conducted at the Los Angeles, campus. The followup program outlined below provides a positive answer to some of the major criticisms about the Upward Bound followup programs as "exemplified in the article by Mark Levy, "Upward Bound: A Summer Romance?" *The Reporter*, 6 October, 1966: 41–43. The UCLA Upward Bound Followup provides for continued meaningful practical assistance during the academic year for the students.

OVERVIEW

Students will be picked up at Roosevelt High School, in the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles, and David Starr Jordan High School, in the Watts area of Los Angeles, every Saturday for 28 Saturdays and brought to the UCLA campus by bus for a program of tutoring, counseling, discussion and recreation.

Tutoring

Individual student needs have been the first consideration in the arrangement of the tutorial schedule. Tutoring is provided in subjects which the student is currently studying in school. The tutoring groups are comprised of two or three persons except in instances when individual tutoring has been considered necessary. As we feel that good language skills are essential to any college student, we have put extra emphasis on tutoring in English. We believe that this sort of grouping is a must if we are to provide positive assistance with a minimum number of sessions and staff. Tutoring is available in the following subjects: algebra, biology, chemistry, English composition and grammar, English literature, French, geometry, history, physics, Spanish, and trigonometry.

Two typical student schedules follow:

Type A

9:00 a.m.: Arrive at UCLA Campus.

9:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.: Morning snack.

9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.: Tutorial (English).

10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.: Tutorial (Math).

11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.: Group Counseling Session.

12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.: Lunch.

1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.: Tutorial (Chemistry).

2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.: Free.

3:30 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.: Modern Dance.

4:55 p.m.: Departure.

Type B

9:00 a.m.: Arrive at UCLA Campus.

9:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.: Morning Snack.

9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.: Tutorial (History).

10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.: Individual Counseling.

11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.: Tutorial (Physics).

12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.: Lunch.

1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.: Tutorial (English).

2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.: Free (Voluntarily taking typing).

3:30 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.: Archery.

4:55 p.m.: Departure.

Counseling

Non-directive group counseling will be conducted. Individual counseling has already been initiated with eight students felt to be in need of such services. Arrangements are currently being completed for volunteer services by an adolescent psychiatrist. Counseling services will be undertaken by the project when such services appear to be needed, and when, in the opinion of the Director, the project has a possibility of providing assistance in keeping with the student's needs.

College and vocational guidance

Students will be individually advised concerning their college plans. Each student of the senior year class will be individually assisted in selecting and applying for admission and financial assistance for college. The project will coordinate its activities in this area of advisement with the student scholarship coordinators at the respective schools. We will also continue the program of vocational guidance which began during the summer residential program. The project provides students with materials explaining occupational opportunities and the general directions of the nation's manpower needs. We will also have many volunteer speakers come in to talk with a few students about their job fields.

Medical and dental care

The continuing medical and dental needs of the students will be met. Some dental work initiated during the summer session has been completed. The summer medical and dental work was a major contribution to student health.

Student support

The follow-up program will continue certain items of student support initiated during the summer residential program. The students will receive a stipend of $5.00 per Saturday. The stipend is not considered to be payment for participation in the project. Indeed, it is our overwhelming opinion that the large majority of the students would participate in the follow-up program even if we did not offer a stipend. However, the Project is aware of some students who have acute financial needs who, through their participation in the program, are not able to work on a Saturday job that might bring them meaningful income. It has come to our attention, for example, that many rising seniors in our program will have to earn the money they need or may want in order to purchase class rings, yearbooks, graduation fees, etc. The $5.00 stipend will ease the financial hardship which some Upward Bound students would encounter as a result of their participation on Saturdays.

A major area of student support which also relates to health and welfare is the morning snack and hot noon-day meal. The early morning snack will be provided because it has been determined that the large majority of students do not even have the breakfast meal available to them. The noon-day meal serves as both an education and social function since the staff dines with the students and there is a lively exchange of conversation. Many students learned through the meal time experience during the summer to use the meal hour as a time for conversation, good fellowship, and discussion. It has been observed that many of the students do not have the opportunity in the home to dine as a family unit and often meal hours are unscheduled and almost an individual responsibility.

Field trips

Students will participate in field trips scheduled for one Sunday each month. (A total of eight field trips). These field trips will include educational and cultural events in the general Los Angeles area as well as the broad educational and cultural schedule of the University. Certain field trips will be required. For example, students will be required to participate in field trips to colleges of the Southern California area for which there is the possibility of admission for Upward Bound students. (The project is already scheduled to visit Cal-Western University and the University of Redlands, where Redlands University's Upward Bound students will join our group in a discussion of the philosophy and educational aims of the school). The field trips for the first three months have been tentatively planned and are outlined in the attached information. UCLA provides the project many complimentary tickets to cultural events on campus. Attendance at these events is optional since often it involves attendance during a week-day evening. For optional field trips, the Upward Bound staff members volunteer their time to bring the students to the UCLA concerts, plays, recitals, etc.

The staff people provide the transportation and are responsible for the students. Needless to say, student-staff rapport is enhanced by this volunteer staff effort.

Recreation and athletics

An extensive athletic and recreational program will be offered. The activities would allow for the development of individual recreational skills which could be maintained throughout life and, in fact, become the basis for an avocation. The constructive and meaningful use of leisure time can be encouraged by the implementation of our athletic and recreational program which will offer *instruction* in the following: Tennis, golf, swimming, modern dance, fencing, judo, wrestling, boxing, archery, arts and crafts.

The athletic and recreational activities were selected on the basis of student interests and requests. Every attempt has been made to offer athletic or recreational activities which are either not available to the students as a part of their public school athletic or recreational program, or for which there are no facilities in the students' residential communities. Instructors for all these activities are volunteers.

Philadelphia Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, recently Philadelphia learned that it would not be selected as the site for the Federal Government's multimillion-dollar east coast oceanographic laboratory. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin greeted the announcement with a thoughtful editorial analyzing the city's successes and failures in attempting to compete in the selection process for important Federal projects. A number of cities face similar problems, and I believe there may be widespread interest in this editorial entitled "Overcoming the Philadelphia Lag." Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OVERCOMING THE PHILADELPHIA LAG

Miami, not Philadelphia, has been selected as the site of the federal government's multimillion dollar East Coast oceanographic laboratory. There is no use in grabbing the crying towel; many other communities which sought the research facility were disappointed, too. Even had local advantages been better marshaled and more persuasively presented, the reasons assigned for choosing the Florida location might have prevailed.

What must be of pressing concern to Philadelphia is not the loss of any one research facility but the consistency with which the city has lost out in the selection process for a series of important federal projects. We are not "cutting the mustard" in research and development as a major cure for economic standstill, a stimulator of new industry and more jobs.

This is not to say that the problem has gone unrecognized or that there have been no advances. The city has vast resources in terms of educational facilities, scientific and engineering personnel, it is noted as a center for basic medical research; has a research potential in containing 20% of the nation's pharmaceutical production.

The city's cultural attractions are, or should be, a lure to people of talent. At one recent time, at least, Philadelphia had a unique distinction among American cities for the vigor and imagination with which it was undertaking to make a modern metropolis a more livable, viable and beautiful place.

A number of initiatives have been taken here to cater to science-based industry. For example, area universities have bolstered science and engineering graduate programs; they have worked together on the vital (though still lagging) University City Science Center. The banking community has moved to back capital-seeking brainpower with money through the Southeastern Pennsylvania Development Fund.

Philadelphia has shown increasing awareness, in short, of the need to improve Philadelphia's status as a focal point for growth-bringing research and development by creating rapport between higher education science and business. This has been spelled out repeatedly by those who have studied the area's economy.

Yet, as the bypassing of Greater Philadelphia of a succession of federal R & D plums indicates, there is a missing ingredient. The Philadelphia lag in this, as in other problem areas, can be attributed most significantly to a loss of political leadership, eroded initiative, blurred focus.

The business and civic leadership, while a very potent potential force with a growing record of effectiveness, does not always work in tandem.

It has often been not only a case of too little too late but also a failure to exploit the good features that we already have.

University of Oklahoma Students Overwhelmingly Say "No Withdrawal From Vietnam"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in recent days much publicity has been given to a number of so-called peace demonstrations and criticism of policies of the U.S. Government in Vietnam and southeast Asia.

Most, if not all of us in this body, Mr. Speaker, have felt and known that these demonstrators were not representative of American young people and American college youth. A recent poll on the campus of the University of Oklahoma demonstrates once again the rightness of this belief.

A survey on the Vietnam policy was conducted on the University of Oklahoma campus by the student house of representatives and upperclassmen's honors residents. Some 2,881 students participated in the survey and withdrawal from Vietnam was overwhelmingly rejected by 2,629 of those students. Students at the University of Oklahoma emphatically reject the much-publicized withdrawal view of small, insignificant minority groups on campuses across the Nation. I applaud the students of the University of Oklahoma for their willingness to stand up and be counted on this vital question.

Under unanimous consent I include in the RECORD at this point a newspaper item on the Vietnam survey which was published in the Oklahoma Daily, Norman, Okla., on April 20, 1967, and a letter concerning it from Mr. Richard Hall, organization chairman of the Vietnam policy survey of the University of Oklahoma:

VIETNAM SURVEY COMPLETED: STUDENTS OVERWHELMINGLY SAY "NO WITHDRAWAL"

(By Richard Hall)

Withdrawal from Vietnam either with or without negotiations was overwhelmingly rejected by 2,629 of the 2,881 students who participated in the recent Vietnam survey on campus. The survey, sponsored by the Student House of Representatives and upperclass men's honors residents, was completed Tuesday afternoon with final compilation of results on IBM card sorters.

The results of the survey followed two months of preparation of questions, finding sponsors, printing of forms, distribution, and manning of the questionnaire booth and transferring of the information to data processing cards.

On related questions not dealing with actual withdrawal, students generally were not as strikingly divided. In most cases, however, there was a definite trend towards increasing the war effort. In addition, men and women agree in about the same percentage on all questions. A total of 1,789 men responded and 1,092 girls turned in the questionnaires.

The greatest spread in response on questions other than withdrawal was on the first question dealing with U.S. presence in Vietnam. Seven out of ten respondents believe that we should be in Vietnam. Eighteen percent said we should not be in Vietnam, and 13 percent were undecided.

Questions 2 and 3, dealing with limited warfare and escalation, were clearly divided between the "Yes" and "No" replies, but there were large numbers of "undecided" answers which could have brought the results closer together.

On the question of withdrawal, 91 percent voted negatively on withdrawal without negotiations. Three percent said we should withdraw without negotiations, and 5 percent were undecided.

On withdrawing with negotiations, 31 percent answered yes, 52 percent no, and 17 percent were undecided.

Subtotals for the various age groups, Greek affiliation, marital status and veteran status were compiled but not totalled.

The survey, which was the first conducted by the SH of R, was organized for one main purpose. That purpose was to either confirm or deny the much-publicized withdrawal view of small campus minority groups. The results clearly refuted the withdrawal view.

Approximately 8,000 surveys were distributed by the Student House, IFC, and Panhellenic and to off campus students through a booth in the Union. Only about 2,900 of the 8,000 were returned, but the survey was closed with this number of questionnaires because it was realized that full response would be very difficult. Many of the surveys have been filled out but remain in the Greek or Independent houses.

In charge of compiling the results of the survey was Steve Doughty, Altus sophomore and computer math major. He was assisted by other members of the upperclass men's honors housing residents. After the cards were punched they were run through card sorters to eliminate any duplicate ID numbers, and then rerun to add up the results. Compilation took about 2 days.

Approximately 100 of the surveys that were completed could not be counted due to insufficient information. All questions that were unanswered were scored as undecided. The reason for this is that the IBM cards were punched more quickly with an answer for each question. In some instances this procedure increased the undecided totals, but not to a significant level.

The survey results will be distributed to local, state and national news media, as well as the Oklahoma Congressional delegation, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., and President Johnson. Kennedy is being informed of the results because he showed great interest in the student views on the war during his visit to the campus in March. Although the questionnaire was compiled several weeks before Kennedy's visit, his questions to the audience were in three instances exactly the same as those on the survey.

The 2,900-student response to the questionnaire was about 20 percent of the students on campus, a significant number of active participants in a campus project.

Because of the purpose of the survey, creating either a confirmation or denial of the much-publicized withdrawal view, the method of sampling and projection was not used. The sponsors wished to come up with a concrete number of students as an answer to the withdrawal position of the minority groups.

Although the response was not significant in statistical terms, it does show that most OU students favor the presence of the United States in Vietnam at this time.

Whether or not as large a number would have been favorable at the time of the original confrontation is left in doubt. Many people expressed the view that they did not favor the war, but since we were there we should not leave until either victory or peace is achieved.

The briefness of the questionnaire led to many problems of ambiguity, but the sponsors felt brevity was necessary in order to have a large number of students participate. Most people practiced in the art of surveying advised that more people would respond if the number of questions was kept down. They also said that the results would be less meaningful. However, either meaningfulness or number of responses had to be sacrificed, and the sponsors chose to sacrifice the former.

The questions in their original form were presented to two members of the Psychology Department, Dr. Vera Gatch and Paul Jacobs, to check validity. Both said that, in view of the purpose of the survey, the questions were sufficient. Both warned about the inevitable ambiguity of the questions, but said that little could be done without lengthening the questionnaire.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Should the United States government be fighting in Vietnam?
2. Do you favor a policy of limited warfare?
3. Do you favor intensification of the war effort, including bombing?
4. Should we withdraw from Vietnam pending negotiations?
5. Should we withdraw from Vietnam completely, without any negotiations?

Survey totals

	Question No.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Men:					
Yes	1,316	496	1,357	371	103
No	327	857	317	1,242	1,617
Undecided	146	436	115	176	69
Percent:					
Yes	74	28	76	21	6
No	18	48	18	69	90
Undecided	8	24	6	10	4
Women					
Yes	760	320	592	342	29
No	185	579	330	565	1,012
Undecided	147	193	170	185	51
Percent:					
Yes	70	29	54	31	3
No	17	53	30	52	92
Undecided	13	18	16	17	5
Grand total:					
Yes	2,076	816	1,949	713	132
No	512	1,436	647	1,807	2,629
Undecided	293	629	285	361	120
Percent:					
Yes	72	28	68	25	5
No	18	50	22	63	91
Undecided	10	22	10	12	4

NOTE.—All unanswered questions have been scored as undecided.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA,
Norman, Okla., April 22, 1967.

OKLAHOMA DELEGATION,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES: Students of the University of Oklahoma recently conducted

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an opinion survey on Vietnam policy. The results are being sent to yŏu because we feel that the views of college students should be known at the policy-making level.

We make no presemption that the results reflect the views of all college students. We do feel, however, that the views of the 2,881 participants in the survey show a definite trend on American college campuses.

Why are the views of college students important? The reason is simple; we are the men and women who have been, are, and will be fighting the war. Many of our friends and relatives have given their lives for the war. Thus, we feel very strongly about what should be done.

As you will note from the enclosed summary and article which I wrote for the Oklahoma Daily, our school newspaper, most students participating in the survey favored escalation ("intensification"), and an overwhelming majority rejected the much-publicized withdrawal view of small minority campus organizations across the nation. The adverse publicity which these groups have given college students was the motivating factor behind the survey.

Sincerely,

RICHARD HALL,
Organization Chairman, Vietnam Policy Survey.

A Day for Mothers of Sons in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD H. POFF
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I commend to you, my colleagues and the Nation at large, the project scheduled for May 10 by the Radford Kiwanis Club of Radford, Va. It is a unique way of celebrating Mother's Day.

The essentials are explained in a letter addressed to our President by Mr. Charles E. Fretwell, program chairman of the club.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I quote herewith the contents of the letter dated April 28, 1967:

RADFORD KIWANIS CLUB,
Radford, Va., April 28, 1967.

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT: On Wednesday, May 10th, at our weekly Kiwanis meeting we will observe Mother's Day by honoring and having as our guests the wives of our members who have sons in the armed forces. This would be our way of doing our part in answering the demonstrators and agitators who are bending every effort toward undoing and undermining the strength of this great Country of ours.

As a recent editorial from Roanoke Times said, "America has faced many a crisis before and has risen to meet them with a strength of heart and a resolve of soul."

It is our hope that this program will prove effective and will be an inspiration to all those that love liberty, and are willing to pay the price to preserve it. I might also add that one of our members, Mr. F. D. Ripley, and his wife, have three sons in active service—Captain Mike Ripley, Marine Aviator, who recently returned from Viet Nam. Captain John Ripley, Marine Infantry Company Commander; and, Major George Ripley, who is serving as S3 of his regiment.

In closing let me say that we wanted you to know of our support and of this program. If you have time or care to, I know a note from you to be read at this meeting would be an inspiration to us all.

Our thought and prayers are with you as you continue to lead our Country in these troubled times.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. FRETWELL,
Program Chairman.

A Natural Beauty Creed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Michael P. Dineen, of Waukesha, Wis., editor of Country Beautiful magazine, has been a leader in the crusade to preserve and protect our natural resources.

Father Dineen has written a moving and eloquent "Natural Beauty Creed," which I call to the attention of my colleagues.

As a member of the Wisconsin Natural Beauty Council, Father Dineen is a moving force in the vitally important work of enhancing our environment.

There is a greater need than ever before for public-spirited men and women of the character and compassion of Father Dineen. May his creed serve as an inspiration to this body so that we do not forget our heritage. Copies of the creed are available from the Country Beautiful Foundation, 24198 West Bluemound Road, Waukesha, Wis.

A NATURAL BEAUTY CREED

1. I believe that natural beauty is the composition of complex and intricate relationships of the many patterns in nature . . . patterns of rain and wind, of cold and heat, of light and darkness, of water and air, of soil and roots, of minerals and chemicals. Natural beauty involves what Julian Huxley called a social ecology, an urban ecology, a cultural ecology, an architectural ecology and a transportation ecology, as well as a physical ecology and natural ecology—all of these elements in unity with the patterns of nature—creating a harmony and balance between the natural setting and the needs of man.

2. I believe that man must be a part of his natural environment. The beauty and goodness in man is bound to the beauty and order of nature. Man is born into a total environment and cannot survive independent of this total creation. The resources of man . . . economic, social, scientific and moral . . . are the resources of the earth. Science will uncover the secrets and mysteries of nature only when men understand the relationships between technical organization and natural organization.

3. I believe that while man must strive for an environment beautiful in all ways, there is a hierarchy of values beginning with that which is most close to nature. Programs of natural beauty must first seek solutions to questions concerning the use of water, soil and air, of the intricacy in ecological relationships. Programs of cleanliness—the elimination of litter, junkyards and unkempt areas—must be motivated by a deep respect for fellow human beings, and a basic sense of decency involving justice and love and the dignity of the human person and his natural environment.

4. I believe that the lover of nature must have a deep appreciation of the arts. Man will be made more conscious and appreciative of the townscape, the roadscape and urbanscape when his spirit is nourished and fulfilled with those things which cultivate the soul—art, music, literature and religion.

5. I believe that man must abandon the opinion too prevalent today that everything can be accomplished with force, power and money. We have suffered too long from this philosophy . . . believing that things which took millions of years to form could be disrupted and reshaped with massive, violent and indiscriminate applications of technology.

6. I believe that it is as seriously wrong to bequeath to our children a country with exploited soil, polluted waters and poisoned air as it would be to steal food from their mouths, for without the resources of nature whatever we give is of no value. He who is insensitive to the need for action in the preservation of our natural beauty is ignorant of one of the most serious crises of our time. He who for the sake of expedience, quick profit or selfish goal destroys the delicate interrelationships between the creatures of nature commits a mortal crime against humankind and sins against the Creator Himself.

7. I believe that the Creator expects man to apply his powers of reason, capacity for understanding, creative imagination and sense of thrift to the conservation of the beauty in nature as well as to the conservation of the dollar. The wealth of our economy, its strength, its success is completely dependent upon our preservation of our natural resources with which we are so richly blessed.

8. I believe that the men of sincerity and purpose, of wisdom, vision and strength will lead us in programs to protect, preserve and enhance the beauty inherent in our natural and cultural resources, for only men of wisdom and strength will see and understand the vital relationships man shares with nature and the harmony we must preserve within these relationships for the fulfillment of man's dignity as a human being and for the very survival of humanity.

We Are Fighting for a Just Cause in Vietnam

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state to the House at this time that, as a father and as a Congressman, I will have two boys heading for Vietnam within the next 60 days, one within the next week. I want to tell this House and also my constituency and all mothers and fathers in the First District of Nebraska, and all mothers and fathers throughout the United States, that I feel much more confident and more at ease as a father and as a citizen to know that a man like Gen. William C. Westmoreland is the commander in chief of our forces out in Vietnam.

I am positive that for myself and for my sons our cause is right and just in Vietnam.

Ladies in Indianapolis Start a Crusade and Get Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Indianapolis, recently gave the experts some advice that other cities in the United States would do well to follow if they want to reduce their crime rate.

The anticrime crusade in Indianapolis has been a resounding success, strongly backed by the majority of citizens and public officials. It has reduced crime, and made outstanding contributions to the community.

The Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice called the crusade—

> The most dramatic example in the country of a citizens' group that has addressed itself forcefully and successfully to the problems of crime and criminal justice . . .

I am happy to insert the following story from the May 1, 1967, National Observer on the history and results of the work of this group of dedicated and public-spirited women:

HOW A LEGION OF MISS MARPLES FIGHTS CITY CRIME—THE LADIES IN INDIANAPOLIS START A CRUSADE, AND THEY'RE GETTING RESULTS

(By August Gribbin)

INDIANAPOLIS.—Some 500 criminologists and lawmen, attending one of those interminable conferences in Washington, D.C., sat around meeting rooms bemoaning seemingly insoluble problems. They talked on and on about the shortage of prosecuting attorneys, the shortage of policemen, the shortage of judges, the shortage, in fact, of public concern in the face of an 11 per cent increase in the nation's crime rate.

Then Margaret Moore, a slightly stooped grandmother wearing a smart spring suit and a pink hat, popped up.

"Back in Indianapolis," she told the startled experts, "we had most of these problems and a rising crime rate, and the women got together and did something about it. We backed our police department. We told people how hard the police work. We supported police pay-raise requests and appropriations to help police pay for uniforms. And guess what. Police morale went up."

She plunged on. "We argued for better street lighting, and we got it. We visited city and county offices to see that our officials were on the job. We did a lot of other things too. And guess what. Last year's report shows that Indianapolis' crime rate dropped 2.2 per cent."

The experts, finally impressed, applauded.

In her high-pitched, homey little speech, Mrs. Moore outlined the major activities and successes of the Indianapolis Anti-Crime Crusade. But she left many in the audience unconvinced. Few had heard of the Crusade before. Even after James Vorenberg, executive director of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration, nodded vigorously and declared, "What Mrs. Moore says is true," the exeprts wagged their heads.

A LEGION OF MISS MARPLES

Indeed, it is hard to believe that a bevy of dainty club women could have effectively reduced the rate of muggings, purse snatching, rapes, and all the rest in a community the size of greater Indianapolis (population 993,000). It becomes easier to believe when it's explained that the Crusade gets financial and editorial support from the Indianapolis Publishing Co., which puts out the city's two dailies, the morning Star and the evening News.

Still, it's really a combination of things that has made Indianapolis the nation's leading example of how a community can combat crime: Unflagging press support for the project plus the Girl Scout fervor of the city's leading ladies. These ladies work at the Crusade with the enthusiasm and common sense of Agatha Christie's Miss Marple. They're a legion of Miss Marples—50,000 of them.

The Crusade is a loose alliance of local women's clubs. It has no bylaws or constitution, but it does have an elected president, Mrs. C. B. Ladine, and a vice president and a secretary.

Then there's Mrs. Moore. She's a prominent club woman. Indiana's Mother of the Year in 1965. As the "co-ordinator," she serves as the Crusade's publicist and also helps plot strategy. A veteran newswoman, she's now assigned to the Indianapolis News' promotion department She represents the paper's interest in the Crusade. Besides, she provides the News with steady coverage of Crusade activities.

Purists who think newspapers should never leave themselves open to the charge that they provide biased news accounts might find this arrangement dubious. But the paper constantly runs Crusade stories by reporters not associated with the campaign. And anyway the question is rarely raised. So Mrs. Moore bounds from one job to another.

If Mrs. Moore and the other officers of the Crusade can be called the generals, the chairwomen of the 14 autonomous committees are the Crusade's lieutenants. They actually direct the many projects "in the field." However, at one time or another all the ladies serve as regular troopers, handing out clothes to the needy, for example, or scouting up jobs for parolees. Each of them is concerned about getting a job done

This concern started to show around the time the now-defunct Indianapolis Times ran a series of articles on the city's increasing crime rate. The paper reported that daylight crimes were occurring more often. It referred to the city's "streets of fear." Indianapolis women began to worry.

The ladies finally decided to act after a 15-year-old school dropout, the son of a convicted murder, bludgeoned and killed Mrs. Margaret Marshall, a 90-year-old psychologist and retired school teacher. Mrs. Moore called a meeting of the 30 leaders of Indianapolis' major clubs. This was in March 1962.

"We didn't intend to reform local law enforcement and run the police department," explains Mrs. Moore. "We weren't beginning a movement But we were anxious to do something—anything we could to help."

Some say it was the Indianapolis News that was "anxious." It was worried over the wide readership the Times' crime series was commanding, and it dreamed up the Crusade as a gimmick to help it compete for circulation.

FIRST A STUDY PROGRAM

At any rate, the ladies accepted the challenge of starting a crusade against crime. They sensibly decided to spend the first six months studying the problem. They met with police, city administrators, school and welfare officials, and anyone else who had the information they wanted. In a few months they had accumulated a laundry basket full of facts.

They learned that the city's policemen felt put upon by the public, the courts, and the criminals. They also discovered just what they thought they would find: That the police considered themselves overworked and underpaid.

They heard snide remarks from police and others about the courts, vague suspicions that the courts weren't as just and farsighted as most supposed.

Then the ladies picked their projects. Among the earliest was their street-lighting campaign.

Rounding up maps of the city, they learned how to read them correctly, asked for police protection, and set out in teams to survey the lighting situation in areas of high crime.

Lighting-committee teams took pictures of places they thought needed more light—streets near community centers, night schools, and parks. They nagged the Board of Public Works for lights and showed up at City Council meetings to beg for increased spending for street lights. The result: Some 9,000 new lights have been installed since the Crusade began. Last year alone, 1,335 modern, high-powered lights were added.

A recent study of 14 streets on which new lights have been placed shows that night accidents on those streets have decreased 38 per cent. Further, police firmly believe the increased lighting has helped reduce the number of assaults on pedestrians in those areas.

The Crusade also tackled the school dropout problem.

From the school board, Crusade volunteers obtained the names of students who had quit school. They sent each former student a personal letter, which explained that people in Indianapolis sincerely regretted that the youngster had left school. The letter promised help if the students wanted it, and it requested that the youth return to the Crusade the self-addressed, stamped card that was enclosed. Receipt of the card was the signal for a volunteer to phone or visit the youngster.

Many of the program's volunteers were former teachers, and, working on the basis of one volunteer for one youth, they had outstanding success in helping the youngsters. Twenty-six of the first 29 dropouts they reached accepted the Crusade's help and did return to school. Since then, the "stay-in-school" volunteers, as they call themselves, have helped more than 2,000 youths find their way back to the classroom.

After a time, the volunteers discovered that a number of children quit school for the same reasons. They lacked money for books. Or they were embarrassed by their shabby clothes. So the Crusade began soliciting used but stylish and undamaged clothes. It got them too.

Then the YMCA donated a room for storing the clothes, and local laundries began cleaning, mending, and pressing the garments free. Laudry trucks also picked up the clothes at private homes and delivered them to the YMCA room cleaned. The laundries' employes did the cleaning free, on their own time. In fact, they still do.

At the YMCA, Crusade volunteers arrange the clothes on racks, according to size, as tastefully as they might be displayed in department stores. Needy youngsters sent by stay-in-school project volunteers saunter through the room, selecting the color and style garments they want. To date project workers have distributed about 8,000 items of clothing—everything from socks to shirts.

The stay-in-school committee also fashioned a continuing plan for supplying books and school supplies to needy youths. The supplies are purchased at school bookstores and paid for from the proceeds of bazaars and chili suppers held by women's clubs. "We can furnish a reason for any club to have a charity affair—you'd be surprised how many women's clubs have benefits, but lack reasons," says Mrs. Moore.

In addition, stay-in-school program workers discovered that youngsters from crowded slum homes usually benefit from quieter places to study. So they persuaded various churches to let them convert unused rooms into study halls where neighborhood boys and girls could come and do their homework. Volunteers supervised the study, and often provided tutoring and counseling at the same time.

Next, the Crusade tried to help refurbish the image of Indianapolis' policemen.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE

As Mrs. Moore told the experts at Washington, the Crusade lobbied for pay raises and uniform appropriations. But it did many other things too. It held a huge tea for the policemen's wives as a gesture of appreciation "for their years of uncomplaining service."

It established quarterly merit awards for policemen. It fought to change a City Council ruling that prohibited the police department from recruiting men from anywhere but the city of Indianapolis. It won a partial victory—the department can now accept as recruits men who come from outside the city residing in Marion County, in which Indianapolis is situated.

The Crusade also persuaded the police department to let two sharp, young officers give talks at all city schools. So far in this relatively new program the policemen have visited 920 classrooms in 34 days and talked to 26,000 seventh and eighth graders. They have passed out 120,000 booklets that discuss the laws affecting juveniles. The booklets also list 11 agencies children and parents should call instead of police when, say, their cat is stuck on the roof, or there's a possum in the garbage can. The Crusade hopes that this list will help impress on city residents that fighting crime demands all the policeman's time, that there's little point in his performing chores better handled by others.

All this activity testified to the Crusade's good intentions regarding the police department. But what really won the department over was the Crusade's judicious handling of a delicate situation back in 1963, when 22 officers were indicted on bribery charges. They were accused of taking handouts from a local gambler. Federal agents nailed the gambler for tax evasion and in the course of their investigation they turned up evidence that seemed to incriminate the policemen.

The ladies rallied behind the police department with a simple, obvious maneuver. At all club meetings they made it a point to bring up the incident and explain that "indictment" means merely that a person is "formally accused" of a crime, not that he is convicted of it. The Crusade also distributed leaflets containing the same message.

In 1964 one policeman was convicted of bribe taking. The rest were cleared, and immediately 16 of the men went back to work on the force. After three years these officers gratefully recall the Crusade's fairness. So does the rest of the force.

Sometimes, the Crusade has found, a gesture is all that's needed to bring about changes. Its "court watching" program for example, started as little more than a gesture, yet its impact has been impressive.

Confronted with the rumors about courtroom shortcomings, the Crusade assigned women to attend trials to see what was going on. These "court watchers" took careful notes, and returned the notes with personal observations to the court-watching committee chairwoman.

Their reports contained such innocent remarks as: "Two times today policemen have failed to show up and testify against persons they arrested." "Judge ——— began court late again today." "This case had to be continued [postponed] because the prosecuting attorney was late and didn't seem to know what the case was all about."

"SEEMS STRANGE TO ME"

And one puzzled woman wrote: "I saw a lawyer defending a woman accused of prostitution, and he had the case continued. It just so happened that I was in the courtroom when the case came up again. This time the girl's lawyer was sitting on the bench, serving as a judge *pro tem*. This seems strange to me." Indeed, it seemed strange to the attorney general too. So did a number of other things the ladies' reports highlighted.

Up until now, the ladies have been instrumental in having the courthouse halls cleared of professional bail bondsmen, who were trying to drum up on-the-spot business. They've drastically reduced the number of police who fail to appear as witnesses. And they've succeeded in making the courts tighten up procedures. Says Judge William Sharp: "People naturally do their best house-cleaning when they know company's coming. Courts do too. Judges are more alert; attorneys are better prepared, when they know the court watchers are coming."

Indianapolis' citizens haven't been universally jubilant at the workings of the Crusade. Attorney William C. Erbecker demanded, for instance, that the court watchers be ordered out of criminal courts. He argued that their presence prejudiced judge and jury. It made them too diligent, he insisted. He carried his case to the State Supreme Court, where he lost.

By and large, however, the citizenry stands solidly behind all the Crusade's activities. Most informed Indianapolis residents agree with Carl Dortch, executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce: "I've always believed there is virtue in having a layman sit on the steps of city hall just to let officials know somebody cares, and the Crusade gals have proved my point. They've changed the whole atmosphere of the municipal courts, and they've worked wonders in every phase of their youth programs. Besides the crime rate has gone down. You've got to call their work successful."

Tribute to John Cope

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, when civil rights, NAACP, and labor unions are discussed in California, one name automatically comes to mind. It would be difficult to assess progress in the State, and particularly in Los Angeles, without mentioning John Cope, for he has been one of the most dedicated workers in our efforts to obtain equality of opportunity for all of our citizens.

John Cope was born in Kansas and attended the public schools of Kansas city. Upon completion of high school he matriculated at California State College in Los Angeles, earning his B.A. degree. Graduate study at San Francisco State College was followed by military service in the U.S. Army, from which he was honorably discharged.

His many years of membership in the NAACP have been highlighted by his service as newsletter editor, press and publicity chairman, labor chairman, and acting employment chairman for region I; service as project coordinator for voter registration campaigns, attendance at the last six NAACP national conventions, and service as executive board member of the Fresno, Los Angeles, and Watts NAACP branches. He wrote position papers on de facto segregation in Los Angeles public schools, researched and wrote presentation of discrimination in apprenticeship programs, and compiled information for police reports in 1960 and 1961.

On May 5, 1967, the South Los Angeles—Watts—branch of the NAACP will honor John Cope with a testimonial dinner, thus giving his fellow citizens a long overdue opportunity to pay tribute to one who has worked untiringly for the improvement of our community.

I deem it a pleasure and a privilege to join in this tribute to John Cope.

The 50th Anniversary of the General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of attending the banquet held in observance of the 50th anniversary of the General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel on Sunday, April 23, 1967. Probably no group of men have been more active and effective in bringing unity and understanding between men and women of different faiths as have those on the General Commission on Chaplains and the chaplains themselves, working together in a common cause, serving the men and women in uniform.

The address was given by Archbishop Philip M. Hannan, archbishop of New Orleans. I was deeply impressed by his words and wish to share them with my colleagues.

Archbishop Hannan served as a "jumping chaplain" with the paratroopers of the Army during World War II, winning the deep admiration and affection not only of his men but also of his fellow officers. It is with pride that I insert his address at this point in the RECORD.

ADDRESS TO COMMISSION ON CHAPLAINS, APRIL 23, 1967

(By Philip M. Hannan, Archbishop of New Orleans)

First, please permit me to express my deep gratitude for your kind invitation to address you. It not only affords me the pleasure of meeting you but it revives the happy memory of many friendships with Protestant Chaplains nurtured during World War II.

According to public relations men, every profession has a "recognition point", a salient characteristic that identifies it in the public mind. Fortunately, the chaplaincy in the armed forces has such a recognition point, well-deserved by its performance. That recognition point is the close personal relationship between Chaplain and fellow serviceman which furthers the bond between serviceman and God.

The glory of the chaplaincy has been its fulfillment of its ideal, the close relationship between chaplain and serviceman. The chaplain is as close to officers and men as their "buddy". The highest confirmation of this fact is that all the jokes and stories about the chaplain revolve around this close relationship. Granting that the circumstances of the service, especially of combat, favor the development of this relationship, the chaplains deserve great credit for using these circumstances to cement that close relationship. Their achievements constitute the greatest tribute to the dedicated leadership of the General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel. The Commission has made a contribution of heroic proportions to the spiritual life of this nation which now plays such a vital role in the affairs of mankind. That contribution evolves and increases with the development of our nation.

This achievement of their ideal by the chaplains is of great relevance today. It pertains not only to life in the armed forces but in all society. There is a keen longing and yearning for a better community spirit today in our society, especially among our youth. There is equally a desperate need for a close reltaionship with God as our Father, for God alone can fulfill the aspirations and needs of man. Only the dedicated man of God, the "ideal chaplain", can fulfill these needs. Only the church and the synagogue can meet the demands for a better community and provide the meeting place between God, the Father, and man.

Let us not underestimate the force of the chaplaincy in our society and nation. It is one of the strongest basic institutions for the spiritual welfare of our society, affecting a large percentage of our youth and the mode of ministry of our clergy. Furthermore, there is not prospect of the discontinuance of the draft and thus the influence of the chaplaincy will increase. Hence, the work of this Commission will continue and bless all society.

Let us look at some of the trends and events in our Country which show the need for the ideal of the chaplaincy in meeting the needs of society for a better community.

Look at the cities and towns today, in which most of our population lives; they are utterly changed from what there were, both in size and structure. Unfortunately, today, cities are often a succession of separated sections that are more like separate camps than parts of a community.

Cities and even small towns are divided by roads as never before. Roads used to be convenient and small routes of travel. Today, they are boundaries. They are so large and sometimes so impenetrable to foot traffic that they separate certain sections of towns, especially when they are expressways or main routes. Cities have become divided both socially and physically. We have huge shopping centers, dominated by busy parking areas, which have also destroyed human contacts. It is about as difficult to be friendly in a supermarket as it is to be sociable in the middle of an intersection. The city is making us strangers to each other.

The inventions to serve mankind have unwittingly separated men. Take television. While we once thought of television as the means of happily uniting the members of a family by common enjoyment in the home, this hope has been disappointed. The bizarre nature of some of the program prevents this: they rivet the attention of some members of the family and exclude others. The effects are sometime disconcerting. I remember a very peculiar incident in our family illustrating this. My brother and his wife were debating how to inform their young children of the death of an aged and beloved aunt; the children ranged in ages from about four to eight. While they were debating this problem, the word somehow leaked out to one of the older children and the parents heard the following conversation among the children: the seven year old said, "Did you know that Auntie died?" The four year old who was acquainted with death only by "westerns" on the TV said, "She did! Who shot her?"

The gap between generations is being widened and deepened by our scientific advances. Grandparents are so separated, in the eyes of the younger that they are not just old-fashioned—they are considered at times not to belong to society, they belong to a different world. Their words are not heeded; nor are their feelings. Their dignity is not sufficiently recognized. Naturally, family ties become strained. There is no place in the home for the elders, no place in the family which they established! For this reason, I especially commend the proposal that special loans be made to those building extra rooms or quarters in a home to take care of grandparents or elders.

The most painful evidence of man's alienation from his Father, God, is seen in the world of false gods, Communism. They have professed belief in a secular state, have rejected God, their Father, and are practically dying of loneliness. The symbol of the vast anguish that torments those peoples is their savage attacks on those who are guilty of "personalism." According to the system, the human person is to be used, not recognized. His personality must be stamped and crushed to fit into a convenient block for the building of the socialist society. Hence, all the persecution of the "God-believing" people in Russia for the supposed "crime" of wishing to retain their identity, for wishing to be known as men of God, as sons of Abraham and Isaac, not sons of the State. While stoutly defending the rights of the persecuted and extending our sympathies to them, we note with immense pathos the plight of the persecutors. I often remember the remark of Dr. Belaunde of Peru, a Past President of the General Assembly of the UN who said that he detected a great sadness among their delegates any time that faith in God was mentioned. "They had no answer to our faith", he said.

The imprecations and strange curses hurled at each other by Russia and China are evidences of a dreadfully unnatural world from which God has been banned. The terms have no meaning except in an artificial world—"revisionism", "deviationism", "fascism", "bourgeois thinking", and now even a new one "habitualism". These strange sounds are cries in the night of God's children who are lost.

How has all this happened and what are we to do about it? Obviously, it has happened because we have lost our contact with God; we have lost, as a society, active belief in the relevance of God—in our lives, in the family life, in the educational world, the business world, the social world. We cannot know our identity as individuals if we do not know our Creator. We do not know how to relate to others unless we know their identity as fellow sons of God. We do not know the nature of society and the state unless we know the purpose which it serves under God. Every individual creature of God becomes vague in meaning and identity when His action is forgotten and the meaning of society is blurred or thrown out of focus when we no longer know the destiny of all society. The great contribution to modern society was the Judeo-Christian belief not only in God their Father as individuals but God as the guide of society. I am not speaking of strict theocracy. I am speaking of a society, such as ours, in which the principles of our Constitution and our way of life presuppose a belief in God. We could not be a nation without a belief in God, for we would not have anything in common strong enough to build a stable society. The United States is the realization of the Fatherhood of God in the world of politics.

But it should not surprise us that the present situation has occurred. There is reason for its development. Man has become increasingly isolated. Today our youth feel a pressing sense of isolation and lack of community feeling. For more than a generation, novelists have written about the isolation of man, picturing him as savagely alone in his society. Some aspects of criminal law seem to have developed a jurisprudence of exaggerating certain individual rights without sufficient relevance towards the community Our modern art has developed an alienation. The cinema has propounded the idea that sex is created only for sensual satisfaction with no point of reference beyond the individual. Above all our inventions and modern devices have helped to insulate man since they tend to reduce his dependence on others. As long as the switch works and takes care of his wants, he has no further need for his fellow man. He needs the electric current, nothing more, thanks.

All these developments, fostered under the guise of serving us, have betrayed us. We need each other. We were created to live together, to help each other. We need people more than we need gadgets and conveniences. Even the youngest feel the emptiness of gadgets, not denying at all their benefits. I remember the remark of one of my little nieces who on arriving at a beach house her grandparents owned said, "Goodie; there isn't any television here; now we can play games together."

The times call for action to humanize society again under the fatherhood of God—in the family, in the community, in the world family of nations. For the first time in its history, the world knows that we have the technical power to overcome the dread scourges of hunger and disease. The world has a dream of a human society where people really care, love each other and show that love. That dream has motivated largely our society, our country. This nation has realized to a great extent that dream—the distinction of classes has been removed, opportunities for many have been opened up, a spirit of freedom has encouraged initiators. But frankly, the dream has not been realized for all. There are not equal opportunities for all; social justice has not been achieved everywhere and racial discrimination still torments many of our fellow citizens. Those who have not participated in the "American dream" through no fault of their own can only be embittered by the sight of those who have. The "American dream" must be shared by all. We can enjoy it only by sharing it with others.

As a modern poet, Langston Hughes says:

"What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun. . . .
Or does it explode?"

To realize that dream, to make a really human society, we need the work of dedicated men of God, *ish Elohim*. God ordained that men be brought to him by other dedicated men. This is the great lesson of both the Old and the New Testament.

The further realization of the great "American dream" proffers an inspiring challenge to the General Commission. I am confident that it will gloriously meet the challenge. I am equally confident that your fellow Christians and believers in God will joyously cooperate. This spirit of cooperation began long before we heard the word "ecumenism" which has given fresh impetus and drive to it. Cooperation and ecumenism are not options today. They are basic requirements if we are to preserve a human society under God.

It is up to the man of God to make God a living God for mankind. Only the man of God has the vision of God, seeing man as God sees him, not as a single, splendid and isolated creature but as a splendid member of the community of God, the people of God. Only the man of God can make a person know his dignity and his full destiny under God. The individual, the family, the community, the world family of nations—all are creations of God, instruments of God and where He is missing in any of them, they are false to themselves. A man without God, a family without God, a nation without God must end by being false to itself.

Only the leadership of this nation, inspired by its men of God, can make a family of nations under God according to the vision expressed in the recent Vatican Council—"For all peoples comprise a single community, and have a single origin, since God made the whole race of men dwell over the entire face of the earth. One also is their final goal: God. His providence, His manifestations of goodness, and His saving designs extend to all men against the day when the elect will be united in that Holy City ablaze with the splendor of God where the nations will walk in His light." (Declaration on the Relationship of the Church to non-Christian Religions.)

Invocation for the Dedication of New Post Office Building at Mobile, Ala.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 9, 1967, it was my pleasure to participate in the dedication of the fine new post office in the city of Mobile, Ala. This new facility will be a great asset not only for the good people of the Mobile area, but also will resolve the extremely crowded conditions in which the postal employees had to work in the old post office.

Mr. Speaker, during the dedication the invocation was given by the Right Reverend William M. Smith, presiding bishop of the Ninth Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Bishop Smith is one of the outstanding citizens of Mobile and has been a leader in the efforts to bring about greater opportunities for the Negro citizens of Mobile. His prayer, in my opinion, had great meaning and purpose and I include it in the RECORD at this point:

INVOCATION FOR THE DEDICATION OF NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING, MOBILE, ALA., APRIL 9, 1967

O Thou under whose protective canopy we have lived, and prospered, and by whose grace we are brought together. We bring our faltering feet into Thy Holy Presence, feeling so unworthy for this gigantic task. We give Thee thanks for this lovely building which will add tremendously to the worth and beauty of our City. But O Lord, make us cognizant that mortar, bricks and steel are not the essentials of a great city, but the just and good people who live here will make the difference.

Bless, guide and protect those who will serve here and may their examples and attitudes be more commensurate with the physical plant. We ask thy special blessings upon the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, the Postmaster General, our local Postmaster, Mr. Taylor Henry and the large aggregation of postal employees. We bow with shame before Thy throne when we consider how brilliant we are to erect buildings such as this, and how we can tunnel the mountains, bridge the mighty streams, conquer space, build ships that plow the great oceans, build planes that travel at unheard and amazing speed, but find it so difficult to live in peace together. But please Lord, sensitize us to the great truth that we are temporary tenants here. This City and County, yes this State and Nation do not belong to us, but we are stewards of the Lord, holding in trust these material things and one day MUST make a report of our stewardship. We thank Thee for life and with it the challenge that makes it interesting. Preserve us from stagnation of selfishness that takes but never gives, from the boredom that comes from blindness, the want of vision. O Eternal God endow us with clear, unsentimental vision to see the power evil and self-interest play in the dealings of nation with nation and man with man. Vouchsafe, though, O Lord, that we may not pass into the newness of these exciting days ahead with backs broken by the burdens of the days of old. Guard us against all futile attempts to live in the past. Give unto us the integrity of spirit to look with visionary discernment into the future to see there exists the chance and challenge to be of real service to our fellowman. We give Thee thanks today for the good constructive and progressive leaders of our City, County, State and Nation who desire to get on with the job of building a great nation. Do Thou Master sustain them in these difficult days. Give them good shoes for their road and strength for their journey. We are mindful today of those individuals who had the vision and courage to work for this project which will meet the acute need in our City. Bless and keep our City and its citizenery. We have come a long way together and even though we have a great distance to go, give us faith and courage to work to make it a "Model City". And may we not become weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. Bless and watch-over those in the services of our country and particularly those in Viet Nam who are fighting and dying for a Democracy abroad, and Dear Lord, help us never to deny that democracy at home. And now Lord, grant us wisdom, grant us courage, for the living of these days, in His name we ask it all. Amen.

Reform Progresses Slowly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to a thoughtful editorial which appeared recently in the Jackson, Mich., Citizen Patriot, relating to congressional reorganization, entitled "Reform Progresses Slowly," and request permission to insert it following my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, the editorial refers to the provision of the reorganization bill, S. 355, now pending in the House Rules Committee, which provides for a brief summer vacation for Members of Congress. I wish to commend the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress for including this reform in its recommendations and in the provisions of the bill, since I believe this is a change long overdue.

Together with my colleague, the Honorable CHARLES BENNETT, of Florida, I appeared before the joint committee on September 22, 1965, and urged that a summer vacation be provided. This testimony appears on pages 1905–1908 of part 13 of the joint committee's hearings.

I share the view of the editorial of the Jackson Citizen Patriot that congressional reforms are long overdue and I trust that this session of the Congress will not adjourn without the passage of meaningful reorganizational legislation:

REFORM PROGRESSES SLOWLY

Congressional reform is now at the halfway mark, having been adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for action there.

This first reorganization attempt in 21 years would do many things—100 in all—to modernize the operation of both houses of Congress.

Although the joint House-Senate Committee that spent two years hammering out the bill did nothing about the seniority system as such, it has given rank and file committee members their first real power in history.

One of the provisions is a so-called committee bill of rights that would allow a majority to act on a measure despite the opposition of the chairman. Under the time-honored system now in use, committee chairmen decide what matters are to be acted upon, and otherwise yield enormous power over prospective legislation.

Other facets of the bill give committees more expert assistance, crack down on lobbyists, give all members of Congress a month's vacation, and open committee hearings to radio and television broadcasters as well as the press.

Appointment of postmasters is relinquished to the Postmaster General; professional police would replace college boys as Capitol Hill guards, and computers would help members keep up with and understand federal spending.

That the bill survived six weeks of Senate debate almost in its original form speaks eloquently of the care and time spent in drafting the legislation by the joint committee.

One major change may be made in the House. More than 100 members of that body have launched bills that would create an ethics committee to handle such matters on a permanent basis. The Senate already has a permanent ethics committee, so this should not disturb the bill's chances of final passage.

The Senate has given the Congressional reform bill a healthy shove toward reality. Hopefully, the House will live up to expectations and complete the task before the end of March.

The reforms are long overdue, both from the standpoint of Congress and the public good.

VISTA Volunteers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged on last Saturday to view a very special film. An inspiring and even moving film, produced for the Office of Economic Opportunity. Those of my colleagues who have seen "A Year Toward Tomorrow" share with me, I know, the conviction that the Academy Award this film received was well deserved.

The story is of three young VISTA volunteers—Volunteers in Service to America—who set aside 1 year of their lives to serve in the very frontlines of our national war on poverty. It is a true story, one that documents the dedicated resolve of a young man at work in an urban slum, and two young women at work on an Indian reservation. It is a story of compassion and hard work that can be repeated wherever our 6,500 VISTA volunteers have put their idealism and energy to work.

This film, like the reality it reports, is no cinematic simplification. It provides us with an immediate sense of the hardships and unhappiness which poverty imposes on too many of our fellow Americans. Through this film we share intimately in the early frustration and final exhilaration of those engaged in a cooperative effort, volunteers and poor alike, to meet and solve the complexities and cruelties of poverty. "A Year Toward Tomorrow" portrays with sensitivity and power the challenge that awaits those of our citizens, young and old, who serve as VISTA volunteers.

And, Mr. Speaker, it is a compelling reminder to us that the determination to wipe out poverty and its collateral difficulties exhibited by these volunteers exemplifies the very best of a national tradition of dedication and resourcefulness. Surely, we in the Congress cannot fail to be inspired to accelerate our own effort and redouble our own commitment in this undertaking. Barely 3 years ago we set for ourselves an ultimate goal of victory in an allout war on poverty. We have had traced for us in this excellent film about VISTA a very inspiring picture of progress. I congratulate those whose great talent has capsuled for the screen the vitality and effectiveness of our Economic Opportunities program.

I congratulate, too, the man who is directing the war on poverty—the Honorable Sargent Shriver. Through his capable direction and untiring efforts, programs such as VISTA are demonstrating their tremendous worth in giving America's impoverished a new life and brighter future.

Spirit of Fighting GI's Stirs Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the Congress who attended the joint meeting on April 28, 1967, to hear the moving address of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the commander of our Armed Forces in Vietnam, I was interested not only in hearing him describe the war as only a responsible commander could, but also in observing the audience reaction.

Regardless of news suppression alluded to by the general as regards Communist atrocities and methods of warfare, his informed description of facts and letting points cut through current adverse propaganda like an infrared light through fog. The audience reaction, as well as anything I ever witnessed, showed that patriotism is not dead.

It was, therefore, with the greatest interest that I read the recent column by David Lawrence, in which he correctly appraised the significance of the occasion:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, May 1, 1967]

SPIRIT OF FIGHTING GI'S STIRS CONGRESS

(By David Lawrence)

An emotional hour seldom paralleled in American history was experienced at the Capitol last Friday as Gen. William Westmoreland addressed a joint session of the House and Senate. The repercussions will be felt throughout the world and particularly in Southeast Asia.

For the Congress of the United States saw a vision of its fighting men in Vietnam—more than 400,000—and gave them wholehearted encouragement, and unqualified support. It wasn't just the commanding general of our armed forces in Vietnam whom the Congress applauded 20 times, but the spirit of the men behind him as well.

Almost at the very outset the cheers came as General Westmoreland, referring to the military men who have preceeded him in addressing Congress, said that "none of them could have had more pride than is mine in representing the gallant men fighting in Vietnam today."

Instantly came another outburst of approval as the General declared:

"The Republic of Vietnam is fighting to build a strong nation while aggression—organized, directed and supported from without—attempts to engulf it. This is an unprecedented challenge for a small nation. But it is a challenge which will confront any nation that is marked as a target for the Communist stratagem called 'war of national liberation.' I can assure you, here and now, that militarily this strategy will not succeed in Vietnam."

General Westmoreland spoke of the brutality of the Communist terrorists as they wound or kill unarmed civilians in small communities. He plaintively remarked:

"One hears little of this brutality here at home. What we do hear about is our own aerial bombing against North Vietnam."

The General thereupon narrated the manner in which the Communist forces have been for years bombing bridges, interrupting traffic, sabotaging power stations and attacking airfields in the south, and pointed out that this is precisely the kind of bombing now being done by American forces in retaliation. He added:

"To us, a cease-fire means cease fire. Our obeservance of past truces has been open and subject to public scrutiny. The enemy permits no such observation—in the north or in the south. He traditionally has exploited cease-fire periods, when the bombing has been suspended, to increase his resupply and infiltration activity.

"This is the enemy—this has been the challenge. The only strategy which can defeat such an organization is one of unrelenting but discriminating military, political and psychological pressure on his whole structure—and at all levels.

The cries of approval and spontaneous handclapping by the audience—which included the representatives of nearly 100 embassies and legations—were like a "shot heard around the world." For it told the allied forces in faraway Vietnam that, despite all the captious criticisms and comments of the exhibitionists in our midst, the Congress wants the fighting men to know that the support behind them in our government is unequivocal.

General Westmoreland said it has been evident that the enemy believes America to be irresolute and wavering. He then added:

"Your continued strong support is vital to the success of our mission."

The applause that ensued was stronger than for any previous part of the address, but the ovation was thunderous when the general concluded with this declaration:

"Backed at home by resolve, confidence, determination and continued support, we will prevail in Vietnam over the Communist aggressor."

As General Westmoreland stood in final salute and then walked out through the center aisle, the members of the House and Senate rose and cheered. The Congress as a whole, by its applause, had told the troops in Vietnam that the sacrifices being made will not be forgotten by an understanding nation.

Many of us in the press gallery who witnessed this demonstration, and who have listened to other addresses in times of crisis, felt again last Friday the thrill of an undying patriotism in America.

Lifeline Youth Home, Inc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I was recently privileged to attend an open house ceremony at Lifeline Youth Home, Inc., at Greenwood, Ind.

Lifeline Youth Home, licensed by the State of Indiana and incorporated as a nonprofit organization, is, in its own words, "dedicated to the cause of salvaging lives, lives of disadvantaged and homeless boys warded to us by the juvenile court and welfare department."

The current program calls for full-time care and guidance of 10 boys, aged 11 to 14, on a year-around basis until their high school graduation. They come to the home from the probation departments and the local juvenile courts, through the auspices of the Marion County Department of Public Welfare.

I am happy to commend Mr. Chester Junkin, who serves as chairman of the board; Mr. Brice Fennig, executive director of Youth for Christ in Indianapolis; Mr. Robert Olson and Mr. Richard T. Crow; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Edwards, who serve as house father and house mother; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bodin, house parents, and the members of the board of directors and consultants. The following tells, in the home's own words, the fine services they render to those who need help so badly:

Lifeline Youth Home, Inc., had its beginning when a group of businessmen saw the crucial need of providing a sound Christian environment for adolescent boys. The boys that come to the Home come from a variety of backgrounds, but all having a need to be accepted and wanted irregardless of their previous background. Some have had difficulty with law enforcement agencies, others have been cast aside by parents and still others need to live away from their own home in order that they might have the opportunity to find themselves and develop into useful and productive individuals. All the boys are placed in our Home through the court of the county from which they come and we are not able to accept private referrals. The maintenance of each boy is paid by the department of public welfare of the county that was responsible for placing the boy in the Home.

Our Home is not equipped to handle the severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic boy, nor can we consider those possessing any serious physical limitations. We exercise the prerogative to review each referral and determine whether or not the boy could profit from living in the Home. Following careful consideration of a social case history, psychological examination and psychiatric evaluation each boy is interviewed personally. We consider it to be vitally important to have this material prior to the pre-placement interview so as to have some understanding of the boy and his difficulties.

Once the boys come to live at Lifeline, they must learn to live and function with others. The boys are grouped in rooms according to age. We desire to create a family living atmosphere with the house parents acting as substitute parents for the boys while they are at Lifeline. We want the boys to feel that this is their home and not just an institution. They are encouraged to participate in the total school program as well as the activities of the church they all attend. We do hope that the time each boy spends at Lifeline will have a profound and lasting influence upon him.

Board of Directors: Richard T. Crow, Marvin G. Baker, Brice E. Fennig, Ethan Jackson, Franklin L. Jackson, C. Fred Johnson, George N. Nichols, Robert E. Olson.

Consultants: Lowell Becker, M.D., Howard M. Luginbill, M.D., Earl A. Goldsmith, Th.M.

California Eyes Voting by Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, on April 27, Frank M. Jordan, secretary of state of California, issued an interesting release reviewing the progress to date of his proposal that California conduct its elections by mail. The idea is an intriguing one, and it is receiving evaluation. Jordan's press release follows:

VOTING BY MAIL

Resolutions were introduced in both houses of the California Legislature Monday, calling for far-reaching studies into the question of voting by mail.

Sen. James R. Mills of San Diego, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections and Reapportionment, and Assemblyman Jack R. Fenton of Los Angeles, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Elections and Reapportionment, are authors of the twin resolutions.

The measures, directing reports on the subject to the Legislature in 1969, are sponsored by Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan, California's Chief Elections Officer.

Jordan, in an appearance last Oct. 24, at a Speakers Day program of Associated Students at U.C.L.A., made the revolutionary proposal.

He noted then that "we are on the threshold of a major breakthrough in election automation" and that he would seek a study toward adoption of "the most efficient and most convenient system of voting in the world."

"And now," said Jordan Monday, "I am particularly pleased and proud that the heads of the election committees in both houses have undertaken to spearhead this study."

Mills predicted study into voting by mail and into other automated systems for elections would open a vast area of potential.

"The prime goal is to provide the best tools possible for running elections in California," Mills said, "and if we don't recognize the opportunities for swift, accurate and convenient means in finding that objective, then we are not doing the job we should.

"I commend Secretary of State Frank Jordan for leading the way in this vital field."

Fenton, pointing to fast-moving developments and dramatic changes in many fields through automation, said that "any avenue which provides for greater economy in conducting our elections and increases voter participation must be vigorously approached with all of our talent and skills.

"As chairman of the Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee, I cannot foresee any reason why California should not explore the feasibility of improving its elections by voting by mail.

"The study proposed by these resolutions could be an important step toward establishment of more economic and efficient methods of conducting elections, coupled with an increase in voter participation."

California already conducts a substantial portion of its statewide elections by mail, Jordan said, with 218,242 absentee balllots cast in last November's General Election. With a heavier turnout at the polls two years earlier there were 304,858 absentee ballots.

Jordan and Ben Hite, Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, for some years discussed an eventual vote-by-mail plan but only within the last few years has automation made it appear feasible, the Secretary of State said.

Two years ago Jordan's office acquired a computer and within the last two years many counties have added automated equipment—especially larger counties. For smaller ones the County Supervisors Association of California is aggressively pushing regional computer centers to complete automated services in all 58 counties of California.

Jordan said that County Clerks and Registrars under his plan would retain local responsibilities for operating elections "with all the safeguards we have now."

Jordan said the study also would likely show savings could be roughly $5 million every election year with automated equipment and highly progressive election methods.

General Westmoreland

SPEECH

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I regret that Gen. William Westmoreland has been making public statements in the United States on questions going far beyond his area of responsibility and expertise. As I said on Wednesday, I particularly deplore his condemnation of dissent and debate and his declared opposition to "cease-fire proposals," without indicating any recognition of the fact that a cease-fire may lead to negotiations and a peaceful settlement.

I do not believe that General Westmoreland should have been invited to address a joint session of the Congress. If it had been thought desirable for the Congress to pay its respect to the commander of our forces in Vietnam, this could have been arranged in a brief ceremony as has been the case with returning astronauts. If it had been thought that the General had information to impart, that should have been done in the usual way by having him testify before the appropriate committees. But to invite him to make a full-scale address to a joint session in a manner usually reserved for the President himself or for other heads of state is, in my judgment, to give the impression that the military view of the situation in Vietnam has now become predominant in our Government.

To my mind, there has never been a conflict in which it was more important to maintain civilian supremacy, because this is a conflict in which the long-range political and psychological factors will determine the final outcome. Military successes cannot alone attain the goals we seek in southeast Asia.

In spite of my feelings, I did not absent myself from the Chamber when the general was speaking. I attended, purely and simply as a gesture of respect for the Americans who are fighting in Vietnam, and particularly for those who die there daily.

In announcing this decision, I want to make it clear that I intend no criticism of those of my colleagues who may have decided, for one reason or another, not to attend the joint session. I am sure not one of them intended any disrespect for General Westmoreland or our fighting forces in Vietnam.

Polish National Holiday—May 3

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in joining the commemorative program in Congress marking Poland's May 3 Constitution of 1791. The Polish Third of May Constitution, based on the principle of the sovereignty of the people in the state, reflects the ideals of freedom and independence that 10 million Americans of Polish ancestry cherish and want to retain for their homeland. This silent national holiday of the Poles in Poland should serve to remind all Americans of the many who are still working for the day when Poland will once again join the family of free nations.

I would like to share with my colleagues a statement, prepared by the Polish American Congress, Inc., that testifies to the deep concern of Polish Americans for their heritage.

The statement from the Polish American Congress follows:

MAY 3D—THE POLISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY

On May 3rd Poles everywhere and citizens of Polish origin in many countries will celebrate a Polish national holiday—the Polish Third of May Constitution Day.

In the United States, wherever Americans of Polish descent live, in cities and towns from coast to coast, this holiday is observed with appropriate exercises through the month of May to pay tribute to the Polish nation and to remind fellow Americans that Poland was one of the first pioneers of liberalism in Europe.

It was on May 3rd in 1791, barely two years after the adoption of its Constitution by the United States in 1789, that Poland without a bloody revolution or even without a disorder succeeded in reforming her public life and in eradicating her internal decline. But this great rebirth and assertion of democracy came to the Poles too late and did not forestall the third partition of Poland in 1795 by Russia, Prussia and Austria.

The greatness of the May Third Polish Constitution consisted in the fact that it eliminated with one stroke the most fundamental weaknesses of the Polish parliamentary and social system. The Poles raised this great moment in their history to the forefront of their tradition rather than any one of their anniversaries of glorious victories or heroic revolutions.

We Americans who have been reared in the principle given us as a birthright by the founders of our great Republic, the principle of the sovereignty of the people in the state, which is the primary postulate in the 1791 Polish Constitution, can see how this truism cut off the Poles and the Polish political tradition completely from both the Germans and the Russians, who have been reared in the principle of state, and not national, sovereignty.

The light of liberalism coming from Poland was then, as it has been throughout the years that followed and even unto today, a threat to tyranny and absolutism in Russia and Germany. In 1795 Russian and Prussian soldiers were sent to Poland to partition and rape her. In 1939 Russian and Prussian soldiers met again on Polish soil, as the absolute totalitarianism systems of naziism and communism again felt the danger of true liberalism coming from Poland just as in 1791.

In the Polish Third of May Constitution this liberalism was formulated in these words:

"All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation."

The philosophy of government discernible throughout the Third of May Polish constitution leads one to believe that the American people and the Polish people had each drawn inspiration for their respective constitutions from the same source.

Mediation on the anniversary of May the Third deepens the faith and heightens the courage of every Pole and of every American of Polish origin. It reminds all Americans of Poland's destiny in the history of mankind, and prophesies the ultimate triumph of justice, even though Poland once more has been deprived of her independence, sovereignty and her territory by one of our former allies, Soviet Russia, with the consent of other United Nations.

Tribute to Eugene H. Nickerson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama has chosen to honor one of my most distinguished constituents, the Honorable Eugene H. Nickerson, county executive of Long Island. Under leave to extend my remarks I respectfully request permission to include the Curriculum Vitae and the dedication remarks that appear the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma:

HONORABLE EUGENE NICKERSON, B.A., LL.B

Titular de la Cruz de Eloy Alfaro

(The Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma)

The Board of Dignitaries of this Foundation unanimously voted this high honor to this distinguished Humanitarian and dedicated Public Official, "in recognition of his outstanding service to all the citizens of Nassau County, Long Island, New York, his beloved country, and to mankind, in the field of education, his outstanding service to the cause of democracy and international understanding, and because all his achievements and accomplishments, come within the framework of the aims and purposes of this Foundation."

CURRICULUM VITAE OF HONORABLE EUGENE H. NICKERSON

Nassau County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson is chief executive of the second largest local government in New York State and the largest suburban county in the nation. He is the first Democrat ever elected to that office. He was first elected in 1961, by a margin of 7,631 votes, and was reelected in 1964 by an overwhelming 93,550-vote margin.

Since becoming Nassau County Executive, he has been responsible for establishment of a County Board of Ethics, a Juvenile Aid Bureau, a County Commission on Human Rights, and Office for the Aging, a Center for the Employment of Women, a Narcotics Commission, a Department of Labor and a Department of Commerce and Industry. His strong advocacy of a Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board resulted in its creation in 1965. In 1966 he appointed a Public Protector, or Ombudsman, to guard the individual citizen against abuses of authority on the part of government. This is the first position of its kind in the United States and the first in local government in the world.

Nickerson is Chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Metropolitan Regional Council. The Council is made up of representatives from 22 governmental units in the greater New York area, having a total population of 16 million.

Prior to his election as County Executive, Nickerson was a partner in the New York City law firm of Hale Stimson Russell and Nickerson. He resigned from his firm in order to devote his full energies to the duties of the Nassau County Executive's office.

Nickerson holds a B.A. degree from Harvard and an LL.B. from Columbia Law School, where he was a Kent scholar and an editor of the Columbia Law Review. He began his legal career in 1943 as law secretary to Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States Court of Appeals, and then as law Secretary to the Chief Justice of the United States, Harlan F. Stone. He served as a member of the Law Revision Commission of New York State.

Born in 1918 in Orange, New Jersey, Nickerson has been a resident of Nassau County since 1923. He resides on Bryant Avenue in Roslyn Harbor with his wife, Marie-Louise—also a lawyer—and their four daughters: Marie-Louise, 21; Lawrie, 20; Stephanie, 19; and Susan, 18.

In Our Time

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, Herb Caen, whose column appears in the San Francisco Chronicle, is undisputedly the most widely-read columnist in northern California.

He has a feeling for what makes San Francisco the unique city that it is and the ability to communicate that feeling to his readers.

His recent column, "In Our Time," which appeared on April 18, 1967, is an excellent example of his work and also, I believe, an accurately descriptive and enlightening report of an event which occurred in our city.

The column follows:

IN OUR TIME

(By Herb Caen)

Saturday there was a great peace march in San Francisco, and today an execution was scheduled at San Quentin (the respite is only temporary). These two items have at least something in common: not surprisingly, the kind of person who is in favor of escalating the war also supports capital punishment, in most cases, for the murderer is not the only savage among us. But whereas the war in Vietnam is illegal and immoral, capital punishment is legal and therefore moral, depending on how precisely you define moral. The people have sanctioned it, which is more than you can say for the war. An execution is, in Albert Camus' phrase, "only an administrative murder," and it fills society's deep need for revenge. Besides, it happens in a tiny room tucked away inside a prison and doesn't disturb anybody's breakfast. A war can't be conducted so privately and, as we saw Saturday, a good many people are actively disturbed.

The news media, to use one of the ringing cliches of our age, did its best to denigrate the peace march (which, it should be noted, was successful beyond the wildest dreams of those who conceived it). There were great and classical arguments over the number of people marching and the size of the crowd in Kezar Stadium, as though it really mattered whether there were 55,000 or 62,000. One "veteran reporter," according to the other paper, doubted that there were 62,000 in the stands "because the people weren't sitting as close together as they do at football games." A peerless observer.

It was also sensational news, apparently, that 60, 70 or 80 per cent of the participants (depending on which paper you read or which channel you were watching) were young. It's the young who fight wars, and there is nobody fiercer than a 60-year-old hawk. Much, too, was made of the fact that "the crowd was relatively orderly and well-behaved," which, I gather, came as a disappointment to the cameramen. Peaceful peace marchers do not a headline make, alas, but apparently all the news media missed the scuffle at Fell and Masonic, when 18 American Nazis went on the attack. "We stopped the parade for at least three minutes while we had a real good fight," reports Nazi Mike Brown. "We punched a dozen people and drew blood on seven." So there were some good Americans on hand, even if they were Nazis.

At one point Saturday, a group of young men entered Kezar, carrying a big sign reading "Support Our Men in Vietnam." I give them full marks for courage—their appearance took guts—but I find their message deceptively simple. Our men are being supported in an undeclared war by the full multibillion dollar resources of this country, and they who are fighting it (one's heart goes out to them) deserve the greatest support of all: peace.

The "Support Our Men" argument brings us back to the issue of capital punishment—those in favor of it are forever propounding: "Why is all your sympathy with the killer, never with the victim?" This is sheer demagogic rhetoric: of course there is sympathy for the victim. The question that has to be faced is: does one murder cancel out another? How do you weigh an unpremeditated murder (more than half are) against premeditated murder by the State?

"Most murders," to quote Camus again, "are committed by men who, as they shaved in the morning, had no idea they would kill before the day was out." (All of us are capable of murder; those who think they aren't suffer from a lack of imagination.) Another favorite argument in behalf of capital punishment: "If it deters only one murder, it's worth it." That is an argument based completely on supposition. What we do know for a fact is that innocent men have been executed.

War, peace, murder, compassion—these were the thoughts that stirred restlessly in the mind under Saturday's fitful sunshine. That, and the evidence that there are thousands of Americans dedicated to peace and non-violently arrayed against violence—and not all of them "kooks and hippies," to use the thoughtless phrase that springs so easily to certain tongues and pens. Seated around me at Kezar were doctors and lawyers, graybeards and small children, parents whose sons are Marines in Vietnam, pretty girls carrying flowers, serious young men who were obviously not hippies but who have a very real stake in a war that, as a speaker said, "has divided this country as no war has since 1861."

As a "veteran reporter," whatever this is, let me record that the program was not a complete success. Too many speakers, too many long speeches, and Kezar emptied almost as rapidly as it filled. The speakers were well-meaning, but the message had already been drummed by the marching feet. Folksinger Judy Collins summed it all up with one haunting song ("Let's Get Together"). Chili Duarte, President of ILWU Local 6, was the most effective, with his gravelly Jimmy Durante voice:

"At Nuremburg, this country established a principle. To those Germans who said 'My country right or wrong,' we said 'That's not good enough—you should have spoken up' . . . I want the record to show that I spoke up against this war!"

I also carried away the memory of Ed Keating, publisher of Ramparts magazine, advising the crowd: "You who are carrying American Flags—when you go out, don't leave your Flags on the seats or on the grounds for the cameramen to take pictures of." It takes a muckraker to know one, and his implied assessment of the way the peace march would be covered, generally, was not too wide of the mark.

New Allies for L.B.J.: Varied Motives Impel Many Firms To Support Great Society Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, one of the most incredible claims made by proponents of the so-called opportunity crusade is that their confusing alternative to the war on poverty would truly involve the resources of the private sector, whereas, by implication, the war on poverty has failed to do so. The utterly specious nature of this claim is revealed in a highly illuminating and extremely provocative article by Alan L. Otten, the distinguished Washington staff reporter of the Wall Street Journal, which appeared in that newspaper on April 19.

Mr. Otten's article analyzes the tremendous degree of support for Great Society programs being provided by private business and industry, and points in particular to the enormous contribution to success in the war against poverty being made by the companies who are operating Job Corps centers, and redeeming tens of thousands of young Americans from the heritage of poverty.

Mr. Speaker, the total gross annual income of the great companies who have Job Corps contracts is $30 billion—$30 billion worth of American industrial know-how and hard headed expertise, dedicated to building a sounder economy and a stronger Nation through the Job Corps. As the president of one leading company put it:

> When the Job Corps trains, the employer gains.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my distinguished colleagues will wish to carefully consider Mr. Otten's article, and with permission, I therefore insert it at this point in the RECORD:

NEW ALLIES FOR LBJ: VARIED MOTIVES IMPEL MANY FIRMS TO SUPPORT GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAMS—JOB CORPS VIEWED AS SOURCE OF LABOR—RENT SUBSIDIES ATTRACT BUSINESS BACKING—A POWERFUL LOBBYING FORCE

(By Alan L. Otten)

WASHINGTON.—"We're in an automobile assembly plant in New Jersey, and I want to tell you about a fellow who's working here now," declares an oft-repeated radio commercial.

"His name is Jackson, Ernest Jackson. Ernest is something of a celebrity. He's the one-thousandth graduate of the Kilmer Job Corps Center in New Jersey to be placed. Ernest now earns over $200 a week. Not bad for a fellow who dropped out of school in the 11th grade. At Kilmer, a lot of young men are being changed from untrained dropouts to skilled craftsmen."

The sponsor of this commercial is not the Federal Government's Job Corps program but International Telephone & Telegraph Co. ITT operates the Kilmer center, and its commercials plug both its own success and that of the Job Corps.

By now, the increasing involvement of private business in public welfare, education, housing and other Great Society programs is well-known; less widely noted, though, is the fact that many companies, particularly the big ones, have become public advocates for the programs they're taking part in or may gain by. Thus, business is turning into an important force for pushing embattled domestic proposals through Congress. The Job Corps is only one of these.

BACKING RENT SUBSIDIES

In Pittsburgh, ACTION-Housing Inc., a housing rehabilitation group that is an offshoot of a development fund financed by 24 major banks and businesses, takes a public stand that the new Federal rent subsidy program attacked by Congressional conservatives is essential to provide decent housing for the poor.

Prestigious utility presidents, department store owners, bankers and other businessman are lining up to lobby for generous appropriations for the Administration's "Model Cities" program, while Congressional conservatives aim to slash the proposed funds.

Sometimes business leaders adopt such stances simply because their companies get direct dollars-and-cents benefits from a program, finding new markets for their products or services—much as many firms have long gained from defense and space procurement. Sometimes the interest is less direct: Learning new techniques, acquiring a source of trained manpower, protecting an investment in a slum neighborhood.

Occasionally the business support may stem from a fatalistic feeling that Federal initiatives can't be blocked anyhow and that it's wise to stay on Lyndon Johnson's good side. Or there may be an "if-you-can't-lick-'em, join-'em" approach that reasons business had better seek a voice in shaping programs likely to move ahead anyway.

Whatever the reason, the business support is eagerly welcomed by the Administration. At the least, it's taken as a sign that a substantial segment of business will continue to give political sustenance to President Johnson and the Democratic Party.

SWAYING LEGISLATORS

More important, though, it comes at a time when Administration requests for new money and new authority are meeting stout resistance in the more conservative 90th Congress. Businessmen can sway legislators whom union representatives, welfare leaders and Democratic lobbyists can't hope to reach.

"Business is what's going to save us," says a White House man. Business leaders won't be able to change really conservative Senators and Congressmen, but they surely can have impact on some of the more moderate Republicans and Democrats who might not be for us otherwise."

Moreover, the increased business backing coincides with disarry in the traditional Democratis lobbying alliance. The party's big-city machines have crumbled. The Meany-Reuther split and white protests against Negro gains undermine the unity and effectiveness of labor lobbyists. The increasingly splintered civil rights movement no longer swings much weight in behalf of Johnson legislative goals. "The support from business couldn't come at a better time," concludes one high-ranking Administration official.

KEEPING A LIST

Adds an executive of the Housing and Urban Development Department, which expects to benefit from business support for many of its programs: "Each agency has gradually developed a list of firms interested in its field. The Treasury Department, for example, has a blue-ribbon list of businessmen who supported the President's tax policies. We don't keep them turned on all the time, but we know how to turn them on to write letters or make phone calls or testify when necessary—for our own programs or for programs of other agencies."

Probably the most conspicuous business-backed Great Society venture is the Job Corps, which draws backing not only from large companies running the Corps' camps but also from others getting a crack at workers trained in them.

A parade of corporate executives, including General Electric Co. Chairman Gerald Phillippe and Hotel Corp. of American President Roger Sonnabend, testified for the Corps at last year's Congressional hearings. More recently, in February, antipoverty chief Sargent Shriver summoned executives of corporations and other organizations that operate Job Corps centers to a two-day conference in Texas to study ways of improving the program, which won a new ringing endorsement from the group.

A resolution approved at the Texas gathering declared "that we express our support for the objectives of the Job Corps program and pledge the skills and resources of our organizations to its further progress in creating educational opportunities for the disadvantaged youth of the nation." The signers, sure to impress wavering Congressmen, include top officials of Radio Corp. of America, U.S. Industries Inc., Xerox Corp., Burroughs Corp., International Business Machines Corp. and Litton Industries Inc.

"In terms of the economic benefit or payout," said Litton Chairman Charles B. Thornton, "and in terms of savings in the cost of relief, crime and institutional care, there is very much in it for us as businessmen and as responsible members of society."

What's more, a number of business leaders have lobbied with Congressmen on behalf of the Job Corps, some going to Capitol Hill straight from the Texas meeting. And when Nation's Business, the monthly magazine put out by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, recently ran an editorial attacking the Job Corps, the reply defending the program came not from Mr. Shriver but from R. L. Hale, manager of Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s systems operations division; Westinghouse operates one of the Corps' training centers.

A MESSAGE FROM MONTGOMERY WARD

To broaden the business support, leading businessmen have recorded radio ads urging others to back the Job Corps effort. "I am Robert E. Brooker, president of Montgomery Ward & Co., with a message for all American businessmen, large or small," declares one commercial. "Our business is to serve the public. We rely on well-trained employes in many areas of the merchandising industry—retail sales, automotive maintenance and repairs, warehousing, office management. . . . We at Montgomery Ward have learned that the Job Corps is helping to prepare young people to be productive members of our expanding economy. . . . Remember, when the Job Corps trains, the employer gains."

Similar appeals have been aired by Edgar Kaiser, president of Kaiser Industries Corp., ITT President Harold Geneen; and New York Stock Exchange President Keith Funston.

The Model Cities program now headed for a Congressional appropriations battle also seems to be benefiting mightily from business backing. Last year, just before a crucial House vote, the White House managed to line up 22 leading bankers and businessmen to declare that "America needs the Demonstration Cities Act." The list included such weighty names as Henry Ford II, David Rockefeller, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Chairman Thomas Gates, New York Central Railroad President Alfred Perlman and Standard Oil of California Chairman R. Gwin Follis. The White House expects to marshal similar support for the program this year.

HUD Secretary Weaver has been busily reminding lumber companies, paint manufacturers and similar companies of the direct financial stake they have in Federal aid for building and rehabilitating low-cost housing. "Perhaps the most important point we have been making to business and industry," he said in a Washington speech this week, "is that the private profit motive and the national interest can merge at exactly the point of the greatest urban need—and that is help for low-income families."

LOOKING FOR BENEFITS

Despite their traditional fervor for economy in Government, individual businessmen have never been reluctant to back Federal programs directly helpful to their own balance sheets: Roads or ship channels to improve their access to raw materials or to markets; airline and shipping subsidies; home mortgage guarantees. In today's business backing of Great Society efforts, there's often the same sort of direct-benefit expectations.

Thus producers of audio-visual materials lobby for enlarged aid for education. Electric and gas utilities strongly support the Federal-state program to spur Appalachia's economy; a spokesman for them testified before the Senate Public Works Committee recently in support of the Administration's bill to extend and expand the program, and the utility men stand ready to buttonhole key House members if necessary.

Railroads, including the Pennsylvania, and rail equipment manufacturers such as Westinghouse Air Brake Co. have been influential in starting and expanding Federal aid for development of rail transit for commuters. "Pennsy was able to reach people we never could have hoped to get," a White House man reports.

Many companies are in Government programs to develop future profit potentials. "The key phrase is new markets and new techniques," says one Administration man. "Everyone is looking for these, and they think their involvement in Government programs can help."

Certainly many Job Corps contractors have been diversifying into the educational field; new training techniques developed at the centers can be applied in their private business. Government-aided tenement rehabilitation effort by U.S. Gypsum Co. and other building material companies involve experimentation with new types of wallboard, heating systems and other products that may find private buyers later on.

SEEKING STABILITY

Some firms supporting the Model Cities program have a less obvious stake than selling paint or wallboard; department stores, utilities, banks and transit companies want to protect their large investments in central cities through rehabilitation of slum areas. Many of these companies have a similar stake in job-finding, health care, education and other programs to help Negroes and other urban poor; not only do these programs create or preserve customers, but perhaps they may also avert property damage from rioting and looting by dissatisfied slum-dwellers. "Most big business has a real stake in community stability," a spokesman for one of the mayors' organizations asserts.

Often, business and other groups participate in and support certain Federal programs for fear of more drastic Federal action. Thus, the National Association of Home Builders and National Association of Real Estate Boards support the Administration's Model Cities and rent subsidy programs not only for the obvious reasons—to stimulate building activity and to get more houses for poorer people—but also to help kill off straight public housing.

"The rent supplement program, if adequately funded, can be the most successful approach yet devised to provide badly needed housing for millions of low-income families," the Home Builders told the Senate Appropriations Committee last year.

SAVING THEIR OWN MONEY

Some industries back Government programs at least partly so they won't have to pay the bills themselves. When paper companies back Federal grants to local governments for new waste treatment plants to combat water pollution, they can't help reckoning that if the taxpayer doesn't pay for these new plants, the paper companies themselves may have to.

Certainly, though, the changed business attitude toward Great Society programs must be attributed in part to conviction of the need for Government action. Many large companies are now headed by a new breed of corporate manager—not men owning and running companies they built themselves, but rather production experts, salesmen, lawyers, engineers and other professional types. Many of these men have been in Government or served as Government consultants; they are not terrified that business will inevitably be swallowed up in any business-Government partnership.

Some of them honestly see a Federal role in many areas that business can't fill. Early this year Henry Ford urged businessmen to "support rather than oppose well-considered Government programs to accomplish what Government can do and business can't do."

"There are many tasks that business can't do well," Mr. Ford said, "because it has neither the resources, the abilities, nor the incentives."

The Worcester, Mass., Safety Council Celebrates Its 50th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, the Worcester, Mass., Safety Council, which has been nationally recognized for its extraordinary initiative in effectively promoting life and limb saving programs, will formally celebrate its 50th anniversary at their annual awards meeting on May 25, next.

The safety council was established in 1917 as a single, small committee of business and civic leaders dedicating themselves to the task of preserving life and limb from disabling accidents.

Originally organized to serve only the citizens of Worcester, proper, the council, in later years, expanded its activities to cover the entire central Massachusetts area with more than one-half a million people. A name change from Worcester County Safety Council to Central Massachusetts Chapter, National Safety Council, was instituted in 1961, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. It is New England's oldest safety council. It has always been a vital force in our area whenever a matter of safety was concerned.

Based on past performance, it may be anticipated that the council will continue to become an ever more powerful and vital force in the community as our Federal Government enters the highway safety picture to lead the fight against what has become the Nation's No. 1 killer—the automobile—responsible in 1966 alone for a record-shattering 52,500 human lives from accidents on our Nation's highways.

The present officers of the council are the Honorable Andrew B. Holmstrom, president; Clifford O. Griffith, vice president; David J. Foley, treasurer; and John W. Greene, secretary, who is also the executive director of the council.

I know that all Members of Congress join me in congratulating the officers, directors, and members of the Central Massachusetts Chapter of the National Safety Council in Worcester for their remarkable safety promotion record on behalf of their fellow citizens over the past 50 years and in wishing the council ever-increasing success in their continuing effort to make their neighbors and all Americans safety conscious.

Just Facts—No Opinion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, our attorney general of California, the Honorable Thomas C. Lynch, recently addressed a meeting of the State sheriffs' association in Monterey, Calif. Praise for Lynch has come from a recent editorial in the San Jose Mercury.

The topic of Attorney General Lynch's speech was the fair-trial, free-press issue. He emphasized that there is no justification for clamping a lid on police news. Some police agencies, he observes, "have gone much too far. They are allowing no information and the press is being barred from courts." Facts about suspects arrested and identities should be furnished the press. In short, within the limits of certain guidelines the public's right to know must be protected.

I refer the entire editorial entitled "Just Facts—No Opinion" from the San Jose Mercury to my colleagues:

[From the San Jose (Calif.) Mercury, Mar. 22, 1967]

JUST FACTS—NO OPINION

California Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch placed the fair trial-free press issue in sharper perspective this week in an address before the State Sheriff's Association in Monterey.

His words should be pondered carefully by sheriffs, police chiefs, district attorneys and other law enforcement officers who deal regularly with the press.

Lynch said, in effect, that there is no justification for clamping a lid on police news; the attorney general was candid enough to observe that some police agencies "have gone much too far. They are allowing no information and the press is being barred from courts."

In general, Lynch's guideline might be paraphrased: just the facts; no opinion.

Police and prosecutors should avoid such remarks to reporters as "he's guilty" or "it's an open and shut case." Investigators' reports should be shown to the press, but the press for its part should voluntarily exclude from publication information the investigator deems tainted.

Identities and facts about suspects arrested should be furnished the press as a matter of public record, "even if they (the suspects) are later released because it is felt they are innocent."

Lynch cautioned, sensibly enough, that statements made by the accused should not be published, since the accused has the right to retract a statement at any time "and this right should be protected."

Within the limits of these guidelines it is clear that the public's right to know can be protected. Persons arrested, the charges against them and the evidence supporting the charges are legitimate matters of public concern. So, for that matter, are the disposition of those charges in a court of law.

Atty. Gen. Lynch has performed a public service in clarifying this matter somewhat at this time.

Plainfield's (Conn.) First Casualty in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ST ONGE. Mr. Speaker, the greatest price of any war is not that paid for weapons and supplies, but in the expenditure of young men who represent a nation's most valuable resource. This is never more apparent than when the sad news is received that a friend or neighbor has lost his life in the service of his country. Recently, I was very deeply moved when I learned that the body of Pfc. Joseph Baczalski of Wauregan, in the town of Plainfield, Conn., had been returned home from Vietnam for burial.

Private Baczalski was from my congressional district in Connecticut and is Plainfield's first casualty in the Vietnam war. He died in a helicopter crash and has been awarded posthumously the Bronze Star for meritorious service and the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. This fine young man was in every way a credit to his community, and his parents, and represents the highest traditions of U.S. citizenship.

To his mother, who survives, I extend my profoundest sympathy and wish to assure her that I share her irreconcilable loss. She may, however, forever carry with her the knowledge and pride that her son made the ultimate sacrifice in upholding and preserving those principles which this Nation most highly cherishes. History will honor the memory of Private Baczalski and the other brave men who have served and died with him in Vietnam for their inestimable contribution to world peace and freedom.

I ask unanimous consent in insert into the RECORD an obituary on Private Baczalski which was published in the April 20, 1967, issue of the Moosup, Conn., Journal Press.

The article follows:

FUNERAL OF AIRMAN JOSEPH BACZALSKI, FIRST PLAINFIELD CASUALTY, TO BE HELD FRIDAY

Pfc. Joseph Baczalski, son of Mrs. Anna (Kozial) Baczalski of 6 North Chestnut street, Wauregan, who lost his life in a fiery helicopter crash in Vietnam, is the first serviceman from the town of Plainfield to pay the supreme sacrifice. He was killed in action November 10, 1966, and his body has been returned to his home for burial.

The young man, only 22, left for Vietnam early last September following a leave at his home from Fort Rucker, Alabama, having been inducted in March 1966. He was the son of the late Stanislas Baczalski who passed away in 1964, and Mrs. Anna Baczalski. Being an only child he leaves only his mother and one aunt, Mrs. Marya Garecki of Reading, Pa.

He was born in Putnam, March 21, 1944, but had been a resident of Wauregan for the past twenty years where he was well known and well liked. He was graduated from Plainfield High School in 1962 and H. H. Ellis Technical School the following year. Prior to being inducted into the service he was employed as draftsman by the Monsanto Chemical Company in Bloomfield.

At the time of his untimely death he served as a helicopter crew chief and was one of ten who died in the crash. He was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service and the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. He was recently named an honorary member of the Mandeville-Deviny VFW Post of Wauregan.

Military funeral services will be held Friday morning at 8:15 o'clock from the Gagnon Funeral Home, Danielson, followed by a requiem high Mass at Sacred Heart Church, Wauregan. Burial will be in the family plot in Holy Cross cemetery, Danielson. Calling hours are tonight from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Oscar Comras

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, April 28, 1967, death came to Oscar Comras, one of the most widely respected and beloved members of the Pelham Parkway community in Bronx County, N.Y.

For the services held yesterday, hundreds of friends and admirers filled a large chapel to overflowing. Rabbi Benjamin Brilliant, of the Pelham Parkway Jewish Center described "Ozzie" Comras as a man who brought happiness wherever he went, a man dedicated to making brighter the lives of those around him. State Senator Abraham Bernstein, in a moving address, said he was the kind of man who was for his community what Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill were on the national and international level.

"Ozzie" Comras will be greatly missed, not only by his wife and family, to whom he was so devoted, not only by the many organizations he served so well, but by literally thousands of people throughout the Bronx. They will remember his efforts on behalf of countless organizations in the community; most of all they will remember the summer nights under the stars when, through his efforts, great orchestras came to play in the parks of the Bronx.

"Ozzie" Comras was a leading spirit in many organizations, most of all in the Pelham Parkway Citizens Council, of which he was a main founder. In the New York Times, his associates in the council recorded "with profound sorrow the passing of a dear friend and esteemed member." They added:

> His memorable leadership and communal achievements inspired all who knew him. To his wife, Blanche, his children Madelyn and Donald and his family, we offer our heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to join in those sentiments. It is fitting that the passing of such a wonderful human being should be recorded in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Eddie Popowski—Molder of Baseball Players

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, among the less heralded events this year, unnoticed even by many of the closest insiders in the world of baseball, was the calling up by the Boston Red Sox of a coach named Eddie Popowski. The name hardly stirs a ripple in the memories of the millions of baseball nostalgics who delight in the mental gymnastics of "where are they now" games.

Eddie Popowski was never a big league star. In fact, at age 53, he is a rookie in the big leagues. But, were coaches eligible for the award, I am sure my old friend would be a likely candidate for "rookie of the year."

My acquaintance with Eddie Popowski goes back over the years when he managed our hometown club, the Pittsfield Red Sox, of the Class AA Eastern League. The Pittsfield team is a farm for talent to the parent Boston Red Sox and we have been pleased over the years to see many of today's great big league stars develop their skills and talents out at Wahconah Park.

Recently, the Boston Red Sox played a series here in the Nation's Capital with the Washington Senators, displaying much of the power and speed which Eddie Popowski helped to develop at Pittsfield.

Sports Columnist Morris Siegel of the Washington Evening Star, during that series, devoted a column to Eddie Popowski and his long career in the minor leagues and the long road that has finally led to the major leagues. Under unanimous-consent procedures, I include that column at this point in the RECORD.

The column follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star, Apr. 26, 1967]

POPOWSKI HAS IT MADE AFTER 29 YEARS ON ROAD

(By Morris Siegel)

Eddie Popowski is the happiest 53-year-old kid on the Boston Red Sox.

He is finally going to Disneyland.

Popowski isn't going there as a tourist. His first California trip ever is strictly business. He is the third base coach of the Red Sox, whose business requires their presence in Anaheim, which also is the home of cowboy Gene Autry's Angels.

California is one of the few stops Popowski failed to make in his long bush league career, which finally ended last winter when he was named to the Boston coaching staff.

His promotion to varsity status was a well-deserved payoff for patience. He has been with the Sox only four years less than Tom Yawkey, who joined the team immediately 34 seasons ago. He bought it.

Except for a three-year stint as a second baseman with the House of David when he had no hair on his chest, much less a beard, the House of David's coat of arms, Eddie has never been with anybody except the Red Sox.

Most of his previous 29 years as Yawkey's foremost organization man were spent riding buses in 10 leagues as player, player manager and finally just manager. Next to Mr. Greyhound and Mr. Trailways, Popowski is probably the nation's foremost authority on diesel fuel fumes.

All except three seasons of that 29-year hitch in the minors were spent on buses—in Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, Vifginia, Canada, New York, Maryland, and only the Red Sox man in charge of farm affiliates knows where else.

Only twice prior to his recent promotion was Popowski able to enjoy the luxury of a train ride while shepherding Yawkey's incubator products from one stop to another. He managed that at Louisville and Minneapolis.

Otherwise it was Alpine, Tex.; Roanoke, Va.; Lynn and Pittsfield, Mass.; Centerville, Md.; Winston-Salem and Greensboro, N.C.; Allentown, Scranton, Hazelton and Johnstown, Pa., and Albany and Gloversville, N.Y.

Never, never California, however, although the Sox had two satellites on the Coast. Everything west of the Pecos River was outlaw country to Popowski.

But he stubbornly continued to rally 'round the Red Sox despite several opportunities to go elsewhere. He outlasted five or six farm directors, five general managers and nine or 10 managers.

Three managerial changes ago, when Johnny Pesky drew the short straw, Owner Yawkey called Popowski aside during the World Series and promised him he had a job in the organization as long as Yawkey footed the bills.

Coming when it did, after 25 years as an itinerant managerial sharecropper for the same boss, Popowski was overwhelmed at the extension of his servitude. "Mr. Yawkey also used to send me good luck telegrams at the opening of every season," he noted.

Popowski, of course yearned for one shot at the big time in any capacity, but it never became an obsession. Coming from Sayerville, N.J., where he still lives in the same house in which he was born, even Perth Amboy, which is next door, was an improvement.

Next to his abortive attempt to grow a beard at age 18 and become a full-fledged member of the House of David, Popowski will never forget a wild night's ride with the bearded baseballers in Ohio.

The gypsy players were deep in the Ohio boondocks at midnight when Eddie noted that a black sedan, which he thought was following with his teammates aboard, was gaining on the LaSalle sedan he was in.

Suddenly a loud siren wailed and the trailing black Lincoln pulled alongside and ordered the House of David lead car to pull over.

Eight state police, pointing shotguns at the passengers, ordered Popowski & Co. to get out with arms raised. John Dillinger, the leading gangster of the '20s, had escaped prison and was using a black limousine as his getaway car.

"A pitcher, Mike Janesco, who had a long beard, was driving," Popowski remembered, "and the cops refused to believe he was a ballplayer: One of 'em yanked his beard—he thought it was false. He pulled it so hard poor Mike started to bleed. They believed us then."

Popowski must have been the unlikeliest looking player and an even more implausible sight as a manager. The runt who once dictated to monsters like Walt Dropo (6 feet 5) and Dick Radatz (6-6) goes only 5 feet 4½ standing in his spikes.

He also managed Albie Pearson, one of a few field hands Popowski didn't have to look up to. Many of the good Sox players of the last two decades got their start in the sticks with Eddie.

Shining evidence of his ability to breed 'em for the big leagues can be seen at D.C. Stadium tonight. Every scheduled starter for the Red Sox played under Popowski at one time or another.

The line-up of pitcher Bill Rohr, catcher Russ Gibson, infielders Mike Andrews, Rico Petrocelli, Joe Foy and George Scott and outfielders Carl Yastrzemski, Reggie Smith and Tony Conigliaro all won their "P's" under Popowski.

None of 'em, however, had to wait 29 years to get to the majors.

Opposition to Quie Amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 4, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I am strongly opposed to the proposed Quie amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

If this ill-conceived proposal is passed, New York State would stand to lose a total of $121,903,958 in fiscal 1969.

In 1965, Congress, with great difficulty and dexterity, managed to avoid racial and religious antagonisms that earlier had killed innumerable Federal aid to education bills. In a masterful stroke, the authors of the legislation devised a law that provides assistance geared to pupils rather than schools.

The law provides assistance to individual school districts based on the number of their children from families with annual incomes under $3,000. Under the present law, Federal funds remain under the control of public officials but pupils in parochial schools will qualify to receive the same kind of supplementary assistance as those in public schools. This includes programs such as remedial reading and guidance counseling.

No money goes directly to any private or parochial school.

Such a program involves some onerous and detailed Federal requirements. The present act has obvious imperfections. But until a better plan is devised, I believe we are faced with a choice of either the present act or no act at all.

As a substitute for this delicate and intricate compromise, the Republican minority of the House Education and Labor Committee under Representative QUIE, of Minnesota, proposes the substitution of block grants to the States. It appeals to racist sentiment in some Southern States because State education commissioners could evade Federal desegregation requirements.

In addition, most States, including New York, have language in their constitutions forbidding the spending of public money for private schools. This could well mean that none of the Federal aid funds could be used for private and parochial schoolchildren in New York State.

If Republicans and southern Democrats unite in support of the Quie substitute, the effect could be to kill Federal aid to primary and secondary education altogether.

Law Day in Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, annual Law Day in Virginia exercises were held on Saturday, April 29, 1967, on the steps of the George C. Marshall Research Library at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. This ceremony, sponsored by the Virginia State Bar and the Virginia State Bar Association, selected the Marshall Library, inasmuch as 1967 is the 20th anniversary of the origin of the Marshall plan.

The principal address was given by Dean Charles P. Light, Jr., of the Washington and Lee University School of Law. Dean Light, a distinguished legal scholar, served in General Marshall's Washington command post in World War II as an adviser and liaison officer on legal matters for the General Staff's operations division. He is the recipient of the Legion of Merit and the Army Commendation Medal. A graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and Harvard University Law School, he has been associated with the Law School of Washington and Lee University as an assistant professor of law, professor of law, and dean.

As a part of these Law Day ceremonies, following Dean Light's address, there was a naturalization ceremony for nearly 50 applicants for American citizenship, which was conducted by U.S. District Judge Ted Dalton. Judge Dalton was assisted in the naturalization ceremonies by U.S. District Judge Barksdale.

At this time, I would like to insert in the RECORD the address of Dean Light and the remarks of Judge Dalton to these new American citizens:

DEAN LIGHT'S ADDRESS

We are gathered here in this beautiful setting in the City of Lexington in the Valley of Virginia on this particular day for three worthy purposes.

First, to manifest to the Petitioners for Naturalization here present before the United States District Court for our own Western District of Virginia, our sincere interest in their assumption of American citizenship.

Second, under the sponsorship of the Virginia State Bar and the Virginia State Bar Association, to celebrate in Virginia the tenth anniversary of Law Day, USA.

Third, at the Library dedicated to the memory of a great American, George Catlett Marshall, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Plan for European Economic Recovery which he sponsored as Secretary of State and which bears his name.

Speaking to the first purpose, it is good for us to remember that, except for those descended from the original inhabitants, we are all the descendants of immigrants to this land or perchance immigrants ourselves. We can take justifiable pride in the perils overcome by our ancestors in making their way to these shores and in surviving after their arrival. More recent emigrants from other lands can take equal pride in the hazards they overcame to reach America.

The Framers of the Constitution of the United States, as they deliberated in Philadelphia during the difficult months of 1787, were obviously hopeful of continued immigration to the United States for permanent residence and utlimate assumption of citizenship. So important did they consider this, that in the 18 clauses enumeration of the powers, which the new Congress of the United States should possess they listed fourth the power "to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization." Only the powers "To lay and collect Taxes," "To borrow Money," and "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States" came before it. Even the important power "To coin Money" was placed after it, in fifth place.

It may be added that the ratification of the Constitution was no easy matter but the necessary number of States gradually acceded to the Instrument so that the new Government began to function with the inauguration of President Washington on April 30, 1789, by coincidence, 178 years ago tomorrow.

In the Constitution the term "citizen of the United States" appears in the list of qualifications for Representatives and Senators, with the prefix "Natural born," in the case of the President. And the term "citizen of a State", in variant forms appears several times. Yet the terms were nowhere defined in the Instrument. It was not until the addition to the Constitution of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868 that the matter of citizenship was clarified in the opening sentence of that Amendment reading: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

And so I would remind the Petitioners that upon the conclusion of their naturalization this day they become both citizens of the United States and also, under the Constitution, citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia wherein they reside. Could one ask for more?

I have a particular interest in this Ceremony today for I was present in this Court some years ago at the naturalization of a close relative by marriage and heard the sympathetic yet firm encouragement which the late Chief Judge, John Paul, gave to those standing before him, to participate fully in the affairs of their community, State and Nation, as full fledged citizens of the United States from that time onward.

Now, speaking to our second theme, Law Day USA, the Congress of the United States has, by Joint Resolution, declared that the first day of May of each year shall be thus designated and set aside, as a special day of celebration by the American people. And the Congress also resolved that "The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation . . . inviting the people of the United States to observe such day with suitable ceremonies . . ." The President on March 10th issued his Proclamation urging the people "to observe Law Day with appropriate ceremonies and by reaffirming their commitment to freedom and the supremacy of law in our lives." And the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia has issued his Law Day Proclamation. The full purpose of Law Day is best expressed I think in the Joint Resolution setting it aside as a special day of celebration by the American people:

"[First,] in appreciation of their liberties and the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States . . .;

"[Second,] of their rededication to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other as well as with other nations; and

"[Third,] for the cultivation of that respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life."

The President in his Proclamation has reminded us that the theme of Law Day, 1967, is expressed in these words of Theodore Roosevelt: "No man is above the law and no man is below it." "Again we remind ourselves," the Proclamation continues, "that law and respect for law, is central to the idea of American democracy . . . Thus all who cherish freedom should also cherish law. Liberty and law abide together. In that bond is the foundation of our liberties."

This same thought was never better expressed than by the Honorable Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of Richmond, a member of the Virginia Bar and former President of the American Bar Association, in his 1966 John Randolph Tucker Law Lecture at Washington and Lee University, styled "A Lawyer Looks at Civil Disobedience." Mr. Powell's statement was this:

"History has demonstrated that once a society condones organized defiance of law and due process, it becomes increasingly difficult to protect its institutions and to safeguard liberty. One may hope, with reason, that America has not yet reached this point of no return."

This day, Law Day 1967, is truly a time to remind ourselves that law and respect for law should both be cherished, for without law there can be no liberty.

And now, speaking to our third purpose, we are present on the Grounds of the Virginia Military Institute, in recognition of the twentieth anniversary of the Marshall Plan for European Economic Recovery and to honor the memory of George Catlett Marshall, graduate of V.M.I., General of the Army, Chief of Staff from 1939 until 1945, Secretary of State from 1947 to 1949, and Secretary of Defense from 1950 to 1951.

It was in June of 1947 at the Commencement Exercises of Harvard University that Secretary of State Marshall brought to the urgent attention of the American people "the dislocation of the entire fabric of European economy" and what this portended for the United States. He said:

"Aside from the demoralizing effect on the world at large and the possibilities of disturbances arising as a result of the desperation of the people concerned, the consequences to the economy of the United States should be apparent to all."

Addressing himself to the problem, Secretary Marshall asserted:

"It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world . . . Any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation . . . on the part of the United States Government."

The United States gave its assistance to the cooperating countries, which in turn have provided the United States with some of the Petitioners today. The success of General Marshall's far-sighted plan is known to us all.

Three themes then have brought us here: the honored Ceremony of Naturalization and Assumption of American citzenship; the tenth anniversary of Law Day with its emphasis on the Rule of Law; and the twentieth anniversary of the Marshall Plan, each distinct, yet all related in the World of the twentieth century. For had the Marshall Plan failed of execution, the Rule of Law would have been imperilled in the Western World, and all citizens, both natural born and naturalized, would have been in jeopardy.

Thank you.

Following the principal address by Dean Light, U.S. District Judge Ted Dalton made the following remarks at the naturalization ceremonies for some 50 applicants for U.S. citizenship:

JUDGE DALTON'S REMARKS

A few weeks ago in the United States Virgin Islands there was held a naturalization ceremony. Among the successful applicants was an humble emigrant from Cuba, who had struggled to gain American citizenship.

After the ceremony there appeared in the local St. Thomas paper a small paid advertisement by the new citizen which tells its own simple but touching story. It reads:

"To my friends who were unable to attend the ceremony when I became a citizen of the U.S. I want you to know that it was one of the happiest moments of my life and that I am proud and thankful for my American citizenship."

To our newly fellow Americans, by virtue of the authority vested in us by the Congress and the President of the U.S., Judge Barksdale and I, as U.S. district judges, administer to you the oath and extend the hand of official welcome to each and everyone of you.

We welcome you aboard our ship of state.

It is an old ship but it has withstood many assaults from without and within. It is still sailing ahead stronger and greater than ever before, and as you join us as members of the crew we know you will do your part in pulling oars.

The course that our ship is travelling is that which leads to a greater and a better life for the people of our Nation and of the world.

The basic objectives are those of liberty and freedom and justice for people everywhere.

The compass by which our course is charted is low, because it is only through law and order that our objectives may be achieved.

How fitting it is that the bar association of the commonwealth have sponsored this program in recognition of Law Day, USA. To the bar associations, their presidents, to everyone here—new citizens and all—the court expresses its sincere appreciation for your interest and your particiation in this program.

Law Day seeks to convey to Americans of all ages a deep understanding and appreciation of their heritage of individual freedom under law: to dramatize to the individual citizen its meaning in terms of his freedom to pursue his own destiny within a framework of laws and courts which recognize every person's rights as equal. Law Day is a special day of celebration by the American people in appreciation of their freedom and liberty under the law. It is also a day to review in each of our lives the responsibilities which accompany the privileges we enjoy under the law.

In the mother country of England there is in London an old courthouse where many of the famous trials of England have been held the court is called "Old Bailey" and it has over its two entrances inscriptions which carry a challenging message to us as we join in the celebration of Law Day.

Over one entrance are the words: "Right lives by law and law subsists by power."

How true that law is the the protector of right and how true it is that the power of our great Nation will see that law subsists. When law and order fail, then the ship of state will flounder.

Over the other entrance there is this: "The law of the wise is the fountain of justice."

May this wisdom of the law which has in our Nation's history been the compass for our ship of state continue to flow—ever fresh—ever clear and ever pure to the end that we will sail on toward the goal of a greater, a better and a brighter America.

Marquette University Educator Describes New Tasks for the Urban University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, James B. Kelley, who directs the program of continuing education which Marquette University offers to the residents of Milwaukee is keenly aware of the many opportunities now awaiting universities located in cities. He lists them in the current, spring issue of the Marquette University magazine.

His article follows:

FACULTY FORUM: THE URBAN UNIVERSITY

(By James B. Kelley)

(*"Faculty Forum" is a regular column feature that presents viewpoints of Marquette University faculty members on topics related to their fields of special interest. Writing in this issue is James B. Kelley, professor of physics, director of continuing education and summer sessions and special assistant to Arthur Moeller, MU's academic vice president. In the latter capacity, he has the major responsibility for planning and implementing development of the Wehr Science Center. Former deputy administrator of New York City, Kelley also has held posts with government agencies and universities.*)

The urban university is a collection of scholars concerned with life around them. A university not alive to the problems of the milieu in which it lives is becoming an anachronism. Whether we are scientists, theologians, philosophers, historians, linguists or artists, we must be concerned with the community which surrounds us. The greatest service the scholar can render is the improvement of life for his fellowman.

Recently in his annual report to the alumni, the distinguished physicist and president of the University of Pennsylvania, Gaylord Harnwell, said that the contemporary role of the American university "is out of the ivory tower . . . (American universities are) no longer passive filter beds through which a trickle of the population passes to high office or high renumeration . . . (American universities) are centers of action for the solution of many of society's pressing and emerging problems."

This is indeed what all universities must be, and it is especially true for institutions like the University of Pennsylvania and Marquette University which are located in such major cities as Philadelphia and Milwaukee. The people in urban centers have a right to think of the urban universities as part of the community. There can be none of the "town and gown" business such as occured in some of the smaller cities where famous universities are located, i.e. Princeton students versus of the people of Princeton and Yale students versus the city of New Haven.

In every large city across the country, there is a desire to involve the institutions of higher learning more intimately in the problems which face the cities. A few generations ago it was common practice to set up special colleges expressly aimed at developing better agricultural methods and techniques. Out of these schools not only emerged much of the scientific farming we know today, but also research and studies which improved both animal and human life, which helped to build stronger bodies in our children and which saved the lives of millions of people.

But things change. The food problem in the United States, at least, is to a great extent solved; we do not know all the agricultural answers—we never will!—but we do know enough of them to see our rural and farm population diminishing almost to the vanishing point, while our urban population is swelling to the point of explosion.

Somehow the notion of great universities being devoted to the study and solution of urban problems does not strike such a widely responsive chord in legislative breasts as did the building of agricultural colleges a century ago. A city's problems are thought of as its own, not the state's nor the nation's.

But is this true? Is not the physical, economic and mental health of the areas which will shortly embrace ninety percent of our populations just as important as the strength we needed to develop and colonize our land in the first place? Can we for long continue to treat the great laboratories of our cities as something not quite intellectual enough to warrant the time and effort of serious scholars? Can our public officials write off urban problems as none of their business so long as these problems are not on their doorsteps?

The effectiveness of any program developed at Marquette will be no greater than the involvement of the total university. Marquette cannot feel that it is the responsibility of any one area of the university to worry about the community, while the rest of the university is free to go about its business undisturbed. The entire faculty and administration must be continually and continuously disturbed about the conditions in the world today—the world outside of Marquette's very own doors.

There can be no solution to world problems, while local problems remain untouched. The day of the grand isolation for the university is gone. The quiet halls must be ringing with all kinds of turmoil and distress and dissatisfaction. The world needs desperately to be remade and what better place for beginning such a project than in university halls?

The flight of the scholar into the past is nothing but an escape from reality. We, at Marquette, must be interested in helping and working with everyone from the housewife who desires the cultural courses of study she feels she missed and always wanted, to the engineer who needs to know what is the state of his art as of this moment, to the youngster in a ghetto who needs the motivation which changes the dropout to the interested student, to the professional man who looks to the urban university for the conferences and seminars necessary to him and to his profession, to the poets, composers and thinkers who cannot command the audience required for commercial appearances. This, then, is what we can and should be doing at Marquette, but only if it is a university effort.

The areas in which every major city needs in-depth assistance from outside sources are numerous, but a few examples might serve to point out what Marquette can do.

1. *Planning.* Planning in a modern city is more than building highways; it is where to build highways so that they will be not only utilitarian but will also *add* (It is not enough to say that the new highway does not detract; it must add.) to the city's appearance. Planning is more than building schools; it is where to build schools so that ghettos will not be either reinforced or begun. Planning is more than setting aside

residential areas, whether for single or multiple dwellings; it is arranging such areas in terms of employment, transportation and schools so that proper balance exists.

2. *Sociology*. The urban sociologist is faced with such problems as the sociological structure of the family in the urban community, sociology and the school (Schools at the elementary and junior high levels, at least, are frequently more sociological than educational institutions.), sociology and the law, sociological behavior patterns in urban communities, and sociology and the courts (Is legal training enough for judges in family, children or domestic relations courts?).

3. *Political*. The political scientist in the urban community has a particularly rich strike available if he will but look. Concepts of urban governments are changing. Cities are being geographically, economically and sociologically replaced by regions, but politically each little duchy is being guarded by a jealous grand duke. There are no local problems, only regional or metropolitan problems.

Concepts of government, power structures—every city and every community has its power structure which is frequently an invisible government—and representation of citizens needs to be examined and reviewed. The city of the 21st century is only 33 years away, but political and governmental structures are operating in early 19th century fashion. As cities grow, how do we keep effective disenfranchisement from happening to hundreds of thousands of citizens because they feel that the very enormity of the systems and the complexity of the problems eliminate them? How can a city retain integrity while it must look more and more to the state and federal governments for help?

One could go on, but this gives some idea of where and how the urban university should be involved. We have started at Marquette in some areas, but we have only started. Our seminar on "Youth, Community and the Law," our "Social Controversies" series, our "Institute on Medico-Moral Problems," and our work under the Technical Services Act are some instances. But the possibilities are great. Professor Charles Abrams, Director of the Institute of Urban Development at Columbia University said recently: "Universities sustain a city's culture and commerce by continually supplying talent for public and private service. They provide the entire intellectual base of urban life, as well as essential skills."

Loyalty Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received a letter from William A. Haskell, who is the loyalty day chairman of Watervliet City Post No. 729 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in my district.

This letter, explaining the annual observance of Loyalty Day, makes a very clear commitment to the type patriotism all of us can join in supporting.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert the letter in the RECORD:

VFW WATERVLIET CITY POST NO. 729,
Watervliet, N.Y.

Loyalty Day was started 37 years ago by the V.F.W. and was recognized and passed into law by Congress in 1958 as "a special day" for the proclamation and meanings of man's rights to freedom.

The intent of the American patriots who began this annual observance of parading and flying the American flag in unison was to discredit subversive groups who were tinting and dishonoring American streets with hate campaign.

It was the belief of the founders of Loyalty Day, as it is ours in the Albany Co. V.F.W., that to raise the Stars & Stripes May 1st, is to associate ourselves with the concepts of liberty and the dignities guaranteed our peoples by law of the land. And too, that these beliefs shall not and will not ever be taken from us; less we forget, on every continent and every sea, Americans have proven their loyalty and love of country in blood.

WM. A. HASKELL,
Albany County VFW, Loyalty Day Chairman.

New Haven: God and War at Yale

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday Mr. James Reston spoke in his New York Times column of some of his experiences at Yale. His depiction of the ferment he found over the Vietnam dilemma, and specifically of the thoughts expressed by Strobe Talbott, the chairman of the Yale News, reminded me of what I had heard about Kingman Brewster, Jr.—Yale's current president—when he was chairman of the Yale News.

In doing some research I was amazed to find an article written by Kingman Brewster, Jr., and his counterpart on the Harvard Crimson, Spenser Klaw, for the Atlantic Monthly in 1940. In this article I found the same expression of concern over "the moral proposition" of a democratic country's involvement in a "transoceanic war" as we hear today about Vietnam.

For the interest of my colleagues, I am inserting in the RECORD Mr. Reston's column of April 26 and a copy of the Atlantic Monthly article.

And finally, I am offering for insertion a copy of Mr. Reston's column of October 17, 1965, in which he expresses a concern over the effect the demonstrations are having in our pursuit of peace in Vietnam. General Westmoreland today is being criticized for saying such things as "they—the demonstrators—are not promoting peace but postponing it"—these are the words of James Reston of October 17, 1965.

The three articles follow:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 26, 1967]

NEW HAVEN: GOD AND WAR AT YALE

(By James Reston)

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 25—This is the time of year when high school seniors are told what college they can attend, and when college seniors make their plans for graduate school and marriage, which is the most important graduate school of all. But this year it is different.

Yale University accepted 1,450 men out of 6,100 applicants this week for the freshman class in September, and filled the ranks of its graduate schools, but the military draft law is being changed, and neither the new college freshmen nor the prospective graduate students really know where they are. Yale has accepted them, but so may Uncle Sam, who demands priority even over Yale.

THE CONFLICT

This makes a difference. The flowering trees are blooming in the college courtyards in New Haven as usual, but this lovely stone sanctuary is not so secure as usual. The men coming into Yale as undergraduates and the men going out of Yale no longer have the assurance that they will not be drafted into the Army. So the conversation here is about the draft, Vietnam, Lyndon Johnson, and the relationships of the student and the university to the nation in a time of war.

It is exhilarating conversation. And disturbing. Anybody who thinks the anti-Vietnam protest movement is limited to the kooky fringe of weirdies and beardies should come to Yale. This has never been a furnace of rebellion. It is supposed to be the Ivy League headquarters of the opulent squares: a respectable, traditional, coaching school for future captains of industry and sub-Cabinet officers in Washington, but it is obviously troubled these days, if not rebellious.

THE ANTI-WASHINGTON MOOD

In two days of conversation here this reporter has not heard a single question sympathetic to the Administration's policy in Vietnam, or to President Johnson. Among some of the leaders of the senior class, there is a kind of melancholy acceptance of military service, but among the brilliant specialists of the lower classes the spirit of anxious dissent is obvious.

They are asking two questions: Why should an increasingly secular or nonreligious nation insist that a religious and pacifist conviction be the only legal justification for avoiding military service? And why must a man be against all wars of any kind to be excused from risking his life in a particular war, meaning Vietnam?

UNDERGRADUATE DISSENT

Yale is not only arguing about these things, but some of the undergraduate leaders here, notably Strobe Talbott, the thoughtful young chairman of The Yale News, are trying to get other university leaders of the country to organize in order to support a policy of nonreligious immunity from service in particular wars.

It is interesting to talk to these serious and in general conservative young university leaders at Yale at a moment when the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Vietnam is saying in New York: "The magnificent men and women I command in Vietnam have earned the support of the American people."

"I do not want to help pillory the present Administration," Strobe Talbott of the Yale News said here this week. "I am interested to see if there are new means and attitudes by which this university—and hence the university community in general—can make discussion less polemical and more meaningful, and at the same time help the search for peace."

Yet, despite this generous youthful spirit, Strobe Talbott is obviously in troubled revolt against the policy of his Government in Vietnam. General Westmoreland defined the war there as "a single all-pervading confrontation in which the fate of the people of Vietnam, the independence of the free nations of Asia and the future of the emerging nations, as well as the reputation and the very honor of our country are at stake."

The Strobe Talbotts at Yale, serious, idealistic, patriotic, progressive Republican types, might be expected to be the first to respond to General Westmoreland's noble appeal, but they don't. They are not marching in the anti-Vietnam parades, but they are dissenting, and the dissent of this clean-cut solemn, middle-class crowd of campus leaders may be much more important than the sign-carrying protesters on the front pages.

General Westmoreland said in New York this week that he was "dismayed" by what he called "recent unpatriotic acts at home." But his problem is not with the comparatively small group of public sign-carriers. It is with the moderate middle-class characters at such nonrevolutionary places as Yale, who want to believe, but simply do not accept, the Administration's or General Westmoreland's explanation of the war.

[From the Atlantic Monthly, September 1940]

WE STAND HERE

(By Kingman Brewster, Jr., and Spencer Klaw)

In his Open Letter to American Undergraduates which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, Mr. Arnold Whitridge voiced his indignation and consternation that so many younger citizens should oppose American intervention in Europe. This is a sentiment with which we have become very familiar in the last few months. We heard it at commencement time, we have read it in irate letters from prominent alumni, and we have seen it on the editorial pages of Eastern newspapers. But our efforts to weather this storm of protest have been reënforced by the knowledge that for once we of the ivied walls and cloistered walks are in agreement with the great majority of Americans of all ages. In fact, we cannot see why Mr. Whitridge has challenged the loyalty and faith of undergraduates while he has not questioned the ideals or courage of his contemporary opponents, from Herbert Hoover to John L. Lewis. However, since he has been gracious enough to clothe his indictment in question form, he should be answered; though it is just as impossible for us to speak for all those who would have to fight this war as it is for Mr. Whitridge to represent all those who fought the last one.

As Mr. Whitridge has noted, people of our age are reluctant to parade their ideals in public. This is partly so because we know the inadequacy of words and have seen righteous phrases so often used to hide selfish expediency or to misguide sincerity. Also, we took it for granted that our ideals were part of a faith common to all Americans, and we still think so. But if we are asked "Where do you stand?" we cannot reply without trying first to make clear the beliefs underlying our position.

The basis of these beliefs, and presumably of Mr. Whitridge's, is a regard for the value of human beings and a respect for their inherent dignity. For all the impersonality and standardization of our time, we believe that individuals have an intrinsic importance which transcends their wealth, their physical value, or their usefulness to us. In short, we think that man is an end in himself. The rest of our political and social ideals are built on this estimate of the individual. We care about these ways and forms which give people the greatest scope for their development. Specifically, we believe in the concept of freedom because it allows each person to realize his own particular potentialities. We believe in the institution of Democracy because it permits all to take part in shaping the common destiny.

Almost everywhere now except on this continent these beliefs are abstract ideals only, if they are allowed to be thought of at all. Because we are citizens of the United States, they are more than that for us. Our nation is the only one which has been dedicated to these ideals from its origin. Ours is the only nation whose entire population is made up of people who are citizens because they or their ancestors repudiated hate and oppression in order to live by these principles. And thanks to our size and resources we come nearest to being nationally self-reliant. Therefore, while we know that these ideals have not been fully realized for millions of Americans, still we are more aware than ever before that we have a better chance of achieving them here than anywhere else. This conviction, as well as our natural allegiance, compels us to put the United States first in our loyalties.

We acknowledge the challenge to defend America in the Americas as the test of our patriotism and courage. But we can by no standard accept the defense of England as the *automatic* measure of our loyalty to American ideals. The cause of one's own country comes before that of another. We do not condemn Englishmen for feeling the same way in the case of Ethiopia, China, or Spain, but we do claim that same right to put allegiance to our own nation above all else. Mr. Whitridge's conclusion that this means we "have no sympathy for the Allies" or "condone the crimes of Germany" is unfounded. It would be just as unfair for us to conclude from Mr. Whitridge's interventionist stand that he cared more for England than for his own country. Such casuistry and acrimony seem to us as unworthy as they are unjust.

Just as our allegiance to our own country comes before our sympathy for Britain, so too our idealism does not permit us to betray the principles themselves merely for the thrill in what Mr. Whitridge calls "defying horror and in enduring the rending of the heart." In simpler terms, we reject the glorification of war in itself. Perhaps there lies the greatest difference between us and our German contemporaries, whose highest ideal is *Blut und Ehre*. We will not fight just for the sake of fighting; but convince us that war is the best means of serving our American ideals and we will follow you anywhere.

Here, essentially, is the question at issue: Can we best preserve our American ideals by entering the war abroad? Those who insist that the issue is one of difference of faith and degree of courage are avoiding the question. Those who condemn the use of reason and historical experience as "arrested skepticism" are merely hindering us from arriving at the right answer.

Whatever the answer, the prospect is not pleasant. On the one hand there are the consequences of total war. On the other we are faced with the consequences of German victory in Europe. And just as no one can claim that his answer holds a pleasant promise, so nobody can pretend to know with any certainty what may happen in either case. The situation holds too many imponderables to allow anyone to set himself up as an omniscient prophet. We can rely only on our own interpretation of the present and our estimate of future probabilities.

Weighing the alternatives in the light of what little we have to go on, we hold that there is a greater chance of maintaining our American ideals by refraining from active participation in the war abroad. Intervention has from the outset seemed to us a fantastic military proposition. For immediate action we have nothing to fight with which would substantially alter the European situation. By the time we could be ready for effective action, war against Germany would mean an attempt to conquer a whole continent dominated by a nation whose entire stock of men and materials has been organized for military ends for the past seven years. We should be committed to a transoceanic war of aggression with no end in sight.

And what of the things we should be fighting for? Democracy and freedom would obviously have to be scuttled. That would not matter so much if there were some prospect of their restoration after the war. But even if we had the promise of the men in power, conditions would make the return of democracy impossible. We have not yet recovered from the scars left by our last effort abroad, little as it was in comparison with the demands of victory under present circumstances. We see no hope for believing that the gigantic task of national demobilization and reconstruction after a prolonged total war could be accomplished, if at all, by democratic means.

And most of all, intervention seems to us a fantastic *moral* proposition. The lesson of the last war writes too plainly the fact that out of the devastation and hatred of wholesale war does not come any promise of a fair peace or a lasting order. What is there to lead us to believe that, even if we were victorious, we should not have to face the resurgence of old prejudices and the creation of new ones beyond our understanding and control, all of which would mean another war in a generation or two. The basis of all our beliefs—the respect for the inherent value and dignity of the individual—would be lost the world over in the impersonal brutality of war.

The alternative, we admit, is not pleasant to contemplate. If we do not fight now and Germany is victorious, it means that we shall be stripped of our outposts in Europe and shall probably have to withdraw from the Far East. It means that we shall not be able to count on the British fleet. In short, we shall be left alone without support outside of this hemisphere. Even here our job will be made more defficult, for a cartelized Europe would be able to offer more trade to South America than we could. By the very nature of the situation, we should have to rely on ourselves alone for our survival.

Yet we choose this course of nonintervention. We take our stand here on this side of the Atlantic, precarious as it is, because at least it offers a chance for the maintenance of all the things we care about in America, while war abroad would mean their certain extinction. We would not say that there is a good chance—merely that there is a greater chance—of preserving American democracy by keeping out of war. Even if you dismiss the possibility that Germany would not want to dominate us, all is not lost. We have the moral advantage of the defensive position. We have the superior strength of resources undrained by the demands of total warfare.

Our stand here does not mean a submission to "the technique of nonresistance, which implies accepting a Nazi-dominated universe." Rather we insist that America make itself strong enough to repulse any invader who might attack. It may be that our youth gives us an unreasonable faith in what America can do. But when we see all that man has achieved in science and industry for private gain alone, we have grounds for believing that America can save itself by calling upon the tremendous material resources and human genius for production which have made this nation the industrial leader of the world. Of course, national defense cannot be a money-making proposition. Similarly we cannot count on cooperation in South America without giving up the advantages of economic imperialism. And perhaps most difficult of all is the task of renewing faith in our ideals by making them real to more people. It cannot be done by mere words; it cannot be done by a national witch hunt in the name of Americanism. It can only be done by making democracy work. If we fail in this, we cannot hope to meet the Nazi strategy of "divide and conquer." We do not say we will do all this, we merely say that we can. Even then there is no guarantee of security. But we choose this effort and this risk, for in them we see the only possibility of preserving what now is in the most real sense "this last best hope on earth."

We are young. In the light of a greater inspiration or a higher wisdom we are ready to change our ideals or our conclusions. But we shall be shamed out of neither.

WASHINGTON: THE STUPIDITY OF INTELLIGENCE

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, October 16.—It is not easy, but let us assume that all the student demonstrators against the war in Vietnam are everything they say they are: sincerely for an honorable peace; troubled by the bombing of the civil population of both North and South Vietnam; genuinely afraid that we may be trapped into a hopeless war with China; and worried about the power of the President and the Pentagon and the pugnacious bawling patriotism of many influential men in the Congress.

A case can be made for it. In a world of accidents and nuclear weapons and damn fools, even a dreaming pacifist has to be answered. And men who want peace, defy the Government, and demonstrate for the support of the Congress, are not only within their rights but must be heard.

THE PARADOX

The trouble is that they are inadvertently working against all the things they want, and creating all the things they fear the most. They are not promoting peace but postponing it. They are not persuading the President or the Congress to end the war, but deceiving Ho Chi-Minh and General Giap into prolonging it. They are not proving the superior wisdom of the university community but unfortunately bringing it into serious question.

When President Johnson was stubbornly refusing to define his war aims in Vietnam, and rejecting all thought of a negotiated settlement, the student objectors had a point, and many of us here in the Washington press corps and the Washington political community supported them, but they are now out of date. They are making news, but they are not making sense.

HEART OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of peace now lies not in Washington but in Hanoi, and probably the most reliable source of information in the Western World about what is going on there is the Canadian representative on the Vietnam International Control Commission, Blair Seaborn.

He flies regularly to the North Vietnamese capital with the Polish and Indian members of that commission, and he is personally in favor of an honorable negotiated peace in Vietnam. He is a cultivated man and a professional diplomat. He knows all the mistakes we have made, probably in more detail than all the professors in all the teach-ins in all the universities of this country. What he finds in Hanoi, however, is a total misconception of American policy, and, particularly, a powerful conviction among Communist officials there that the antiwar demonstrations and editorials in the United States will force the American Government to give up the fight.

Not even the conscientious objectors on the picket lines in this country really believe that they have the power or the support to bring about any such result, but Hanoi apparently believes it and for an interesting reason.

Ho Chi Minh and the other Communist leaders in Hanoi remember that they defeated the French in Vietnam between 1950 and 1959 at least partly because of opposition to the Vietnam war inside France. The Communists won the propaganda battle in Paris before they won the military battle at Dienbienphu.

COUNTING ON PROTEST

Now they think they see the same surge of protest working against the Government in Washington, no matter what Mr. Seaborn says to the contrary. They have not been able to challenge American air, naval or even ground power effectively since midsummer in South Vietnam, but they apparently still have the hope that the demonstrations against the Johnson administration in the United States will in the end give them the victory they cannot achieve on the battlefield.

So the Communists reject the negotiations the demonstrators in the United States want. They reject the negotiations the American Government has offered, and the demonstrator are protesting, not against the nation that is continuing the war but against their own country that is offering to make peace.

Not surprisingly, this is creating an ugly situation here in Washington. Instead of winning allies in the Congress to change the Johnson policy, the demonstrators are encouraging the very war psychology they denounce.

WRONG OBJECTIVES

Senator STENNIS, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, is now demanding that the administration pull up the antidraft movement "by the roots and grind it to bits."

Honest conscientious objectors are being confused with unconscientious objectors, hangers-on, intellectual graduate school draft-dodgers, and rent-a-crown boobs who will demonstrate for or against anything. And the universities and the Government's policy are being hurt in the process.

So there are now all kinds of investigations going on or being planned to find out who and what are behind all these demonstrations on the campuses. It is a paradoxical situation, for it is working not for intelligent objective analysis of the problem, which the university community of the Nation is supposed to represent, not for peace, which the demonstrators are demanding, but in both cases for precisely the opposite.

Miami Council for the Continuing Education of Women Celebrates First Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Council for the Continuing Education of Women in Miami, Fla., has just completed its first year in operation and has compiled a most impressive record in this short time.

The program, which is financed partly by Federal funds under title I of the Higher Education Act and partly by individual and community contributions, is designed to encourage women to continue their education at all levels through resources in the community. The council serves as an information and referral center to assist women in availing themselves of educational resources in academic, vocational and self-improvement fields in the community.

The council has already conducted a number of workshops in conjunction with other community groups, including the University of Miami, and has had contact with 798 women interested in improving themselves.

The benefits incurred by the work of the CCEW are two-way. Not only is the individual women assisted in finding the best way to continue an interrupted education, but these women, in turn, become better equipped to make significant contributions to the community—and in most cases do.

The CCEW is a fine example of what can be accomplished through the joint cooperation of Federal and local agencies and we can look forward to many more years of accomplishment from this group.

President Johnson Dedicates Vocational-Technical School in Prince Georges County, Md.

SPEECH
OF
HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Prince Georges County Board of Education held a dedication on Wednesday, April 26, 1967, to open its new vocational-technical department at Crossland Senior High School in Camp Springs.

The occasion was a momentous one in many respects. It was made memorable because of the presence of President Johnson and because of the excellent thoughts he expressed in his remarks. In praising the distinct progress this Nation has made in the field of vocational education and training, President Johnson modestly neglected to include himself among those national leaders who have been responsible for our progress in this direction.

I believe that President Johnson should be served a large helping of praise for his leadership in this field.

He states that—

> This is a time of testing for American education.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the President, and I also welcome the time of testing. It gives us the opportunity to reaffirm our dedication to the progressive principles of education and to review and reiterate our commitment that every American must be provided the best education possible.

It is my strong belief that we will pass this test, as will the President, with the highest grades.

For the edification of my colleagues, I offer the President's speech at Crossland High School:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE CROSSLAND VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CROSSLAND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, CAMP SPRINGS, MD.

Chairman Perkins, distinguished Members of the Senate, Senator Brewster and Senator Tydings, Congressman Machen, Mr. Hrezo, Mr. Dixon, ladies and gentlemen:

It was 55 years ago that the great Kansas editor William Allen White issued his appeal for vocational education in America.

"The end of all schools," he said, "must be life—or public education will fail . . . we must provide for the practical, the vocational."

Five years later, President Woodrow Wilson signed the first great charter in this country for vocational education. That charter was the Smith-Hughes Act passed by the Congress in 1917. That Smith-Hughes Act pledged Federal support to the States for the education of young people in useful work.

This law established an educational partnership which has helped millions of Americans learn vital skills in agriculture, in home economics, and in industry.

So we come here today, in this year, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of that historic step when we passed that historic law. As we dedicate this great new center for vocational education, we also celebrate another step toward another important national goal: that every young American shall obtain as much education as he wants—as much training as he can absorb and use.

There was a time when we thought that merely sending a child to school for a given number of years was enough to prepare him for his future life. Now we know that is not enough.

There was a time when a young man could drop out of school, get a job, and enjoy a reasonably secure future. But now, in an expanding universe of knowledge and change, we know that that is not enough.

Once we considered education a public expense; we know now that it is a public investment.

Once we thought that every man could have a job—if only the economy flourished. We know now that education, not the Gross National Product, is the real key to full employment in our land.

This new building, that we are all so proud of, is an example of what we have been learning about education and the world of work.

Crossland Vocational Center, and others like it that are springing up throughout this nation, are a forge which will shape the lives and the careers of our young people—and through these young people, we will build the America of the 21st Century.

As we approach the next century, every citizen who hopes to play a productive role in American society must have occupational training of a sort—whether he wants to be a brain surgeon, an airplane repairman, an X-ray technician, or an astronaut.

Before the year 2000, we will see startling changes in science and technology: change will simply wipe out hundreds of occupations that exist today. It will create hundreds of others that require new knowledge and new skills.

If we are to step into the future without stumbling, we must produce trained citizens in this country.

We must help the one million students in our land who each year drop out—cutting themselves off from education, when the thing that they need most in this world is education.

We must smooth the transition from school to work. We must help students become employable by encouraging them to combine school with a job.

Four years ago, when I signed the Vocational Education Act of 1963, only 4½ million students were enrolled in Federally-assisted vocational classes in the country. Today, that 4½ million has grown to 7 million.

Four years ago, there were fewer than 400 vocational schools in the country. Today there are nearly twice that number.

Not many people really realize how swiftly times have changed in Federal support for education. Four years ago, your Federal Government was spending a little over $4 billion—$4.2 billion—for education and related training programs. The budget for the coming year calls for $12.4 billion—almost three times as much.

Four years ago, the Office of Education was spending only $700 million to support education. In the coming year, it will spend $4.2 billion—and that is seven times as much.

The Public Health Service, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the National Science Foundation, the Labor Department, the Defense Department, the Veterans Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development—all of these are giving top billing to education in this land.

It looks easy now, but we spent more than 20 years in the Congress battling for this breakthrough.

There were big roadblocks every step of the way:

The poor States were feuding with the rich States;

The public schools versus private and church schools;

The city schools versus the rural schools;

The integrated schools versus the segregated schools.

During those 20 long years, many members of the Congress despaired of ever passing any kind of Federal aid to education. But finally, we worked out a program which avoided the roadblocks and, we thought, settled the feuds. At long last the Congress put the law on the books and put the money in the schools.

Today, we are confronted with another feud. Some so-called "friends of education" want to go—and believe that we should go—back to where we started. They claim that they know a better way to spend the money. They propose to discard the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 that we put on the books with such great difficulty after 20 long years—to scrap it now before it is two years old—and to substitute in its place a different kind of legislation.

No one can tell for sure just how they plan to change the law. Each day new proposals, new substitutes, and new versions are presented. But already they have accomplished a great deal.

We see a revival of the suspicion of the poor States toward the wealthy States. We see a revival of the ancient and bitter feuds beginning all over again between the church and the public school leaders.

We see the fears of the big city school superintendents being expressed.

We see the same roadblocks which obstructed and halted Federal aid to education for 20 long years being built up again.

I hope that all our people and all of their spokesmen in the Congress will stop, look, and listen before they march down a blind alley.

This is a time of testing for American education.

The gains that we have made so far are only the beginning. We must build on those gains. But we must not lose all we have gained by reckless effort, by rewriting our laws, or by playing for partisan political advantage.

Thomas Jefferson said that "the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of knowledge . . . No other sure foundation can be devised for the preserva- of freedom and happiness."

I think that those words are even more true for the 20th Century and the 36th President than they were for the 18th Century and the 3rd President.

I am glad to come here today, because I am glad of the work that we have done together. The citizens of the nation were supported overwhelmingly in the final analysis by the Congress in establishing these programs.

The young people presented proof that not only the citizens, and the taxpayers, but also the Congress, and the President were right in their hopes.

We can see from those programs great results flowing to our economy and to the individuals who have benefitted from this training.

And there is nothing so important to freedom in the world, to liberty in the world, to the dignity of man than education. I am glad to come here today and to see the foundations that you in Maryland are building, the foundations that you have already laid, the predicates that you have planned for the preservation of freedom and of happiness.

It is a stimulating experience for me to come here with your leading State officials and your wonderful Congressional delegation and see that we are building for tomorrow on a solid foundation, because as a great leader of my country once said, "Education is the guardian genius of democracy. Education is the only dictator that free men will ever recognize and the only ruler that free men will accept."

I think when the history of our time is written and the last three years of our work together with the Congress, the people, the country, and the Executive, the extra tenfold increase of $10 billion that we have spent in the field of education, and the extra $10 billion that we have spent in better health for our people, will pay the greatest returns of any investment that our country has ever made.

At this moment, we are carrying great loads of expenditures because of our efforts to preserve liberty and freedom in Southeast Asia—and to protect it. And in the fiscal year our expenditures for military increases over what they were three years ago when I became President will more than exceed $20 billion.

But during the same time that we are carrying those burdens, we have not lost sight of the needs of the education and the health of our people. We have, accordingly, increased our domestic expenditures, primarily for health, education, and conservation, above those that we have increased for defense. We have increased them to some $25 billion to $30 billion.

And a nation where most of its people are employed, earning the best wages they have ever earned before, enjoying the greatest prosperity with the highest Gross National Product—

Yes, these are burdens, but we can carry burdens to preserve liberty, to provide health and education for our people. And we will. We will persevere. We will prevail. And we will educate our citizens and provide for the health of our nation.

Thank you very much.

Tribute to Giuseppe A. Nigro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on May 7 one of my most distinguished constituents, Giuseppe A. Nigro, will be honored by the Order of the Sons of Italy for his devoted and outstanding service to the order and to the community. For almost 50 years, Mr. Nigro has unselfishly strived to improve and inspire the Order of the Sons of Italy to the position of respect and esteem presently enjoyed by all. In addition to his being a successful businessman and public servant, he has devoted considerable time to serving worthwhile charitable organizations. Mr. Nigor's family, Louise and their four children, expect to be present at the Wedgewood Club in Glen Cove to share the honors that will be bestowed on this truly fine American citizen who typifies all that can be accomplished by those noble in mind and spirit.

As the recently elected national supreme trustee of the proud fraternal organization, and member of the Glen Cove Lodge 1016, Sons of Italy, Mr.

Nigro will be treated to a special showing of a popular Broadway hit, which will be the climax of this night of testimonials to this truly great Italian American Giuseppe A. Nigro.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to add my voice in tribute to this worthy citizen and proud son of Italy.

Television Station WCBS, New York, Sponsors Career Guidance Fair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate television station WCBS—New York—for the active role it is taking in the field of community service in the city of New York.

This morning I attended the opening of a career guidance fair sponsored by this station in conjunction with the New York City Board of Education. During the next 2 weeks, 140,000 New York City high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors will attend this fair, which is being held at the Kingsbridge Armory in the center of my congressional district. The purpose of the fair is to motivate the students to take a serious interest in their future and to show them the numerous possibilities that are open to them. More than 200 exhibits representing industry, commerce, professional groups, and government organizations have been brought together for this purpose. I was deeply impressed with the care, imagination, and planning that went into this project.

In discussing the career fair, Dr. Bernard Donovan, superintendent of schools has said:

> We commend WCBS–TV for its interest in presenting this career guidance fair as a public service to the pupils of the New York City public schools.
>
> Through this Fair, not only those who have already made tentative career decisions but all who need the exposure to career information, will benefit. Businesses and industries will reach the students with a vital display and will provide the means to motivate students to think, talk and see what the future might hold in store for them.
>
> We hope that the leadership shown by WCBS–TV in this project, which will be immeasurable advantage to our high school boys and girls, will inspire similar working relationships between the schools and other business, cultural and civic organizations.

Commenting on the career fair, Mr. Clark B. George, vice president and general manager of WCBS–TV has said:

> Business today is becoming ever more aware of its growing responsibility in the field of career guidance for our young people. WCBS–TV is delighted to have this opportunity to present the Career Fair, bringing together New York City students with representatives of industry, commerce, government and the professions.
>
> We hope that the Career Fair will encourage students to discover the educational-occupational requirements in fields where they may have a career interest, or in job opportunities completely new to them. We also hope that the Fair will provide potential dropouts with a positive view of the future and thus encourage them to continue their schooling.

I should like to congratulate WCBS–TV for its decision to hold the career fair at the Kingsbridge Armory in the Bronx. Too often, it seems to me, people assume that a citywide activity of this kind has to be located in Manhattan. The Bronx has many splendid facilities—the Kingsbridge Armory is only one of our borrough's assets—and it is gratifying to see a refutation of the proposition that all important events must take place in Manhattan if city people are to attend.

Station WCBS–TV has developed other community projects as well. Last year, in conjunction with the New York City Parks Department, this station sponsored a citywide boys' basketball tournament, which involved more than 500 teams and 6,000 boys from all parts of the city. I understand that plans are now being developed to expand this program into a year-around sports program involving young people as well as adults.

The commitment of this station to community participation is in the highest American tradition and I would like to extend my congratulation to WCBS–TV for its contribution to the life of New York City.

What Becomes of the Individual?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 10, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD a short, but meaningful, editorial from the Jonesboro, Tenn., Herald and Tribune entitled "What Becomes of the Individual?"

WHAT BECOMES OF THE INDIVIDUAL?

> We are going to great lengths to develop a workable society in which vast multitudes of people of all races, creeds and colors can live amicably and in comfort. It is a worthy goal. The question is, can it be achieved at the expense of basic principles of human liberty?
>
> Everywhere we turn, compulsion is being substituted for free choice, and overall, we hear the click of the computers sorting and cataloging people like they were so many nuts and bolts—mere components of a great, complicated social machine.
>
> As the rules and regulations mount, what is to become of the individual who may prize his freedom more than his security? In fact, what may become of the machine itself, built on a structure of man-made laws that defy natural laws? The great danger in the social machine that is rising around us today is arbitrary power.
>
> It is well to recall the words of John Locke who lived in the Seventeenth Century. "The end of the law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom." The preservation of individual freedom should remain the highest goal of human existence.

Vice President Humphrey Welcomed in Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, last week our distinguished—and indefatigable—Vice President HUMPHREY was an honored guest in our State, and it was my great privilege to welcome and be with him during part of his visit in the city of Houston.

It was a hard working session for the Vice President, for he addressed a joint session of our Texas Legislature in Austin, then journeyed to Houston for an exhaustive schedule. He met with city and county officials and community leaders from surrounding areas, with officials of the Gulf University Research Corp., with leaders in oceanography and pollution control, with members of the President's Club, and ended the long day with a major speech to 1,700 Democratic precinct workers and party officials.

The reception and warm welcome he received left little doubt about the success of his visit. Because I think the message he brought to the people of Texas is well worth the attention of my colleagues, it is my pleasure to bring to their attention news reports and editorials that resulted from his visit:

H.H.H. DRAWS LOUD LAUGHTER FROM SOLONS

> AUSTIN.—Vice-president Hubert Humphrey's introductory remarks to the Texas legislature drew loud laughter.
>
> Commenting that it is a rare experience for him to look out over so many Texas faces, the vice-president said:
>
> "Of course, I have had considerable practice looking into Texas faces. Sometimes I get the feeling that whomever wrote 'The Eyes of Texas' had me in mind.
>
> "But what makes this experience so rare is that this time I am doing the talking.
>
> "The President and First Lady asked me to check on Luci while I was here. She's fine but her Secret Service men are getting circles under their eyes, staying up late to study Dr. Spock.
>
> "It won't be much longer before Pat Nugent and I will have more in common than just our youth—we'll both be No. 2.
>
> "The President also asked me if I would stop by HEW and pick up this week's grants for Texas, so I could deliver them to Gov. Connally.
>
> "I did stop there, John, but the grants weren't ready. HEW was still tying ribbons around them. You can expect them in the mail sometime during the next few months."
>
> Humphrey commented that on occasion he has heard Texans express regret "quietly and with restraint, of course," about how difficult it is for anyone from your state to achieve positions of influence at the national level.
>
> "Certainly I am sympathetic," said Humphrey. "Ever since Woodrow Wilson had three Texans in his cabinet, Texas has been held down.
>
> "Since 1930, you have had only two attorneys general, only two speakers of the national Congress, only two vice-presidents.
>
> "Only two men born in Texas have been elected President in all that time. Why, right now in Congress, Texans are only

chairmen of the appropriations, agriculture, banking and currency, veterans affairs and administration committees of the House."

"Far be it from me to take anything from Texas—certainly not while I am in this job. But I'll tell you, with a record like that, I wish some of these people that are holding Texas down would get it in for Minnesota, too."

"World Peace at Stake"—Humphrey Defends War Policies Here

(By Stewart Davis)

The United States is in Vietnam because the fabric of the entire organization of a peaceful world is at stake, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey told more than 1700 Democrats here.

"We believe that people, no matter how small or insignificant, are entitled to the right of self-determination," Humphrey said.

"Let it be clear. Our commitments are not to color or race or geography, but to this basic principle."

Humphrey's speech Monday night to Harris County precinct workers and Southeast Texas Democratic county chairmen climaxed his eight-hour visit here.

The whirlwind visit had a threefold purpose:

To convince people here that this country's role in Vietnam is a defense of the principle that men everywhere should have basic rights.

To encourage mayors of the upper Texas coast to play a leading role in a Youth Opportunity Program to provide 1.5 million young Americans with jobs and recreational opportunities designed to keep them off the streets and out of violence this summer.

To learn first-hand of the progress and problems of research in ocean sciences conducted at universities in Gulf Coast states.

Humphrey is chairman of the President's Committee on Oceanography Development.

It was an action-packed day for the always smiling vice-president.

He and Muriel, his wife, arrived 40 minutes behind schedule, and they never made up the lost time.

Humphrey just couldn't resist the friendly faces and outstretched hands of the crowds.

He shook hands with nearly everyone in reach, and made a hand-shaking walk through the ranks of the Galena Park High School band and pep squad which was at Houston International to welcome him.

There were demonstrators, too, including Negroes who chanted anti-Vietnam slogans such as "Hell no. We won't go (to Vietnam)."

But the thin ranks of the protest groups didn't seem to dampen Humphrey's contagious good humor as he greeted an equal number of youngsters who cheered him.

He told the Democrats at the Rice Hotel that the American policy in Vietnam is a reflection of the nation's domestic policy.

"If we can demonstrate here at home that we believe in people and their destiny and their rights, then, I think, people overseas will believe our foreign policy," he said.

Freedom, brotherhood and self-determination are meaningless "unless we can apply it on a far greater magnitude than just here," he said. "Everyone is entitled to it."

He compared the Vietnam effort with the rush to defend Berlin and with the assistance to prevent Communist takeovers in Iran, Greece, Turkey, and Korea.

The war is "painful and costly," he said, but worse than the war would be oppression and totalitarian doctrines.

NEW DIRECTION CITED

He said many Americans are not aware of the great changes taking place in this country.

He urged the Democratic leaders to be active in guiding the changes which will foretell the kind of country this will be during the last third of the 20th Century.

The most dramatic new direction fostered by Democrats, he said, has been the recognition that "every American, whoever he may be, is entitled to and is going to have the same rights that every other citizen has."

He compared the civil rights policy with the traumatic emergence of this nation from isolationism during World War II and with the entry of government into the field of social welfare in the 1930s.

Although progress in civil rights means new freedom for millions of Americans, the freedom doesn't mean much without opportunity, Humphrey cautioned.

KEY TO OPPORTUNITY

"The key to opportunity is education," he added.

This is why, he said, the Johnson-Humphrey administration has fostered massive aid-to-education programs.

"For years, federal aid to education was destroyed on the rocks of race or religion," he said. "We forgot about the children."

He said federal aid last year helped 8 million children in elementary and high school and one million in college, while 6 million young people "walked out of the swamps of poverty because Democrats had the courage to do something about poverty."

Humphrey said Democrats are not trying to create a welfare state.

"We're trying to create a state of opportunity for everyone. An honest deal. that's what it's all about."

These are the kinds of principles and programs Democrats should boast about, taking their message to everyone who will listen, he said.

PROSPERITY NOTED

Humphrey decried what he called the American self-critical nature which tends to lay aside the good things while emphasizing the bad.

"Never has a nation known such economic prosperity," he said, citing 73 months of growth.

"Don't preach the doctrine of division and dissension," he said. "This country is not North or South, not black or white."

As he spoke, about 20 Negroes stood outside the hotel, holding homemade signs attacking the nation's policy in Vietnam.

While the Negroes chanted slogans about alleged discriminatory policies in the military draft, about 10 members of the Houston Committee to End the Vietnam War stood silently.

The committee members, headed by attorney Ben Levy, held signs saying "Cease Bombing," Escalate Peace," "Bring the Troops Home" and "Bombs Are Blind."

Humphrey seemed not to notice the demonstrators as he walked to his car after his speech.

VISITS CITY HALL

Earlier the vice-president had visited City Hall to discuss the Youth Opportunity Program with Houston Mayor Louie Welch and mayors from Baytown, Beaumont, Galveston, Pasadena, Orange, Port Arthur, Freeport, Bellaire and Texas City.

Also present were County Judge Bill Elliott, U.S. Reps. Bob Casey and Bob Eckhardt of Houston and Jack Brooks of Beaumont, and state Sen. A. R. Schwartz of Galveston.

Humphrey was caught in a swarm of well-wishers at City Hall. He shook hands with many, using time which ultimately delayed his schedule about an hour.

He left City Hall for a conference in the Rice Hotel with leaders of the Gulf Universities Research Corp., a group of institutions that have pooled resources in the field of oceanography.

DRILLING DISCUSSED

Claude Hocutt, a vice-president of Esso Production Research Co., explained the need for further research into techniques of offshore drilling of petroleum wells.

Joe G. Moore, executive director of the Texas Water Development Board, described the state's need for continued research in water pollution control and water development and distribution.

Humphrey also attended a closed-door reception for members of the President's Club.

A 50-member committee had met Humphrey and his wife at Houston International Airport.

Humphrey's arrival was marked by demonstrations for and against him and the administration's policy in Vietnam.

BYPASSES PICKETS

He bypassed about 25 antiwar, sign-carrying youths who said they were Texas Southern University students and shook hands with about 25 members of the Harris County Teen Democrats and other friendly people.

Humphrey's visit seemed to heal temporarily the local Democratic party's liberal-conservative rift.

William N. Blanton, county chairman and a conservative, was joined by labor leaders Paul Gray, Don Horn and M. A. Graham in arranging the visit.

Negro, Latin-American and independent liberal leaders also pitched in on the preparations.

Will Davis of Austin, state chairman of the party and usually considered a conservative, introduced the vice-president as a "dynamic spokesman for American principles."

Humphrey and his wife left Ellington Air Force Base after 10 p.m. Monday and returned to Washington.

Humphrey Has Normal Day in Texas

While Vice-President Humphrey was telling the Texas Legislature that America's commitment in Vietnam is "to protect the peace and to prevent the success of aggression," students were outside protesting the U.S. role in Vietnam.

In New York an old friend and supported of Humphrey, Joseph Rauh of the Americans for Democratic Action, was holding a press conference with Martin Luther King to announce formation of another ban-the-bombing group.

Days like that have recently become almost ordinary for the vice-president. During a trip to Europe several weeks ago to strengthen ties with countries on the continent, Humphrey was demonstrated against at almost every stop.

Some of the demonstrations degenerated into violence but throughout the trip Humphrey was an able representative of the United States and its cause. The same was true in Austin Monday.

The main point in Humphrey's speech was that the United States has undertaken the role of seeking peace for mankind. Some Americans, including members of Congress and citizens with an interest in world affairs, fear the United States is undertaking too much. But fair, rational Americans do not doubt that we want peace.

The President and Mr. Humphrey have made this clear in numerous instances. In fact they have been accused by some hawks of wooing North Vietnam too much in their efforts to get Ho Chi Minh to negotiate a peace.

The peace demonstrators ignore too many facts when they paint the administration as eager warriors.

Humphrey said the world of the '60s is unlike the world before; there are new values, more free men, more energy devoted to bettering man's life; and this different world "needs to be far better understood, both by our own people and by others in the world."

He might have added, "and by most of those who demonstrate."

Welcome, Vice President Humphrey

The vice president of the United States comes to Houston Monday for several hours of hard work, during which politics will be interspersed with service to Gulf Coast citizens.

After addressing the Texas Legislature in

Austin, Vice President and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey will arrive in Houston Monday afternoon. His busy schedule calls for an address at a dinner of Democratic chairmen of Harris County and Southeast Texas in the Rice Hotel, preceded by a reception sponsored by the President's Club of Texas.

During the afternoon, he will meet with mayors of Gulf Coast communities at the Houston City Hall in the office of Mayor Louie Welch and will be briefed by the Gulf University Research Council on petroleum industry and air and water pollution problems.

Because of the death of former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany and President Johnson's plans to go to Europe for the funeral, it was necessary for the vice president to shorten the two-day visit to this area that he had planned. An aerial inspection of the Houston Ship Channel and visits to installations at Freeport and Galveston had to be canceled.

The vice president now is scheduled to leave Houston at 9:15 PM Monday following presentation of an award to him by cadets at Ellington Air Force Base. Mrs. Humphrey plans a press briefing at the hotel.

Courageously, the vice president has met the slings and slurs of outraged extremists when he represented us abroad. Here we will only wear down with a heavy schedule.

Houston offers to the vice president the welcome of the city, its thanks for his abundant willingness to advise with community leaders in many fields, and its hope that he is as tireless at home as he is courageous abroad.

Third Annual Poetry Contest Winners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, the Friends of the San Francisco Public Library have just announced the winners of their third annual poetry contest. I would like to share with my colleagues some of the poems written by junior high school students which were among the winners.

Miss Goldie Eng, a student in the ninth grade at Francisco Junior High School, was cited for her poem, "The Autumn Wind":

How I would like
To be the wind
The wind that sweeps
Through the sighing laurels
To pluck the leaves
From their weary hands;
The wind that combs
Through the sheaves of wheat
That rest in the sunset's gold;
The wind that flows
From a child's lips
To a wispy dandelion
And spread the fairy seeds
To the distant meadows
That lie in the realm of dreams.

Miss Sylvia Allen, an eighth-grade student at Francisco Junior High School, drew praise for her three-verse poem, "The Sculpture":

Look inside it—
It invites you—"Touch"
Says "Feel" with your hand
Travel these glens
Then it ends
Promise broken
Disappointment can change to glory
When you see the other story.
Soars up swirling madly
Crimson, green, orange, red, purple
As it ends the sky continues.
Pry into lower limits forbidding, sharp, and stinging
Vale of anger
Remembrance of something delightfully violent
Wonderfully cruel.

Miss Holly Sletteland, a seventh-grade student at Herbert Hoover Junior High School, earned her award for "Only the Dead Will Know":

Quiet are trees
As they glance down at aged gravestones
Standing sedately in their barbed wire fence
Guarding the mounds, and a tiny flag
Standing for what?
Only the dead will know.

Sanctions Against Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, Rhodesia is so much in all our minds these days that I am happy to include in my remarks a letter to the editor, printed in the New York Times on March 5, 1967, from Elspeth Huxley, now living in England but so well versed in African affairs that everyone will find her letter worth reading:

SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA

To the EDITOR:

Since Americans are famed for generosity, will you overlook our intolerable self-righteousness about Vietnam and extricate us from the mess we have got into as regards Rhodesia? We know, all too well, that the world is hungry, and that food supplies are failing to keep up with rocketing populations. Some areas export food to help feed these hungry people, Rhodesia is one.

Among the products on the list of mandatory sanctions is meat. So Rhodesia must not export meat and more people than ever must go hungry. Rhodiesia also feeds its own Africans and exports corn. If oil sanctions succeed, that will stop too. Four million Africans will join the hungry, but, if alive, have a vote a few years sooner than they otherwise would.

Is it also fully realized that the dispute between Britain and Rhodesia is no longer, according to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, over African political advancement, the pace of which (the only serious issue) has been more or less agreed on?

INDEPENDENCE NOT NEW

It is about Mr. Smith's assertion of an independence that his country had, in fact, exercised for forty years, without waiting for one of Britain's royal family to come and haul down the Union Jack and hoist another flag, an occupation that has kept them on the hop in recent years. Mr. Smith's regime is therefore illegal. It is this that bothers Mr. Wilson.

If Mr. Smith would bow down before Gov. Humphrey Gibbs, say "I have sinned," and submit to the authority of the Queen and Mr. Wilson's Government all would be well and we could call off sanctions. So Americans are being asked to stop trading with Rhodesia, starve out the black Rhodesians and probably embroil their country with South Africa, to underwrite a policy more or less the same as Lord North's.

It is also odd to learn that Prime Minister Ian Smith and his not overly bellicose colleagues, with at most 80,000 white supporters plus a bevy of elderly chiefs, constitute a threat to world peace. Also they are undemocratic—unlike, presumably, the peaceful democracies of Sudan, Egypt, Nigeria, Ghana, Congo, Mali, Tanzania and so on, not to mention the U.S.S.R., Indonesia and other countries who tell us what we ougth to do.

We in Britain cannot now extricate ourselves from the mess. We are on the escalator, going down, and there's something nasty in the basement. The United States is about the only hope we have. If it could persuade Mr. Wilson to snap out of his imperialist dreams of flags, rebels, Governors, oaths of allegiance, and so forth, there is no reason why a reasonable compromise, that would secure the political advancement of Rhodesia's Africans without first obliging them to starve to death, could not be reached.

ELSPETH HUXLEY.

OAKSEY, WILTS, ENGLAND, *February 24, 1967.*

The Media Mix

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the article, "The Media Mix," by Sam B. Vitt, which appears in the April 1967 issue of the Madison Avenue magazine, will be of interest to many people. The role of our communications system in our free society is one of ever-increasing importance. I am sure that this story of one man who bought and managed radio stations on the east coast will be an example to all of us who are interested in maintaining our system of free enterprise.

The article follows:

THE MEDIA MIX—ON BUYING YOUR OWN RADIO STATION

(By Sam B. Vitt, senior vice president, executive director media and programming, Ted Bates & Co., Inc.)

Robert Price, as reported in *Look* magazine on his selection by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1966, is the "electric electioneer of John Lindsay's campaign for mayor of New York . . . organized Rockefeller's only successful 1964 primary for President . . . left his job as Deputy Mayor of New York to become executive vice president of The Dreyfus Corporation."

In addition to these activities reported by *Look*, Mr. Price was a former law partner of Representative Ted Kupferman, who now occupies Mayor Lindsay's former Congressional seat, as well as president of Atlantic States Industries, Inc., which owns two radio stations. Thus admirably positioned in a number of areas by performance and perspective to discuss the art/science of media communications, we are privileged this month to slightly shift our media-mix focus and listen in on Mr. Price's informal comments concerning the challenge of owning your own radio station. A young friend exploring a radio station purchase was interested in the experience of Mr. Price in this area, as well as his counsel. Mr. Price's candid response and observations are reported below.

Some of the statements are elementary to our industry and in reading these it is well to remember that they are designed for a just beginning entrepreneur's ears. However, you'll find even these, I believe, an interesting insight into the mind of a man of whom the New York *Times Magazine*, in reporting his appearance before a select political gathering, stated: ". . . Price turned in a performance which made Jim Farley, Larry O'Brien, Kenny O'Donnell and Niccolo Machiavelli look like amateurs."

Mr. Price begins with his young friend by noting: "Owning a radio station is an attractive idea to many people. Radio is and has been on a comeback trail. Today there are more sets in production and in use than ever before. The natural limit on the number of frequencies and station licenses available (there are now about 4,200 AM stations and 1,800 FM stations), plus a growing population gives each station built-in growth potential. Each year more listeners and advertisers are divided, however unequally—between the same number of stations.

"Several years ago, these factors were what convinced my former law partner and me to purchase stations in Portland, Maine, and Pensacola, Florida. One basic similarity between them was the very reason we bought them—they were losing money.

"Purchasing a money-making station is a different proposition and is usually expensive. However, purchasing a "sick" station is generally inexpensive; and putting energy and imagination into its programming and sales promotion usually takes a smaller outlay of cash and gives you a chance to make a substantial profit.

"Finding a station for sale is not simple. Trade publications, however, can be a source of information and do list stations for sale, and there are six or seven leading brokers who specialize in radio stations. These brokers are generally helpful, understanding the problems and, for the most part, talk your language, even though you may have only a small amount of cash.

"A radio station's value can be equal to one and a half to two times annual sales after agency commissions; or if the station is making money—six or seven times the cash flow (net profit after taxes plus amortization and depreciation) of the station. When a difference between these two extremes arises, the bargaining begins.

"Stations can be purchased with 15 percent to 25 percent down-payment with an eight year "payout," on a quarterly basis at normal interest rates.

"A station, of course, is almost always headed by a general manager, but in a small or medium size market he is also really the sales manager. He may or may not be a partial owner, but usually under him he has a staff of about eight people, most of whom he orients toward a heavy emphasis on sales—even the announcers are often part time salesmen. The only ones who may escape this task are the one or two girls who do general reception work and bookkeeping. Billing is a simple matter, although collecting the monies may be more difficult.

"Since you and your group may borrow the initial money and try to pay off this station as a part time venture, one of the owners should plan to visit the station for a day or two once or twice a month for staff meetings and efficient controls. One factor to consider in choosing a station is the area of accessibility by plane or car. The man who will manage the station for you should visit the station to see if he and his family will like the area.

"After you choose a station, consult an attorney to prepare the agreement.

"Normally, a contract is signed, filed with the FCC and the closing occurs after the FCC approves three to six months later. During this intervening period the seller is still in complete control of the station and the FCC regulations prohibit you or your representative from having any control or jurisdiction.

"One station we purchased had no real programming and we began a 'top 40' format, spent money on news and weather and eliminated 'talk.' Programming can be learned from friends in the industry. Remember to generally avoid programming what the competition is doing. The emphasis is on serving the community and by that—building sales. The stations should mail to you each day a report of the amount of advertising sold by each salesman, amount of money collected on old bills and any other statistics you want. This tells the employees that you're keeping a watchful eye. Call the station manager every few days to ask questions. There are several excellent books which any library can provide, including *Radio Station Management* by Reinsch and Ellis.

"Whenever possible, if the station you are purchasing has been doing poorly, have the seller agree in the early discussion to fire the top employees before you take over. He can do it more easily than you'll be able to.

"Our two stations began making money in two years. This took careful weekly economies in everything from telephone and travel expenses to personnel. Sales and "beating last week" involved contests, stimulating the audience, special packaging, but never price cutting. We followed a policy of one price for all local business—once you begin "cutting the rate" word spreads.

"Now more than ever appears to be a time to buy small radio stations which are not doing well. It can be exciting, challenging, and give your career an entirely new dimension. However, you must have an enthusiastic approach and a belief that radio is a primary form of communications. Serving the needs of a community is essential whether the needs be "talk" or "hard rock" or "country and western." A sense of public obligation in reporting major events, keeping the public aware of the news and weather are all factors that combine to impress advertisers, gain audience and create success.

"In recent years, several dozen people have told me they wanted to do what we did in purchasing these stations. Only a very few did it. If you are really enthusiastic about buying a station, my advice is now is the time to move."

Verrazano Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 18, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller issued a proclamation designating April 17 as Verrazano Day in the State of New York. It is, I think, a fitting tribute to this great explorer who sailed into New York Harbor over 400 years ago, and I join with all New Yorkers, and all Americans, in celebrating this day in his honor. The text of the Governor's proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION

The magnificent bridge which spans the mouth of New York's harbor is a fitting monument to the great Italian for whom it is named. Giovanni da Verrazano was a true man of the Renaissance. He was a fighter as well as a superb seaman, an explorer and discoverer of new lands.

He dropped anchor in New York waters eighty-five years before the arrival of Hendrik Hudson.

It is interesting to recall some of the words of his report to his sponsor, the King of France: "We found a very agreeable site located between two small prominent hills between which a very great river flowed to the sea." Verrazano was, of course, describing what today we call the Narrows.

Verrazano was one of the outstanding figures in the history of exploration and discovery. Our republic is the better for the millions of his countrymen who have become our fellow citizens.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim April 17, 1967, as Verrazano Day in New York State.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

By the Governor:

ALTON G. MARSHALL,
Secretary to the Governor.

Farm Labor Picture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, there is a mountain of evidence that the citizens of California—growers, farmworkers, and consumers—have benefited greatly from Congress 1964 termination of the bracero program.

Yet, when the mass importation of foreign workers was ended more than 2 years ago, a small band of gloom-and-doom prophets predicted the virtual collapse of California agriculture.

By now, however, it is common knowledge that their prognosis was 180° wrong. Once, they protested bitterly and stridently. Today, proven wrong, they seldom cry wolf anymore.

The reasons for their self-imposed reticence are quite apparent. For, in California, since Congress wisely terminated Public Law 78—

Farm income has hit record levels, well above the last 5 bracero years, 1960–64.

Farm wages and working conditions have improved appreciably.

The State's economy has received a shot in the arm from farm wages being spent in California rather than flowing to Mexico.

Consumers, in California and elsewhere, have not suffered from the higher wages being paid to domestic workers.

A large measure of the spectacular progress that has been made on the American agricultural front since the bracero program ended goes to Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

After Congress' decision to end the infamous program of importing large numbers of foreign agricultural workers, Secretary Wirtz has courageously insisted on better conditions for our own workers.

Reporter Harry Bernstein of the Los Angeles Times, one of the keenest observers of the farm labor situation, on April 19, 1967, did a news story which testifies to the momentous progress that has been made.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the full text of Mr. Bernstein's comprehensive article into the RECORD as further documentation of the resounding progress being made in agricultural economics.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 17, 1967]

For Growers and Workers: Farm Labor Picture Brightest Since 1964

(By Harry Bernstein)

The 1967 farm labor picture is brighter for growers than at any time since 1964, when they had an almost unlimited supply of foreign workers.

And from the U.S. workers' viewpoint, the picture is better than ever before, although their current $1.54 hourly average in California still leaves most seasonal farm workers at or below the poverty level because they don't work a full year.

Despite these improvements, a struggle is intensifying between organized labor and growers, and between unions themselves as the unions press their campaign to organize farm workers.

A nationwide campaign to unionize farm workers started in California decades ago, but failed. It was started again about 1960, reaching a peak of activity today, with the AFL–CIO now claiming to have 17,000 farm workers as members.

This is only a fraction of the estimated 175,000 seasonal domestic workers in agriculture in the state, but is more than have ever belonged to a farm workers' union.

CAMPAIGN VIEWPOINTS

The campaign can be understood best by looking at it from the following viewpoints:

1—The state's farm economy generally.

2—The growers, who, for the most part, are still determined to resist unionization.

3—The AFL–CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and the Teamsters, the two unions which are currently denouncing each other more than they are the growers.

4—The workers, who are excluded from almost all federal and state labor laws and who are still in the lowest economic brackets in the country.

5—The consumers and the retail food markets which are getting caught in the fight because retail stores also get picketed and there are no state or federal laws providing machinery to resolve farm labor disputes.

ECONOMY GENERALLY GOOD

First, the state's farm economy is generally good, although there still is a long range trend toward fewer and fewer farms with more and more acres on each farm.

When the foreign farm labor program was killed by Congress in December, 1964, growers and many political leaders warned of the economic disaster they said would result without large numbers of braceros coming in at relatively low wages.

So far the predictions have proven unfounded.

The combined gross income of all farms in California is at an all-time high, and the net income per farm after production costs and taxes are paid was higher in 1966 than the 1960–64 five-year average.

DATA SINCE BRACEROS LEFT

Data from the California Department of Agriculture show this is what has happened to the state's farm economy since the braceros were virtually eliminated:

The gross income for California agriculture went up from $3.70 billion in 1964 to $3.75 billion in 1965.

And experts predicted toward the end of last year that the 1966 gross would finally hit about $3.8 billion, an all-time record which would have been well over $1 billion ahead of the nation's second largest farm state, Iowa.

In fact, 1966's gross turned out to be even more—$4.08 billion—and this year's gross should be about the same.

The combined net income for California growers in 1964 was $1 billion compared to $862 million in 1965. It rose to $936 million last year.

And as the gross continues to soar to record heights, the net income per farm is also rising, since the number of farms continues to drop as it has over the past decades with the movement from rural to urban life.

The net income, which is the amount the grower realizes after deducting costs of production and taxes, was actually up 14% in 1966 over the 1960–64 average on a per farm basis.

CONTINUES TO DO WELL

This means, obviously, that while some individual growers may have suffered losses in the transition from a heavy dependency on foreign workers to an all-American work force, the state's farm economy as a whole continues to do well since it is bringing more money into the state than ever before.

The averages of net income can be misleading, however, since about 24,000 of the 80,000 farms in California are marginal ones, farmed only on a part-time basis or just held by retired people.

While the net income per farm was up last year, the total net income for all growers combined was down slightly (about 1%) from the five-year average. The individual farms still retained a higher average because there were fewer of them to share the total.

LABOR COSTS

Rising labor costs did affect the potential income of the growers since they had to pay more wages to attract workers and partly to keep off unions.

But the higher wages stayed in this country since they were paid mostly to Americans, and were not diverted to Mexico.

Also, the growers' immediate net income after production costs were paid was affected by some high investment costs of mechanization.

With the help of government money for research at the University of California, growers pressed ahead with mechanization at a rate which in some crops has never been equalled.

In 1964, less than 3% of the state's tomato crop was harvested by a dozen or so machines. This year, an estimated 1,000 machines which cost some $25,000 each will be used to harvest nearly 70% of the crop.

MORE PLANTING

The number of acres being planted is on the upswing, although one of the largest factors in the record farm income was the increase in livestock income in addition to gains made in field crops.

Weather is, as it has been from the start of farming, a vital factor in the farm prospects for 1967.

But the states' farm labor and agricultural experts say that unless unseasonal weather causes too many crops to mature simultaneously, there will be no general labor shortages this year.

Asparagus growers may need some foreign workers, and there could be localized shortages of domestic workers in another crop or two.

But as of now there is still a surplus of farm workers.

And no serious problems are expected on a statewide basis, barring some freak weather, the experts say.

The growers now have enough workers for harvesting green asparagus.

But when the white asparagus comes up in the next several weeks, American workers may go to other crops which pay higher wages.

Almost every other grower in the state has to offer American workers at least $1.60 an hour before they are entitled to get foreign workers.

But the asparagus growers were given an exemption by the government because of planting schedules. They have to offer only $1.40 an hour minimum even though they will probably have trouble getting enough American workers at that rate of pay. So the asparagus growers may get some foreign workers.

Another crop which might need foreign workers is strawberries, which, unlike asparagus, is not a "monopoly" crop. (White asparagus producers in California have only one real competitor in the world, Formosa.)

Strawberry growers who faced some labor shortages when the bracero program ended, nevertheless are increasing their acreage this year to 8,000 over 7,800 last year, indicating confidence in their ability to harvest the crop.

Second, the growers viewpoint:

UNANIMOUS VIEW

While the farm workers' organizing drive has to be seen from the perspective of the state's overall farm economy growers say their own needs have been brushed aside, especially by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz whom they blame more than any other person for the drastic cut in foreign labor and the higher farm-labor wage scales today.

Yet those very actions by Wirtz may yet make him the most famous labor secretary in history because he was, in large part, responsible for the revolution in farm labor practices.

On unions also, the viewpoint of the growers is almost unanimous: Keep the unions out!

Many growers agree, though usually in private, that they generally neglected their work force for many years, relying heavily on a docile foreign bracero who would be shipped back to Mexico as soon as his work was done.

And some growers even admit that they have paid higher wages to fight union efforts to organize their workers.

But, with only a few exceptions, the growers say unionization by "outside agitators" can only hurt farm workers and disrupt the agricultural economy.

MEASURE OF SUCCESS

Unlike industrial workers, farm workers have no law which allows them to vote by secret ballot on whether they want a union, and no law which requires fair labor practices by management or labor.

Indicative of the success the growers have had so far in resisting unionization is the fact that only three major firms now have union contracts after a strike which has been going on since Sept. 1965, when the AFL–CIO called walkouts at 34 grape farms in the Delano area.

Growers' determination to fight all efforts by farm workers to form unions is shown in the resolution recently adopted by Associated Farmers of California, Inc.

The organization noted that Republican Gov. Reagan, whom the unions regard as a foe, had called for creation of an agricultural conciliation service.

Unions viewed the Reagan plan as virtually useless, since it would create no machinery for holding secret-ballot union representation elections and would only replace the services of the long established California Conciliation Service which tries to ease labor disputes in general.

But the farmers denounce the Reagan proposal. They said any farm labor dispute "should be confined to the economic issues involved between the parties since it is only local in scope.

"And any assistance by any outside politically appointed agency is superfluous and totally unjustified."

Thus, even the gesture by Reagan to help solve farm labor disputes was met with a bitter rebuff from some of his strongest supporters.

Third, the union viewpoint:

The current drive to unionize seasonal farm workers first gained worldwide attention after Cesar Chavez formed the National Farm Workers Assn. in 1962.

While the growers emphasize the small

number of union contracts signed for farm workers since then, the unions see that number as a major breakthrough.

Chavez's NFWA went into the AFL–CIO last year becoming the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

AFL–CIO President George Meany cheered a recent arbitration award which provided healthy pay hikes for workers at the Di Giorgio Corp., one of the firms now under union contract.

"It should be clear notice to growers everywhere that the AFL–CIO will not rest until all farm workers—until now the most exploited workers in the United States—have the same opportunity to better their lives as other workers have," Meany said.

Chavez, who is also organizing in Texas and Florida, said as long as the strike continues he and other officers of the union have a salary of only $5 a week. Their meals and rent are paid by the union.

He said in an interview last week that the Farm Workers Organizing Group now has some 17,000 members. It has a gas station in Delano which pumps about 20,000 gallons a month at discount rates to farm workers.

It has a service center, where farm workers go to get help on everything from legal troubles to social and medical problems.

The union has a hiring hall, and as new farms come under union contract, the UFWOC hiring halls will have more and more job openings available for farm workers on unionized farms.

Chavez has attracted support from most other unions, from church leaders and student groups around the country, who see him and his union as a new kind of cause to fight for in addition to the older, more established causes, such as civil rights.

The Di Giorgio contract provides for a union shop, and a minimum wage of $1.65 an hour. All workers got a 25-cent hourly hike April 3, and they will get another 5 cents next year, along with a $1.70 minimum.

Thus, the gains made by the union were substantial.

But William Kircher, the national AFL–CIO director of organization, Chavez and other UFWOC leaders have been having a bitter fight with the Teamsters.

Their complex argument centers around the AFL–CIO charge that the Teamsters first moved in to disrupt organizing efforts at Di Giorgio.

Then, the AFL–CIO charged, after a strike had been called at the Perelli-Minetti ranch in Delano, the Teamsters Union moved in to help break that strike by bringing in "scabs" (nonunion workers) to the ranch, and finally signed a "sweetheart agreement" with the company while the AFL–CIO strike was still on.

All field workers at Perelli-Minetti were in the AFL–CIO union at the time, Chavez contends. He has started a nationwide boycott of Perelli-Minetti products, including such items as Tribuno vermouth and Eleven Cellars wine to break the Teamsters' contract with the firm.

OFFER TO ARBITRATE

The AFL–CIO offered to arbitrate the issue of who will represent the Perelli-Minetti workers, but vows to press the fight against the company and the Teamsters Union until the issue is settled.

The Teamsters have started a major counterattack, warning all AFL–CIO unions in the San Francisco Bay area, as a starter, that any one who helps the AFL–CIO attack on the Teamsters will get no Teamster help in their own labor disputes.

At the same time, the Teamsters are calling on retail and wholesale dealers around the state urging them not to "capitulate" to AFL–CIO pressure, and, instead, to increase their sales of Perelli-Minetti products.

PACT CLAIMED

The Teamsters Union contends that its contract with the company is valid, giving the firm's employees "for the first time, substantial wage increases and other benefits after the Teamsters satisfied management that the union represented the majority of workers."

The Teamsters say they recently worked out an agreement with the AFL–CIO on almost all issues in the farm workers' organizing drive, and not limiting the settlement just to the Perelli-Minetti dispute.

But the AFL–CIO refused to sign such an agreement because the Teamsters Union is not an affiliate, "even though everyone knows dozens of other AFL–CIO affiliates have mutual aid pacts with us," a Teamster officer said.

The arbitration offer was rejected, and the fight goes on.

The Perelli-Minetti firm says it has a valid contract with the Teamsters, and that its harvest crew which did go on strike was composed of temporary workers.

"Not one of our permanent farm employes left his job," the company said, and the temporary workers were averaging $3.27 an hour.

Chavez, the firm said, did not furnish proof that Perelli-Minetti employes were members of his union, but the Teamsters Union did.

Chavez says the organizing drive is aimed at the striking seasonal, temporary workers primarily, and that the AFL–CIO asked for a secret-ballot election along lines of that held among the Di Georgio Corp., but this was rejected.

Antonio Perelli-Minetti asked bitterly, "does Chavez just want chaos in agriculture, and thus emerge as a dictator in the agricultural labor field?"

Fourth, farm workers viewpoint:

Farm workers, despite the Perelli-Minetti battle, and partly because of the unionization drive, are making significant economic gains. Minimum wages, which were around $1 an hour in 1960, are now up some 40% and more, and the fixed rates of $1.65 an hour minimums are in the union contracts which have been negotiated.

The number of seasonal American workers on California farms averaged 104,000 in 1964 when, at the peak, there were also 63,900 foreign workers in the state's farms.

By 1966, the annual average number of seasonal domestic workers had jumped by over 16,000 and the increased number of American workers were working for longer periods of time in addition to earning higher base wages.

The 1966 peak domestic employment was 172,500, while the peak of foreign workers was only 7,800.

Fifth, consumers and markets:

Overall, food prices have been staying relatively even with the general cost of living so consumers haven't been hit seriously by the changing farm labor picture.

In fact, Americans today still spend less of their income for food than any other major country in the world (about 19% compared to, for instance, 50% in Russia and about 27% in Great Britain).

It took one man on a farm to feed himself and 10 other consumers in 1940. Today, that one man feeds himself and 35 others.

Caught in the middle are the retail food stores which are being picketed by the AFL–CIO, urging store customers not to buy Perelli-Minetti products.

Some firms have already taken the products off their shelves, but at least one firm. Mayfair Markets, is still the target of a concentrated attack by the AFL–CIO to get the Perelli-Minetti products out of those stores.

HURT BY PICKETING

There is no doubt that the markets, especially in Mexican-American neighborhoods, have been hurt by the picketing. And if the Teamsters start counter picketing the target companies could be hurt even more.

The markets are trying to get government help, but so far the absence of any laws covering farm labor has either blocked or delayed such help.

With all parties involved pledging a fight until victory, the final results are far from clear. But a revolution has already taken place in agricultural labor and it will never be the same again.

The Seating of Adam Clayton Powell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Eileen Davis, a very competent and lucid writer, whom I am privileged to call one of my constituents, has written me concerning the seating of Adam Clayton Powell.

She has expressed the opinions of millions of other Americans, but she has done so in such a splendid manner that I feel her letter should be made available to all readers of the Congressional Record. The letter follows:

Santa Clara, Calif.,
April 14, 1967.

Rep. Charles S. Gubser,
Rayburn Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Charlie: The other night I heard a TV commentator castigate the 90th Congress for having failed to enact any impressive volume of legislation, and I marvelled again at the kind of mind which judges your performance by the simple test of quantity, as if you were producing bushels of wheat or cans of peas.

Small wonder that legislative action is sluggish this session, beset as you are by the necessity to deal with the whoop de do over Adam Clayton Powell, and to avoid such embarassments in the future, it would seem to me, would rank high on the list of priorities of anyone who resents as bitterly as I do the legal loophole through which the wily Mr. Powell has slipped back into his seat.

As usual, I do not content myself with frothing at the mouth, but have a suggestion to make: Could not the Constitution be amended to require of Congressional candidates a reasonably clean bill of health as a legal condition of their electability?

After all, Charlie, when the 10th District sends you to Washington in our behalf, we are foisting your judgment and probity on the residents of 434 other districts who are helpless (as we have just found out) to remove you if you should turn out to be a knave or a blackguard. Their lives and security are affected by what you do, and we should not have the right to jeopardize the future of these other Americans by rewarding local celebrities with a vote in the national Congress without making some reasonable effort to ascertain that he meets a minimum standard of morality. We cannot guarantee all those other Americans that the man we send will be wise, or even intelligent, nor can we promise that he will not succumb to the temptations of public life once he is there. But they should not have to suffer a voter in the Congress who is not at least a reasonably decent individual—or at least that no one had proved otherwise at the time he was elected.

Casting about for a test to apply, it occurs to me that the standards which have long been established for aliens seeking citizenship would do quite nicely. We do not admit to citizenship people who are demonstrably dishonest or otherwise morally deficient, and it seems a wry paradox that men who could not qualify for citizenship had they been born abroad, can be seated in the governing bodies of this country.

Perhaps the words, "of good character" could simply be inserted in Article I, Section 2, after the words, ". . . tweny five years," and again in the appropriate place of Article I, Section 3. State laws could then provide for challenges of a candidate's electability on this ground, making political opponents legally answerable for unfounded or irresponsible charges via the libel and slander route.

I resent very much the voters of Harlem ramming their parochial hero down my throat in this wholly irresponsible way. If they choose, they may elect him mayor of New York or governor of their state; I don't live in New York and I couldn't care less. But I do live in the United States, which is governed by the national Congress, and I regard the reelection of Adam Clayton Powell as dirty pool. They should not be permitted to do it again.

Best wishes as always,

EILEEN DAVIS.

WJAR-TV's Film on the Groton Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend television station WJAR-TV of Providence, R.I., owned and operated by the Outlet Co. Department Store of that city, for producing the half-hour color film "Undersea University," the story of the U.S. Navy's submarine school located at Groton, Conn., in my congressional district.

In July 1965, WJAR-TV suggested to the U.S. Navy that the station would produce at its own expense a half-hour television program about the Groton Base and film it in color, so as to utilize the station's newly inaugurated color telecasting facilities that serve the Greater New London area and eastern Connecticut. During August and September of that year, a camera crew filmed typical scenes in the Groton classrooms, training simulators, underwater escape training devices, and at the submarine docking facilities on the Thames River.

Under close Navy security supervision a fascinating, colorful, and informative film was produced that reflected the highest credit on the officers and men who operate the largest submarine training center in the free world. "Undersea University" was telecast in color on the Providence television station at 9:30 p.m., Thursday, March 9, with a repeat telecast Sunday, April 2 at 3:30 p.m.

The station presented a duplicate color print of "Undersea University" to Rear Adm. J. S. Tyree, Jr., deputy commander of the Atlantic Submarine Force; and Capt. W. A. McGuiness, the base commander at Groton. This film is especially appropriate for showing to visiting civilians and to VIP's who would not otherwise be able to see much of the base in such great detail. This is the first time that the "Groton story" has been filmed so completely and in color. The print that is now in the hands of the U.S. Navy will be a valuable public information aid and may save considerable time and personnel previously allocated to public relations briefings on and off the base.

This voluntary public service project of WJAR-TV reflects the high broadcast standards and generosity of WJAR-TV and its parent organization in serving the needs of the U.S. Navy and the interests of widespread viewing audiences in southeastern New England, where the activities of the U.S. Navy have a special significance.

AFL-CIO Urges Support for Senator Proxmire's Truth-in-Lending Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the AFL-CIO has issued a useful pamphlet which explains why voters should urge favorable consideration of S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill, now sponsored by Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE. The text follows:

TRUTH IN LENDING—WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

THE VICTIM IS YOU

If you have ever borrowed money, or bought anything on the installment plan, or even had an "extended credit" account at a department store, it's a good bet you have paid more for the "convenience" than you thought you were paying.

Not long ago 500 families were asked how much interest they were paying on their debts. They guessed 8%. The real figure was 23%.

Most people just don't know how to figure interest anyway, and the credit companies do their best to make it harder.

Take the simplest example, the standard retail charge account. You pay—usually—"1½% per month on the unpaid balance," and your bill usually states an attractively low figure of what you owe "right now."

But nowhere does it say that 1½% a month is 18% simple interest a year. That's how much you pay even to reputable firms that use this device for bleeding you.

The less reputable the seller, the more you pay. A Manhattan housewife bought a davenport on time. Finance charges were 107% of the supposed purchase price. A bus driver borrowed money at "4½%." What he actually paid was 29½. The annual rate for a TV purchase in Jersey City came to 22%.

The worst sufferers from excessive credit charges are those who can least afford them—the lower income groups. They have less cash, and greedy sellers can more easily exploit their need for credit. In addition, members of minority groups are often charged higher rates regardless of their personal credit standing.

But these are not the only victims. The well-to-do are also duped. The true rate of interest on one of the more popular college tuition loans was found to range from 26 to 54% a year.

Servicemen are among the favorite targets, too. The Defense Department has sought to rescue them with a Truth in Lending directive of its own, requiring lenders to disclose finance charges and actual interest rates in transactions with men in uniform.

HOW THE TRAP IS BAITED

The basic techniques of credit and loan companies are concealment and confusion. For example:

Only monthly or weekly payments are stated; "and you can have this in your own home tomorrow for only $16.98 a month . . ."

Interest rates are quoted on the original amount of a loan (or credit balance) that will be paid in installments. "Only 6% a year" means that 6% a year, on the full sum, is subtracted from the amount of cash given to a borrower, or added to the debt of a buyer. However, since a part of the debt is paid each month, the true interest rate—as a percentage of the amount owed—is almost double, or nearly 12% instead of 6%.

Finance charges are given "per month"; too few buyers translate (say) 2½% a month into 30% a year.

So-called "service charges" and fees are added to the total purchase price, vastly increasing the supposed interest rate.

Last year, Americans paid $25 billion in interest on consumer and mortgage debts. Because of such devices as those above, they paid a great deal more than they should have.

Why do these techniques work? Basically because they conceal true interest rates from buyers and borrowers. Concealment prevents effective competition on finance charges. At one store a refrigerator may be "only $23 a month" and at another "only $19.50"—but the first one might actually be cheaper.

There is no easy way—and sometimes no way at all—for the credit consumer to figure out exactly how much he is paying in interest and "carrying charges," or how much this amounts to as a percentage of the purchase price. Where credit charges are concerned, the consumer can't be a shopper because he doesn't have the facts.

THERE'S A SIMPLE REMEDY

As far back as 1960, then-Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois introduced a Truth in Lending bill in the 86th Congress. He kept trying in the next three Congresses, but the bill never emerged from the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Now Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin has taken up the fight.

Bankers, small loan companies, retail merchants and their various trade associations have violently opposed Truth in Lending from the beginning. They have called it an attempt to hamstring private enterprise. They have described it as a move toward federal regulation of interest rates and credit charges. They have—incredibly—pleaded that it would be impossible to administer, because salesmen and sales clerks couldn't compute the finance charges they are asking the customer to pay.

These arguments are nonsense.

Truth in Lending imposes only two conditions on credit establishments and moneylenders. It would require them to tell their customers the total amount they are paying for credit:

1. In dollars and cents; and
2. As an annual percentage rate on the loan or credit involved.

This is not regulation; it is simply disclosure. It does not tell anyone how much he can or should charge for credit; it merely makes him tell how much it is.

A lender or credit house that is unwilling to do this must feel that it has something to hide. This, of course, is the point.

As for those salesmen and sales clerks, don't worry. The credit houses and the loan companies already know to the third decimal point exactly how much they charge for credit and at what annual rate. They have to know; it's how they make their money.

They could provide their personnel with little tables—like the sales tax tables that perch on so many cash-registers—that would give instant answers.

Opponents of Truth in Lending are simply ashamed to say how much credit really costs. They are afraid of a consumer revolt. They are afraid that credit competition, based on facts, would cause cutbacks. They have a good thing going and they want to hang onto it.

That "good thing" is not good for you. You're paying for it.

Back President Johnson in Difficult Struggle in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the April 27, edition of the Florida Times-Union expresses what the majority of my constituents and I feel about our able President and his Herculean efforts to assure peace in the world. We should all be pulling together with him, not against him. The able editor of the Florida Times-Union editorial page is Caleb King; and as a distinguished veteran of World War II he knows whereof he speaks:

Don't Censure L.B.J. for Doing Thankless Job

The death of Major General Benjamin D. Foulois, oldest U.S. military pilot and first American to fly in combat, severs a link which connected the days of Wilbur and Orville Wright with the modern supersonic transports and the bombers which are today engaged in strategic actions against the North Vietnamese regions which supply the Viet Cong units operating against our troops in the south.

Gen. Foulois lived through the dark days of military air power. He was a contemporary of General Billy Mitchell, who was courtmartialed for preaching the value of the airplane as a weapon of war which could cripple the enemy, speed the conclusion of conflict and thus save the lives of many Americans.

Because of his background, Gen. Foulois would probably have agreed wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed by Merriman Smith, famed author, United Press International writer and dean of White House correspondents for many years, when he spoke to the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York last Tuesday.

Smith, author of "Thank you, Mr. President," told the publishers that criticism of the President had become "slimy and at times, irrational." He said that much of the vilification of Lyndon Johnson was being directed by persons allegedly working in the name of "peace" or "civil rights."

Smith speculated that the personal attacks on the President for his conduct of the war in Vietnam and his domestic positions could lead to a "sort of rudderless society to the group, amorality for the further erosion of the family unit and finally the confusion of anarchy."

The correspondent singled out "Black Power" advocates, "Liberals" and so-called "Intellectuals," as the worst of the presidential critics.

Giving authority to Smith's words are recent statements by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who has called for 10,000 volunteers to come forward for a "Vietnam Summer," in which the techniques of the Civil Rights movement will be employed to "defeat Lyndon Johnson and his war." King said that $700,000 will be provided to fund the campaign but he did not say who was giving the money.

Other Presidents have been more grossly vilified, but it is apparent that Lyndon Johnson is seeking a way to end the war and thus should not be censored for using sound military strategy in making the conflict unacceptable to the Reds, thus forcing them to sue for peace.

Press Supports President in Cooperation With Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the winds of change accompanied President Johnson as he went to meet his fellow heads of state at Punta del Este a few weeks ago.

The United States went to that summit not to dictate policies, and not to offer Christmas packages of aid for struggling nations, but to join with the imaginative leaders of the Americas to plan a long-distance plan of economic development and social and political cooperation.

Great possibilities for change exist today in Latin America. Its 230 million people are ready to move forward. The Alliance for Progress in 6 short years has set the foundations for the solution to old problems like land reform, food production, tax reform, inter-American trade, hemispheric educational and scientific cooperation.

The United States and Latin America have entered on a new period of cooperation. It will not be without its moments of pain. But in the long run it will create a viable and unified Latin American Common Market, and a new era of cooperation between our country and our neighbors to the south.

The President made an excellent and lasting impression on his fellow heads of state. Latin American leadership ought to know that we are desirous of helping them, if they help themselves. The President has said many times the United States will lend its economic and technical assistance to developmental projects. In short, American commitments are clear. Our Latin American policy has been clearly restated. And I look to a new era of the warmest relations between Latin America and our country.

By unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include two excellent editorials supporting our Latin American policy, from the Chicago Sun-Times of April 21, 1967, and the Houston Chronicle of April 16, 1967:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Apr. 21, 1967]

Latin America's Aims

The summit conference of American presidents at Punta del Este last week did not satisfy everyone present. It probably would have been suspect if it did.

The main objective of the summit meeting was the establishment of a Latin American Common Market by 1970, and its full operation by 1985. To achieve that goal there must be an integration of the economies of the Latin American nations and an accommodation of political differences between nations that are, in many cases, suspicious of each other.

Some considerable progress toward economic integration has already been made. The five Central American nations have established their own common market. Inter-zonal trade among the five has increased from $31,000,000 in 1961 to more than $140,000,000 in 1965. There are other regional confederations with the same aim already formed, or in the making.

Other strong forces are at work to carry the concept of interzonal economic integration even further. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which is made up of 19 Latin American nations and the United States, has had signal success in its program to change the process of economic integration from that of chance and improvisation to a stable, measured program through its encouragement of private investment in projects and enterprises contributing to economic development. The IDB, in the short space of a few years, has provided impetus and guidance to an acceleration of economic integration of its member nations. Despite some criticism, the Alliance for Progress has done almost as well as could be expected. Its progress in the fields of agriculture, public health and education has been slow, but steady.

The summit conference and its aims are a challenge to the Latin American presidents—and the United States. The economists of Latin America have the necessary knowledge and ability to devise the programs needed. How much success they will have in guiding their presidents is problematical. The will to co-operate was evident at Punta del Este. The ability to perform must yet be demonstrated. The United States has indicated its willingness to help, as well as its intention of keeping its hands off Latin American internal affairs.

Summit conferences produce much excitement and challenge. Unfortunately, that stimulus usually disappears in the long years of hard work that follows. The Alliance for Progress, conceived in drama, has lost its dramatic overtones. One of the major tasks facing the participants in the summit conference is to sustain the excitement they themselves feel and make it contagious. As Peru's President Belaunde Terry said, "The documents of this conference are like the score of a symphony. It all depends on how it is played."

[From the Houston Chronicle, Apr. 16, 1967]

Possibility for Change Now Exists

The conference of American presidents at Punta del Este produced a plan of action for Latin America which will not mean immediate change for the continent but it does raise the possibility of change.

Changes which will unify the nations through a common market and improved communication and transportation; and hopefully will strengthen economies, stabilize governments, and better the lives of the 230 million people in the area.

President Johnson in private conferences with the chiefs of state and in his public address did much to weaken long-standing fears that the gringoes want to dominate South America. His self-assumed role as a "junior partner" was not window dressing. This was best exemplified by his frank admission that a strong, unified Latin America would be in the national self-interest of the United States; and that the nations must help themselves if they are to receive aid from the United States.

Mr. Johnson correctly pointed out that weakness and division in Latin America are a threat to the security of the United States as well as to the civil order of the Latin states.

The main discordant note was sounded by Ecuadorian President Arosemena, who charged that the United States had elected to defend democracy in far-away Vietnam while neglecting its neighboring to the south. But his appeal for more aid with little regard for the companion self-help measures did not generate much support from his colleagues. President Frei of Chile noted that "no external aid can replace our domestic effort" and President Belaunde of Peru added that "our peoples' solutions to their problems lie within themselves."

If the Ecuadorian president was referring to our foreign aid priorities over the last 20 years, it is true that more attention has been devoted to areas farther from the United States than Latin America. But these priorities have been changing and six years ago we made our commitment to the Alliance for Progress.

The prospect is that greater consideration will be given to Latin America. Mr. Johnson hope to win approval from Congress for bigger contributions to the area based on the self-help principle. The bigger priority for Latin America and aid based on the premise that the nations will push toward needed reforms may be overdue but it is certainly proper.

Punta del Este cannot properly be labeled now as a "turning point" but it could become so if the general plans that were endorsed are developed, pushed and implemented. As President Johnson said: "Economic and social development is not a task for sprinters but for long-distance runners."

There has already been some progress in Latin America but unfortunately it is almost overshadowed by the enormity of the problems that remain. For instance, it was only a few years ago that there was good reason to fear that much of Latin America might go the way of Cuba.

This fear has been replaced by hopes and plans for utilizing the vast resources of the area to build a new America. The hopes and plans must be replaced by action to implement the concepts adopted at Punta del Este.

Statement of C. R. Gutermuth Before Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Committee on the Judiciary on H.R. 5384 and Other Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, of all of the many of the statements submitted to Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Committee on the Judiciary in opposition to the administration's firearms legislation, H.R. 5384, I know of none which so adequately demonstrates the invalidity of this proposal as that by Mr. C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, Mr. Gutermuth points up in clear language just how this legislation would grossly discriminate against a large segment of the law-abiding public. He also lists several proposals supported by conservationists and sportsmen as a means of reducing the criminal misuse of sporting firearms.

So that my colleagues may have the benefit of Mr. Gutermuth's views, pursuant to permission granted, his statement follows:

STATEMENT OF C. R. GUTERMUTH BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ON H.R. 5384 AND OTHER BILLS, APRIL 12, 1967

Mr. Chairman: I am C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute with headquarters in Washington. The Institute is one of the older national conservation organizations—its program has been devoted to the restoration and improved management of natural resources in the public interest for more than fifty years.

It is regretted, Mr. Chairman, that your committee is obliged to devote precious time to the subject of firearms legislation. Lengthy hearings already have been held by the House Ways and Means Committee, the same as two Senate committees during the last few years. Many persons have been heard and questioned, thousands of letters received, and hundreds of pages of hearing testimony compiled and published.

No aspect of the subject has been left undiscussed. The record shows that the areas of agreement are considerably broader than the areas of disagreement. There is unanimity that crime is a serious problem in this country and that steps should be taken along a broad front to counteract and overcome the conditions that contribute to it. The firearms industry, dealers, sportsmen, and the myriad organizations and groups interested in hunting, target shooting, and the proper use of sporting firearms have worked to develop, in their broad experience, legislative recommendations that offer a workable and practical approach to reducing the criminal misuse of firearms.

It is an approach that seeks to prevent interstate commerce in firearms contrary to state laws, that seeks to prevent the mail-order acquisition of concealable weapons by felons, alcoholics, addicts, juveniles, and others, that upgrades federal licensing requirements for dealers in firearms, and, finally, that overcomes obvious weaknesses in the so-called destructive devices—bazookas, anti-tank guns, grenades—an area long neglected by the Congress. It is an approach, Mr. Chairman, that seeks to implement knowledge and experience in crime reduction without infringing upon the personal freedoms of law-abiding citizens.

There is sufficient national support for these objectives, Mr. Chairman, for the Congress to have enacted helpful legislation heretofore. It has not been done only because a few persons in positions of leadership have chosen to go far beyond what the public know to be necessary and what the public is willing to accept.

This subject could be resolved quickly and with little acrimony, provided a few fundamental facts are recognized. If these facts are not heeded, I doubt that the 90th Congress will be able to reach agreement on this subject. Frankly, and based on past experience, I seriously question if the millions of law-abiding gun owners and users in this country, who are as much interested as anyone else in reducing crime, are going to be persuaded that crime reduction can be achieved only by heaping restrictions on them. They have shown their willingness in the past to accept some basic regulation and to comply with necessary restrictions of demonstrable value. But as the record shows, Mr. Chairman, they are at the point where they believe that law enforcement should be directed against the criminal and undesirable elements of our society rather than the law-abiding.

They are asking why they should accept further restrictions and inconveniences, when the record shows clearly that the Federal Government never has made a serious effort to enforce the Federal Firearms Act. What assurance is there that any new law will be enforced any better? Conscientious and law-abiding citizens also are asking why they suddenly find their ownership, use and enjoyment of sporting firearms tarred in legislation directly with bazookas, anti-tank guns, and other destructive devices.

Separate proposals have been introduced in the House and the Senate for a number of years to amend the National Firearms Act and place rigid controls on destructive devices. The committees have had hundreds of requests in hearings that such proposals be enacted. Someone, some agency, steadfastly is bucking the tide of national sentiment by recommending that sporting firearms and destructive devices be lumped in the same legislative package. There is little support for such an approach across the country. These are separate matters and should be dealt with individually. An amendment to the National Firearms Act, like a proper amendment to the Federal Firearms Act, could have passed a long time ago. The Federal Government has been negligent, in fact, by not moving years ago to close the loopholes that permit the misuse of destructive devices.

It should be clearly understood, Mr. Chairman, that sportsmen, hunters, trap and target shooters, as well as those who possess firearms for the defense of home, business, and property are vitally interested in the reduction of crime. They are as eager as any other citizen to rid society of criminal acts of all kinds. They know, however, that weapons do not create crime, but rather that crime creates weapons.

"Crime is as old as history," President Johnson noted in a congressional message in March, 1965. "It is hardly new to America. But in our increasingly mobile, urban society, crime problems are not only greater, they are immensely more complex."

No one has enough specific knowledge of crime and its attendant factors to predict the expected result of any corrective measure that may be proposed. Some authorities blame much of the rising incidence of crime on the prevailing leniency of courts. Others indicate social factors, such as poor education, lack of minimum skills, poverty, alcoholism, and narcotics addiction. Certainly, all these factors, and more, are entwined in the problem. There is no single solution. Corrective action must occupy a broad front, as is indicated by the President's message on crime of February 6. Few persons would argue, I am sure, that implementation of all of the President's recommendations, including even the controversial and unacceptable firearms proposal, would resolve the serious national crime situation. There is question, too, about the adequacy of some of the approaches that have been recommended to cope with the situations with which society is faced.

H.R. 5384, the Administration's recommendation for the control of firearms, comes under this latter category. The proposal does not respond to the will of the millions of Americans who own and use firearms, the same millions of law-abiding persons, incidently, who are most directly concerned about the criminal misuse of firearms.

H.R. 5384 would heap more restrictions and regulations on law-abiding persons than any bill previously introduced in Congress. Amazingly, it conflicts directly with the fundamental philosophies that have been repeated again and again in House and Senate hearings. No bill on the subject could be drawn more precisely to provoke the opposition of millions of persons across the country. It is contrary in several ways to the expert advice given the House and Senate committees. It is, in truth, an example of the law enforcement agent's dream, a law to end all laws simply by making most everything illegal. It is a proposal that seeks to deter a few by inconveniencing the many. It purports to attack crime by harassing the honest citizen, and not the criminally inclined. It is as patently unworkable as was prohibition and gas rationing. Its enactment could strengthen the criminal underground as surely and demonstrably as similar misdirected legislation has strengthened it at other times.

As stated earlier, Mr. Chairman, sportsmen are interested in helping to reduce crime. They do support certain kinds of legislative steps to eliminate sources of firearms for criminals, addicts, alcoholics, and other undesirables, as well as for juveniles and others who might seek to buy and possess firearms in contravention to state laws.

Rather than to proceed through a section by section analysis of what is unacceptable about H.R. 5384, I want to outline briefly the major points that we believe sportsmen would accept and support. These are available in the printed hearing records of the House and Senate committees, but I want to outline them again because this committee may not have heard them previously, at least not as a group.

First, the legislative approach should be taken in two segments. The first should be an amendment of the National Firearms Act to stringently regulate ownership, possession, transportation and use of the so-called destructive devices. As the record shows, American sportsmen favor legislation of this kind. But they do not want it tacked on to the Federal Fierarms Act, which deals with sporting firearms. Destruction devices in no way are to be construed as being in the category of sporting firearms. Congress has been careful to maintain this distinction over the years, and sportsmen are insisting that it not be abrogated by new legislation.

I have no doubt that a separate amendment to the National Firearms Act would receive widespread support both within and outside of Congress. I repeat what I said previously—the hostility to correcting the destructive devices problem arises from the manner in which it would be done rather than from the urgent necessity for enacting new legislation. The blame for delay can be attributed directly to those few persons who ill-advisedly want to link sporting firearms with anti-tank guns and other destructive devices. Separate the two legislative recommendations, and the destructive devices problem can be dealt with quickly.

Next, I turn to the more serious matter, the question of further regulation of the interstate commerce in rifles, shotguns, and handguns. There is more diversity of opinion on this subject than on destructive devices, as would be expected, but it is possible to outline a number of important areas of agreement.

First, sportsmen and conservationists want this category of sporting firearms considered apart from destructive devices. This could be done as an amendment or revision of the Federal Firearms Act. Other witnesses, I am sure, will discuss some of the ramifications of placing the regulation of firearms under criminal law, as proposed by H.R. 5584, rather than continuing it as present.

Sportsmen also ask what assurances there are that any new and potentially more restrictive regulations will be enforced any better than the Federal Firearms Act has been in the past. The record shows clearly that the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division has had insufficient manpower and funds with which to enforce the existing Act. Enforcement has been virtually non-existent. The record shows the difficulty that agents have had in getting court action on the few cases they have been able to make. How effective would the present Act be in reducing the criminal and juvenile misuse of firearms if it were enforced? No one knows. Instead, law-abiding citizens are being asked to accept more stringent regulations and greater restrictions on their acquisition of firearms.

Gun owners also are asking how effective the present law might be if the Congress had accepted, as sportsmen long have advocated, amendment to the Federal Firearms Act to make it illegal for a federally licensed dealer to ship a firearm to a purchaser in any state where his possession or use of such firearm is forbidden by law? Proponents of greatly restrictive firearm laws cite the loophole time and time again as an example of how hoodlums, juveniles, and others circumvent state laws that forbid the purchase, ownership or possession of certain kinds of firearms. This loophole should be closed; federal law should not make possible the circumvention of state law.

Sportsmen believe that handguns or concealable weapons should be considered apart from rifles and shotguns. Statistics show that handguns, and not long guns or shoulder arms, are used most frequently in the commission of crime. By their lack of bulk, their ease of concealment, and their comparatively lower costs, handguns are favored by those who have criminal intentions.

The record shows that the handgun manufacturing industry, as well as many sportsman's groups, are agreeable to regulation of the interstate sale of pistols and revolvers. The procedure that was contained in the Hruska bill, S. 3767, of the last session called for no interstate or foreign delivery of handguns to persons under 21 years of age; submission of a sworn statement by a prospective purchaser of a handgun attesting that he is 21 years of age or older and that his ownership and possession of a handgun is not contrary to applicable law; notification of local police by the seller of the name and address of the prospective purchaser plus a description of the handgun ordered; a registered mail-return receipt requested procedure; and a delayed delivery of 7 days following return of the receipt by local police.

Certainly, this procedure, while not denying law-abiding citizens an opportunity to purchase a handgun from a dealer of their choice, would give local police the name and address of a prospective handgun purchaser and would provide sufficient time for verification of the identity of the individual and his eligibility to possess the handgun. The required waiting period prior to delivery also would be helpful in avoiding the purchase and misuse of a handgun by persons suffering emotional disorders.

The locally current practice of residents of one state purchasing a handgun in a neighboring state in order to evade the law also is taken care of in the Hruska bill. The police notification and delayed delivery procedure would apply in the case of individuals seeking to purchase handguns in states where they do not reside.

The flat ban in H.R. 5384 on the mail-order purchase of all firearms is uncalled for, Mr. Chairman. The necessity for such proscription is not supported by the facts. Other than a procedure for regulating the mail order purchase of handguns, such as proposed in the Hruska bill, sportsmen do not believe that a case can be built for invoking a similar restriction of rifles and shotguns.

Enactment of H.R. 5384 would mean that the privilege of purchasing a rifle, shotgun, or handgun of any kind through the mail would be denied all persons regardless of their personal integrity, qualifications, need, and place of residence. It would mean that the farmer and the rancher, the resident of a sparsely settled area or a crossroads town, the handicapped and everyone else to whom a retail store is not convenient would be forced to travel to buy a gun. Some, and especially those who desire to obtain a particular rifle or shotgun, might have to travel a considerable distance, because few dealers carry a broad selection of makes and models.

Elimination of the mail order sale of firearms would not be as inconvenient to residents of metropolitan areas, because they live closer to retail stores and have a broader selection from which to choose. The proposed prohibition against mail order sales discriminates mostly against farmers, ranchers, and other persons who do not live in a metropolitan area. Interestingly, it is in the metropolitan areas where the crime problem is most disturbing and where the pressures of population appear to create most cases of emotional instability.

If enacted, H.R. 5384 would prohibit without exception all over-the-counter sales of rifles and shotguns to individuals under the age of 18. Persons between 18 and 21 could purchase only rifles and shotguns. The general objective of this apparently is to control the possession of firearms by uninstructed, unsupervised young people. To invoke this prohibition, however, would be to apply a uniform, unqualified denial to the millions of young people throughout the country despite their vastly dissimilar surroundings, living conditions, and social attitudes. This flat prohibition would usurp the exercise of parental judgment. It would make an arbitrary age limitation, rather than parental discretion, the determinant of who should or should not have a firearm. H.R. 5384 appears to presume that juvenile ownership of as much as a single-shot .22 caliber rifle is undesirable, that youngsters wanting to acquire and use a firearm are not trustworthy, that their motives are ulterior, and that all the youth of America live in concrete jungles, unsupervised, uncared for, and many times unwanted.

H.R. 5384 seems to take the view that all young people are hoodlums or potential hoodlums. Many parents, on the other hand, want their youngsters to own and take care of a firearm so that they may benefit physically and mentally from the healthful exercise and maturity that its use involves. The large number of young men and women at skeet and trap fields and at target ranges as well as in the field, is evidence of this.

The laws of most states permit persons younger than 18 to buy hunting licenses. Some require that young men and women hunt in the company of an older person. In nearly 40 states, beginning hunters must pass required courses in the safe use and handling of firearms before they may go into the field with a gun. Some states require all beginning hunters to complete the course of training, regardless of their age. Like the popular safe driver programs, these courses of instruction have done much good. It is believed that any firearms legislation should contain a provision for over-the-counter purchase of rifles and shotguns by persons under 18 years of age, providing they have specific written parental consent. Why deprive them of the satisfaction of buying a sporting arm with money they earn?

Before concluding, I want to comment on the role of the hunter-sportsman in this country's wildlife conservation efforts. Each state has a fish and wildlife department, and more than 99 percent of the money available for wildlife law enforcement, research, management, land acquisition, development, and other necessary programs is obtained from the sale of hunting licenses and permits. Less than one percent of the money for these essential activities comes from general revenues in any state.

In addition, the hunter-shooter indirectly pays the manufacturers' excise tax of 11 percent on sporting arms and ammunition. This amounted to more than $20 million during the last year of record. Under the terms of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, this money is credited to a special fund in the Treasury and subsequently allocated under a matching-grants formula to the states for approved wildlife restoration projects.

There were 14,330,549 paid hunting license holders in the United States in 1965, the latest year of record. The actual number of hunters is at least 20 percent greater, however, because landowners, tenants, and certain others are not required to buy licenses in some states.

The gross cost to hunters of all licenses, tags, and permits was more than $75 million in 1965. This brought to a total of more than $2 billion that hunters have contributed to essential wildlife work since record keeping began in 1923. In addition, the excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunition have exceeded $325 million.

Many sportsmen also buy the $3 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp, the so-called Duck Stamp, issued by the Federal Government, the proceeds of which are used to purchase and develop wetlands and refuges necessary for the preservation of ducks, geese, and other migratory birds.

I mention this, Mr. Chairman, to point out that the hunter-shooter has had a prominent role in protecting America's wildlife. Without his contribution there would be no way to buy and develop land for wildlife, to provide law enforcement, and to conduct research to gain knowledge with which to blunt the mounting impact of man's pollution and destruction of wildlife habitat. We must make sure that the rules and regulations that are adopted in an effort to curb crime do not so inconvenience and discourage sportsmen that wildlife restoration programs fail to get necessary financing.

In conclusion, I repeat that sportsmen are not opposed to reasonable steps to reduce armed crime wherever possible. They know this cannot be accomplished as swiftly and as easily as some people are willing to believe. Sportsmen have seen the discouraging results of too many local experiments. They have watched the Federal Government fail to enforce the laws already on the books and they have seen the courts fail to hand out the full sentences that the laws already provide.

They know, too, that 8 out of 10 serious crimes that take place are committed by repeaters, who already have had one or more brushes with the law. They read about the penologists who advocate early release, parole, and short sentences for criminals as a means of alleviatig demands for new prison construction and present overcrowded conditions.

This committee and the Congress can develop legislation to cope with the destructive devices problem and to improve the regulation of interstate commerce in concealable weapons that will have the prompt endorsement of millions of lawabiding citizens. Legislation that ignores the fundamental principles that I have discussed will have little support.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

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Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*	
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Long, Russell B., *La*	
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Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
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Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
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Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Lilly People, Products Win World's Confidence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, how to win friends and influence people in the arena of international business is perhaps one of the most difficult and complex problems imaginable.

As the following story from the April 28, 1967, Indianapolis Star proves, Eli Lilly International Corp. has been spectacularly successful in its endeavors. I was especially impressed by the remark of one of the European representatives at a recent marketing conference in Indianapolis:

> Lilly has rather set itself, I think, by rating its men high in human factors—fairness, moral cleanliness, and so on. People there like the name Lilly.

At a troubled time in history when our entire country needs the confidence of the rest of the world, Lilly's example would be a good one for our Nation's representatives abroad to copy.

The story follows:

LILLY PEOPLE, PRODUCTS WIN WORLD'S CONFIDENCE

(By James A. C. Thom)

There is a story about an American oil tycoon who unwittingly muffed a multimillion-dollar deal with a Middle Eastern potentate, simply by sitting with his legs crossed during the negotiations. He had not known that in that monarch's nation, no one dared show his shoe sole to the ruler.

That story is an extreme example of what can happen when a company goes into a foreign land to do business, without knowledge of native customs or without knowledge of the country's political or business climate or its people.

Many American firms have made the mistake of charging confidently into foreign countries with their own Yankee way of doing business, as if they simply were setting up a new market territory in another state.

Blustering in with glad hand outstretched, such an American squashes a bunch of Old World sensitivities, and ends up sitting there with his plams empty and both feet in his mouth.

By contrast, though, there are a few big American companies that have used more gentle, thoughtful ways of establishing their markets abroad, and they have had much better fortune.

One of these that entered diplomatically and made good in foreign countries is Eli Lilly International Corporation. Lilly, from all appearances, is an unusually well-liked name abroad.

Lilly International's success, in this delicate business of going overseas, probably is based on its decision to hire local nationals as its marketing representatives—that is, natives of the countries in which the company is setting up facilities.

This week and last, 28 Lilly International representatives from 17 countries have been in Indianapolis for conferences in which the marketing men—young Britishers, Frenchmen, Australians, Mexicans, South Africans, Filipinos, South Americans, etc.—exchanged ideas and aired problems of pharmaceutical and agricultural marketing in their countries.

Their discussions made it evident that there is a basic marketing formula they all can use in common, but that each must adapt the formula to his country's peculiar situation.

The peculiarities are many. In the Far East, for instance, drugs are not sold by prescription. In England and Australia, government socialized medicine schemes make drug marketing another kind of thing altogether. In some countries, the government is the only customer.

In some European countries, the native drug-makers grew out of powerful chemical companies which have had the wherewithal to resist the arrival of American competition.

In France, some 300 or more small pharmaceutical firm had held sway in the drug business but none had had the money to keep up with the United States in pharmaceutical research.

In the Philippines, market data could not be obtained because the presses for printing statistical handbooks had broken down for an indefinite period.

For all that, the diversity of drug marketing problems is not so wide as that of problems in marketing Lilly agricultural products abroad.

As one of the representatives put it, "human diseases are rather much the same everywhere; but in agriculture, different countries have different crops, different crop diseases, different insects, smaller farms, less farm machinery than others, and therefore much different problems."

This random list of indigenous marketing problems makes it apparent that a native is the best man to interpret a country's marketplace for an American producer.

And the producer has a more complex job getting his name favorably established in the overseas marketplace than he ever had getting any particular product onto the American market. So a diplomatic entry by institutional promotion must be established before product sale is attempted.

One of the European representatives said that, "In England, there are three kinds of salesman they always ask about—'is he English, or American, or Lilly?'

"Lilly has rather set itself, I think, by rating its men high in human factors—fairness, moral cleanliness, and so on. People there like the name Lilly."

He added that the firm actually, in many parts of the world, is thought of as an international corporation, rather than just an American one, because of its tactful way with other countries.

And there is one more factor that makes all this international rapport meaningful—the product itself. As a Frenchman at the conference said:

"Of the three Lilly products sold in France, two have saved thousands of lives, and it is known in France that they have. So Lilly is a good name there."

Mrs. Ruby P. Herlong, Saluda, S.C.—A Teacher of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, a signal honor has been justifiably awarded to a citizen of my State in one of the Nation's most important areas of concern—education. Mrs. Ruby P. Herlong, of Saluda, S.C., was named as one of the five finalists in the national Teacher of the Year program, and she was the only woman and only southerner to be so honored.

Mrs. Herlong has long been recognized by her peers as a teacher of exceptional merit. High among her many admirable qualities is a strong sense of dedication to the vital role of a public school teacher. Dedication to a given job, any job, is a quality which all should emulate. All of the fine attributes which Mrs. Herlong possesses are enhanced by that one single distinction—dedication.

Mr. President, there appeared in the Friday, April 21, issue of the State newspaper in Columbia, S.C., an editorial entitled "Setting the Example." I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SETTING THE EXAMPLE

Today, the State Department of Education, which has had its share of difficult roles to play in recent years, will have a pleasant assignment for a change.

The Department will honor Mrs. Ruby P. Herlong of Saluda as one of the five finalists in the national "Teacher of the Year" program sponsored by *Look* magazine and the Council of Chief State School Officers.

Mrs. Herlong was the only woman and the only Southerner to receive a National Honor Roll Certificate this year.

To achieve this distinction it is necessary to do more than display competence in the classroom. She must have a rare dedication to her task. About all, she must have a vision of the teacher's role in society.

Mrs. Herlong demonstrated that she has such a vision in a guest editorial she prepared for *S.C. Education News*, a publication of the S.C. Education Association. She wrote in part:

"We know there are two types of teachers—those who drifted into the profession and have never really been happy there, and those who are committed to imparting knowledge, to liberating minds.

"Unfortunately, the public sees too many of the first kind—those who have a narrow concept of the process of education and an even narrower concept of themselves as teachers . . .

"These teachers are the unfortunate ones . . . They live on the fringes of education, unable to comprehend its purpose . . .

"Fortunately, the first classification of teachers is far out-numbered by the second group—those committed to teaching as a minister is committed to his minstry. A member of this group knows why he is teaching . . . He sees education as a liberation of the individual into new levels of intellect and emotion and as the achievement of new capacities and insights.

"He sees himself as a scholar, a man thinking; he sees teaching as a creative art, a healing art—the means by which a new generation comes to terms with its heritage, produces new knowledge, and learns to deal with change . . .

"Only a core of dedicated, committed thinking teachers can alleviate the political, social, and economic problems which beset education today. For the teacher, whether he realizes it or not, is the stone upon which society is founded."

And in the current issue of *Look*, Mrs. Herlong is quoted as saying, "I must help each student accept himself, while at the same time, I must help him accept his society, its greatness and its faults. As a teacher I must enable the student to learn without me, to grasp life, to go far, far beyond me."

Mrs. Herlong has set forth a lofty set of standards for her profession. And by her example, she has proven that they can be attained.

What Democracy Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, a young high school student from Newport News, Va., Joseph R. Dragon, recently delivered the winning speech in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Virginia Voice of Democracy contest.

I am very proud of my young constituent whose address, "What Democracy Means To Me" is a gripping statement on the system we all cherish.

Mr. Dragon is a student at Peninsula Catholic High School in Newport News where he is a varsity debator. I know his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Greene, are exceedingly proud of his forensic and other accomplishments. I believe my colleagues would be interested in reading a young man's statement on democracy today, and I request that Mr. Dragon's remarks be placed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The address follows:

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS TO ME

(By Joseph R. Dragon)

When asked about the outcome of the Constitutional Convention, Thomas Jefferson answered, "Yes, we did produce a near-perfect republic. But will they keep it, or will they, in the enjoyment of plenty, lose the memory of freedom? Material abundance without character is the surest way to destruction."

Today Jefferson's words seem prophetic. Today, his challenge is greatest in a time when there is so much material abundance, and yet so apparently little character to temper it.

You ask me what I think Democracy means, and I tell you it means something far different from what I see today. Jefferson was right when he said that the Constitutional Convention had produced a near-perfect republic. But he was referring to the machinery alone. Those to whom his challenge is really thrown, the people, are sadly turning their backs and cowering away. And that bothers me.

I am bothered, for example, that in the midst of so much abundance and freedom, which are the natural outgrowths of an effective Democracy, there are people who still clamor for more.

It bothers me when I hear people saying, "Give us more freedom," in a time when the full measure of the rights of man are at least being recognized.

It bothers me to hear people yelling, "Give us more leisure and less work," under a system which presupposes that all good achievements entail hard work, under a system traditionally founded on the sweat of a patriot's brow.

I am bothered when I hear people say, "We need fewer rules and more elastic ones." And I shudder at this noticeable trend of giving equal rights to the victimizers, but not to the victims.

By all these things I am bothered, because they represent an insidious threat to a system which I cherish.

Democracy is none of these things. It is at first and always a state of mind. It is a state of mind that generates from a thoughtful recognition of God, a firm and unyielding belief in the rights of man, a conscious acceptance of the natural law and an all-pervading faith in the basic good of mankind.

Democracy guarantees equal rights to all men, if they are willing to accept its responsibilities. It gives every man the opportunity to succeed, providing he works for it. It can be the truest, most equitable and prosperous form of government in the world, on the condition that its citizens carry the burden of responsibility that comes with it.

We can no longer think of Democracy as the rich uncle who gives and gives and receives nothing in return. The challenge of Jefferson is clear: We have given you people a near-perfect republic. You can make it or you can break it, but it is up to you.

As adults, you must first—Vote. And you must instill in your children respect for God, their country, and their fellow-man. As students, we must make a conscientious study of the responsibilities of Democracy and we must learn to accept them.

The challenge of Jefferson has been hurled at this generation with more force than ever before. Let it be ours to bear it well.

Common Market Negotiations—The Kennedy Round

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Better Bring Bacon Home," published in the Staunton, Va., Leader, of April 26, 1967. The editorial relates to the Kennedy round of the Common Market negotiations, now reaching their climax.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BETTER BRING BACON HOME!

Agricultural interests in this area represent a substantial part of the local economy, regardless of industrialization over the last several decades. It follows that all of us have a stake in what comes of the Common Market negotiations (known as the Kennedy round because they were started under the John F. Kennedy Administration) now reaching their climax.

There have been disturbing indications in the Geneva conferences that the United States is on the verge of trade concessions which would deny any improvement in European markets for our farm products. As food production in Western Europe increased, opposition to U.S. imports grew. Reciprocal trade agreements were circumvented by adding licenses and other fees to tariffs, thus forcing up prices for our foodstuffs and favoring Common Market farmers and processors.

Remember the big hassle over discrimination against our poultry products several years ago? That situation was finally eased a bit, but processed Valley poultry is still discriminated against.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., D., Va., and 17 other senators have urged President Johnson to demand that export opportunities for U.S. agricultural products be protected in the trade agreements expected to be signed as the Geneva negotiations draw to a close. There is nothing to indicate the Common Market will "come through with meaningful offers of trade liberalization for (U.S.) agriculture", the senatorial group wrote Mr. Johnson.

The letter pointed to indications that contrary to earlier assurances to U.S. agricultural interests, advice from Geneva is that our agriculture will receive no benefits.

The least our negotiators could have done was to demand pledges from Common Market nations to outlaw tariff dodges which have been used to prevent American competition in their markets for farm products. If our representatives have not been able to obtain such an agreement, trade reprisals are going to be insisted upon, to the hazard of all progress toward truly reciprocal trade since then Secretary of State Cordell Hull put through the first reciprocal treaties. A further extension of such treaties will be in jeopardy if our negotiators return from Geneva with empty hands for farmers and their allied interests.

President Johnson's chances for re-election next year will also be jeopardized by failure to accede to the appeal of Sen. Byrd and his associated senators. Mr. Johnson would undoubtedly lose a large part of the farm vote were he not to use the full power of his office to protect our agricultural interests in the Geneva agreements.

Extension of Authority of the Postmaster General To Enter Into Leases of Real Property for Periods Not Exceeding 30 Years

SPEECH

OF

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the subcommittee which had jurisdiction over H.R. 8553, a bill identical to S. 1093 now under consideration, I want only to reaffirm my support of the bill and the support of the the other minority members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A review of the testimony submitted to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and to the subcommittee thereof, convinced me and the other members of the subcommittee of its value and need.

I urge my colleagues to act favorably upon the legislation now pending before us.

In additional views to the report on H.R. 8553, a bill which is identical to S. 1039, the gentleman from Illinois and I sought to draw attention to the fact that a continuous review of the longtime leasing program of the Post Office Department is necessary, if we are to provide the efficient and professional postal service which the American public demands and deserves.

The legislation now before us provides, a measure of congressional oversight, and though it is not as great as I would like, I feel it is a useful and important feature of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill had the unanimous approval of both the subcommittee and the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I recommend its passage, as reported.

To the Shame of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, it was a sad day for free men in the United States when, under color of law by this Congress, a Federal judge was compelled to imprison a taxpayer, shut down a free enterprise business, and jail the mother of four children.

This rueful day, I am sure a laughing matter in the camp of the un-American hordes, now places our Congress against taxpayers, against small business, against motherhood, and against liberty to dissent.

The only thing left undone by Judge Lewis was to take the children away from those parents and order them under the custody of Congress.

With such humbug ringing in our ears as Cassius Clay, Powell, Stokley Carmichael, draft card burners, and American flag desecrators—none being honorable Americans or working for a decent society—it seems hypocrisy for a good exemplary American family to suffer for our shortsightedness.

I congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Roy Elden McKoy, of Marshall, Va., for their courage and honor to take a position and suffer for all America rather than bow down to the strong hand of bad law. I fear many more Americans will likewise suffer before we have reawakened the conscience of America to throw off the bondage of involuntary servitude—the anti-civil-rights blackjack held over our people by the so-called Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The sufferings of our industrious, our businessmen, our laboring people under the emotional theories of "compulsory equality" cannot be blamed on the judges, nor the McKoy's—it comes home to this Congress. Such is the reason I introduced H.R. 8373 to repeal the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Speaker, I include the Evening Star columns for April 29 and March 8 for all to study and reflect:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Mar. 8, 1967]

SCOLDS RIGHTS "BUSYBODIES": JUDGE UPHOLDS CAFE OWNER

(By Jerry Kline)

Alexandria Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis declined to hold in contempt a restaurant owner who:

Called the judge "communistically inclined."

Was accused by the Justice Department of violating a desegregation order.

And refused to appear in court to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt.

During an unusual hour-long hearing yesterday in the absence of the restaurant owner, Roy Elden McKoy, Lewis instead gave a tongue-lashing to members of a racially mixed group. * * *

The judge accused the group of being "a bunch of busybodies going around and organizing trouble and then coming in and wanting me to put people in jail." About 15 persons, apparently most or all of them from the Washington area, were in the group.

Lewis said he disagrees with McKoy's views, but the complaining group, he charged, was more interested in jailing McKoy than being served dinner.

"I think everyone should be treated like ladies and gentlemen when they act that way," he said. "If they go out asking for trouble, I don't think they ought to cry so much when they get into trouble."

The hearing was in response to a petition by the Justice Department, which claimed that McKoy refused to serve Negroes despite an earlier desegregation injunction. The Justice Department, through Atty. Frank Schwelb of the Civil Rights Division, asked that McKoy be imprisoned and fined $50 a day until he agrees to desegregate his restaurant.

Instead of appearing in court, McKoy sent Lewis a letter. The neatly typed letter, made public by the judge, said:

"I want you to know I will not appear in the Alexandria courtroom on March 7, 1967, for several reasons. Mainly, you will not listen to what I have to say. Besides, you communistically inclined, people think you can sit in courtrooms and tell other people how to live and think.

CITES HERITAGE

"The only thing we have to show cause is our American heritage and constitutional rights to exercise our freedom and life, liberty and pursuit of happiness as we so desire, which does not include the dark people. Our restaurant and home (which is under one roof) is not supported by public funds from the federal, state nor local governments. Our four children are not fed and clothed by welfare programs or neighborhood organizations.

"I pay my taxes as a citizen should. I have a license to operate my business. I do not black market and bootleg. I keep my nose out of other people's affairs and I expect them to do the same.

"These people listed in the order came here for the purpose of disrupting peace, which I object to and therefore refused to let them enter my restaurant."

Copies of the letter, according to a notation on the bottom, were sent to President Johnson and Atty. Gen. (designate) Ramsey Clark.

Lewis said he could cite McKoy for contempt on the basis of the letter alone, but "I'm not going to be quite that sensitive."

NO POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION

Three members of the complaining group—a white law student at George Washington University, and white and Negro women, both employed by the United Planning Organization—testified that a short, white man in a tee shirt and apron met them at the restaurant door and turned them away. None of the witnesses could positively identify the man as McKoy.

"In other words, you went out there deliberately," Lewis said. By forming a group of 15 and "besieging the place . . . you're just asking for trouble," he said.

Lewis said he would not cite McKoy because the witnesses couldn't identify him. "Certain people on an organized safari went on to talk to somebody and they don't know who it is."

He also said he disapproves of the group's actions. "How can I (cite McKoy) in good conscience when, on a Sunday afternoon, you bring 15 people into a peaceful rural community solely for the purpose of puting someone in jail."

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 29, 1967]

JUDGE REGRETFULLY JAILS CAFE OWNER IN BIAS CASE

(By Jerry Kline)

Alexandria Federal Judge Oren R. Lewis commended a rural restaurant owner and his wife yesterday for having "the courage of their convictions" in being willing to risk a jail sentence rather than serve Negroes.

Then Lewis sentenced Roy Elden McKoy of Marshall, Va., to 60 days in jail for contempt of court for violating an injunction against racial discrimination.

Lewis also convicted McKoy's wife, Patricia, of contempt "by acting in concert" with her husband. But he deferred imposition of her sentence for 60 days "so she can return home tonight to take care of the (four) children and do what she can with the restaurant."

WARNS MRS. MCKOY

He warned Mrs. McKoy that she should desegregate the restaurant. If she doesn't, Lewis said, "I'll give you some free advice, you'd better close your business."

Lewis said he regretted having to jail McKoy, who once had described the judge as "communistically inclined."

After the McKoys repeatedly said they would not abide by the public accommodations section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act or by Lewis' order to desegregate last January, the judge said: "I'll give them both credit for the courage of their convictions."

He added: "I have a duty to perform. I can't let someone deliberately and wilfully violate the injunction and tell me he doesn't intend to comply with it."

He said he believes the McKoys honestly feel that Congress could not adopt a law which forces them to act against their consciences.

"I've had the unfortunate duty of sending young men in the prime of their lives to the penitentiary of the United States because they conscientiously objected to any military service," Lewis said. "I recognize you have a right to think what you want to, (but) this is a country of laws, and you've got to obey them."

The court session was the third involving the McKoys, but only the first at which they appeared. Last January, after a Negro diplomat was refused service at the restaurant, Lewis enjoined the couple from violating the Civil Rights Act.

A racially mixed group of about 15 youths tested the injunction Feb. 12 and were refused service. They took their complaint to the Justice Department, which asked Lewis to hold McKoy in contempt.

A few days before the case was heard in court on March 7, McKoy sent a letter in which he called the judge "communistically inclined" and said he would not appear in court. Rather than cite McKoy for contempt, Lewis called the group of youths, mostly from the Washington area, a "bunch of busybodies going around and organizing trouble."

Two days later, one white and two Negro youths were ejected from McKoy's Belvoir Restaurant and Justice Department attorney Frank Schwelb again sought a contempt citation against the McKoys.

Lewis called McKoy a "poor innocent man" and said: "You're just asking me to put you in jail . . . That's not any good. That's only going to make a martyr out of you, a limited martyr at that, because it would only give you some satisfaction and it may give these people sitting in the courtroom (a few of the Washington youths) some sadistic delight."

He warned the group not to return to the restaurant "in the guise of self-appointed policemen" or they, too, would face jail terms.

If McKoy changes his mind about serving Negroes "after a reasonable length of time" in jail, Lewis said, he will consider releasing him before the 60-day term ends. If he doesn't change his mind, the judge added: "I'll resentence you for another 60 days until you decide to do it. That might go on ad infinitum."

Sgt. Kenneth A. Schuneman, USAF

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Sgt. Kenneth A. Schuneman of Rice, Minn., retired from a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Air Force.

Sergeant Schuneman served for 2 years in the U.S. Navy aboard a destroyer, being honorably discharged in 1948. In 1949 he joined the U.S. Air Force. Two years later he married Mable M. Petersen of Princeton, Minn.

Sergeant Schuneman served two tours of duty in Alaska. Later he was selected to serve as an Air Force recruiter, and was graduated from the Air Force Recruiting School. From August 1962 until May 1966, Sergeant Schuneman served in Japan. Since that time he has been assigned to McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey.

He has been commended many times, the most recent being at McGuire Air Force Base in connection with his duties as supervisor of a priorities section, base supply office. He was also commended for service in the Air Force cost reduction program during his tour of duty in Japan. His efforts enabled the U.S. Air Force to realize annual savings amounting to over $50,000 in supplies.

Sergeant Schuneman has also been active in Boy Scout work, and in many other community programs.

He is to be commended and congratulated on his outstanding service to his country.

Aiding the Enemy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, General Westmoreland has come back to the States to "lay it on the line." He has presented the facts as they are and not as some wish them to be. There can be no doubt that the only course we have is to give him our full support and yet there are those who knowingly or unknowingly attack the general's position armed with arguments and protestations which only cloud the truth and aid the enemy.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent editorial on General Westmoreland's purpose has been written by Chuck Dancey of the Peoria Journal Star on May 1, 1967. Under unanimous consent I include "Aiding the Enemy" at this point in the RECORD:

AIDING THE ENEMY

(By C. L. Dancey)

When a President adopts a policy and puts it forward for the support and approval of the nation, the essence of freedom requires that people may either approve or disapprove, publicly.

When people adopt a policy of opposition and protest against what the President is doing, and seek support and approval for their claims, the essence of freedom requires that others may either approve or disapprove of what they are doing, too.

These howls that Gen. Westmoreland is trying to "stifle" the protestors are rather odd, therefore. It seems the commander of our forces in Vietnam ought to be suppressed, whereas any philosopher or malcontent 10,000 miles removed from the realities of the situation must have free rein!

That doesn't make sense.

What did they expect the general to say? A lie?

It seems to either frighten or infuriate protestors that the general comments on a simple truth—that anti-war activities aid and encourage the enemy.

Our brand of freedom may well be worth this price.

But the freedom to protest doesn't relieve those who do it of any responsibilty for their actions, or relieve them of any disapproval of those actions. Nor does this freedom guarantee them that they will be protected from the kind of criticism they so freely address to others.

To cloud over the real and proper question in any public debate—what is the truth—with screams of outrage and charges that Johnson is trying to take away their free speech is puerile.

What is the truth?

The truth is that anti-war demonstrations, if they can be promoted, have always been one of the instruments of strategy. They are part of war, precisely because they DO help the "other side."

The first thing we did in our own revolution was fire off some propaganda material to well-placed sympathizers in England to create an anti-war movement in Britain which contributed decisively to our victory.

The "fourteen points" were carried behind German lines in World War I for the purpose of stirring up anti-war activities, and played a major part of defeating Germany. (Hitler blamed the defeat solely on this!)

The Germans, in turn, had financed and sent agents to stir up anti-war demonstrations in Moscow and St. Petersburg—including the "bread riots" which touched off the revolution there. Then, they shipped to Russia the leading "peace" politician, who happened to be a Communist named Nicolai Lenin. Why? To help themselves in the war, of course.

Every analyst without exception agrees that our biggest mistake in World War II was the "unconditional surrender" statement, because it denied us the opportunity and the tactic of stimulating "anti-war" demonstrations inside Germany.

Abraham Lincoln proposed to shoot anti-war propagandists in our own Civil War as a matter of military necessity. Such "to the wall" tactics have certainly been common throughout history.

Why? Because anti war agitation has always been one of the tactics of importance that have a serious effect on the war, itself.

If 200,000 people staged an antiwar march in Hanoi, would we consider this helpful to our cause or not? (They would be shot, and some have because Hanoi certainly figures them part of the war situation.)

The general is fighting a war. He is trying to finish it and get out.

He would be betraying the men fighting and dying on his orders if he came back and spoke anything but the simple truth that while they are fighting the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese those efforts are being sabotaged and handicapped by "peace" activities in the U.S.

It is the price of democracy . . . but it would be a betrayal of democracy to pretend that this activity doesn't have a price tag.

When we exercise our "free will" and "free expression," we accept responsibility for what we do. We have an obligation to be responsible in those actions.

If they have ill effects on something as deadly serious as a war in which many of our young men are dying, "freedom" doesn't include suppressing the truth.

The President of the U.S. is taking his lumps. His administration has been accused of everything from stupidity to murder.

Those with an anti-war conviction are entitled to that conviction—but they must take their lumps the same as anybody else.

They must face the responsibility for the consequences of their actions the same as anybody else.

And one of those consequences, unquestionably, is the aid and encouragement of the enemy, and increasing the difficulties to be overcome to actually succeed in ending this war.

Sad . . . but true.

The man closest to it has told us that we shall only end this war through unrelenting military, political, and psychological pressure.

The psychological pressure side of it is where "peace" demonstrations cancel out so much of our war effort.

The general would have been dishonest and failed in his oath and his duty to report otherwise.

Tribute to Dr. Arthur D. Pickett

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, on March 23, 1967, seven American educators, studying advanced learning in Vietnam under a program sponsored by the Agency for International Development, lost their lives in a plane crash, and our

Nation and pacification efforts in Vietnam suffered a tragic and untimely loss. On this team was Dr. Arthur D. Pickett, an outstanding leader in education and an honored and respected citizen of the 14th District of Illinois. Dr. Pickett devoted much of his life to the field of education, and we in the 14th District are grateful for the privilege of having called this dedicated, learned man our neighbor.

A Tribute to the Late Dwight E. Young, Publisher and Former Editor of the Journal Herald and Former President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, the death of Dwight Edwin Young last month was a loss to the greater Dayton area and to journalism.

"Deak" Young died at the age of 83, after more than 60 years as a newspaperman. The publisher of the Journal Herald, he previously had been its Editor. In 1950, he served as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

As an editor, Mr. Young lived up to the ideal that a newspaper's responsibility is to provide the public with the truth. As an essayist he established, through his pungent observations, a reputation for fearless and forthright commentary.

He was a credit to his profession and I would like to include in the RECORD the following:

An article in the Journal Herald, Dayton, Ohio, April 11, 1967:

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DWIGHT E. YOUNG

Dwight E. Young, for many years editor and publisher of The Journal Herald, died about 4:30 a.m. yesterday at his home. He was 83.

His death ended a distinguished newspaper career which spanned more than 60 years—almost a half century of it in Dayton—and which brought him national prominence as an editor. He was president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) in 1950.

In November, 1959, the ASNE elected Mr. Young to a special distinguished service membership. It was the highest honor the society can give to a member no longer an active editor of a newspaper. Mr. Young, "Deak" to his friends, gave up direction of The Journal Herald in 1959 but retained the honorary title of publisher. He continued to write his thrice-weekly column "Talking it Over" until last July. He was striken early in August and was in declining health thereafter. He entered Miami Valley hospital March 16 and returned home Sunday evening.

A man of strong convictions, Mr. Young made his typewriter a potent and frequently feared force in Dayton. Although he never wavered in his support of the Republican party, he commanded wide respect and had many friends in both parties. His demand for accuracy and precision from his staff was almost a fetish. Cases of careless, loose writing were posted on the bulletin board, ringed in red pencil and initialed DEY. The "Deacon" was blunt, crisp and verbal in his criticism of his colleagues, but he was also quick in his praise of a job well done. His staff felt great loyalty to him. A pipe and a quiet, warm chuckle were his trademarks. Although politics was a particular interest, both on the national and local levels, Mr. Young had covered events all over the world for Dayton newspaper readers. He attended and reported upon every national political convention from 1920, the year he became editor of the Dayton Journal and the Dayton Herald, through 1960.

Born on a farm near Eldorado, Ill., Jan 1, 1884, he attended Lincoln college academy in Lincoln, Ill., where he became known as "Deak."

The Youth's Companion, a leading magazine of the day, was running stories about a fictional character known as Deacon Young. So, in time, Dwight Edwin Young became Deacon Young, or just plain "Deak," sometimes spelled "Deke" or "Deac." He began his newspaper career when he entered Millikin University in Decatur, Ill., in 1903. He worked on the school publication, the Decaturian, and served as editor in 1904 and 1905.

He took a part time job on the Decatur Herald during his freshman year for $2 a week. At the end of his junior year, he quit college to work full time on the Herald. He was named assistant city editor in 1907.

He moved to the Daily Oklahoman, in Oklahoma City, as city editor two years later.

In that year, 1909, he married Daisy Payne, a schoolmate from Decatur. She died in 1945. He moved to Richmond, Ind., in 1913 as city editor of the Richmond Item and came to Dayton in 1918 as an editorial writer for the Dayton Herald. Both The Journal and the Herald were then owned by E. G. Bukam. In 1920, Mr. Young was named editor-in-chief of both papers. He remained in that position during the ownerships of Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, and Col. Lewis B. Rock.

When the morning Journal and the evening Herald were purchased and combined in 1949 by the late Gov. James M. Cox, Mr. Young became editor and publisher of the morning Journal Herald. The Journal Herald continued to publish at 111 East Fourth street until moved into a new building with the Daily News in 1957.

A number of honors were bestowed on Mr. Young during his career. In 1955 he was one of seven alumni of Millikin University honored during its 50th Anniversary. As a member of the Dayton Bicycle Club, he and S. C. Allyn were toasted as two of "our local boys who have made good" in 1950. In 1947 Mr. Young was one of nine newspapermen selected to make a month's tour of postwar Europe. His reports in the Dayton Herald were reproduced in a booklet entitled: "The Human Side of Occupied Europe." Mr. Young was a member of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic professional society; American Society of Newspaper Editors, American Newspaper Publishers Association, National Press Club, the lay board of trustees at the University of Dayton, Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, YMCA, Dayton Country Club, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Dayton Bicycle Bluc and Westminster Presbyterian Church.

An article in the Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio, April 10, 1967:

"Deak Young", reminisced one of his former assistant managing editors, "was first, last, and always a reporter. R. Marshall Stross, former city editor and assistant managing editor of the *Journal-Herald* recalled today in his New York City office the man he worked under from 1941 to 1959, when Dwight E. (Deak) Young retired as editor of the Journal Herald.

Working under the editorialship of Young, said Stross, "was always a pleasure because you always had the incentive to out-report him. He delighted in scooping his staff, and he usually did it in politics. He prided himself in being very well-informed and close to politics."

Young, the reporter who ran a newspaper, "used to delight in telling about when he hired A. S. Kany, the dean of Dayton reporters eventually, but who came in cold to get a job during the depression.

"You want to be a reporter? I don't need any reporters, but I can always use a fellow who can dig up stories. Let's see you dig up a few," Young challenged, according to Stross.

Young, jolted when Kany brought back six, published three of the novice's scoops and hired him on the spot. Kany further justified Young's confidence by doping out preparations to build the atom bomb-development at Monsanto underground labs at Miamisburg, from a friend's comment that he had just sold his largest fencing order ever.

Young, with a wealth of contacts and confidence, that went with him when he retired as *Journal Herald* editor in 1959 in turn startled Stross a few years ago with a 10:25 p.m. phone call. Young told editor Stross that the Dayton city commission was meeting—not in Dayton, but in Columbus.

Caught off guard, Stross replied innocently: "We'd better get over there, I guess."

"That's your business," snapped Young and hung up. John Moore, former managing editor under Young, recalled "He was a hardnose when it came to news or when it came to anyone influencing the news. But he was a friend to everyone."

Moore, who worked with Young for 30 years, remembers Young being as sharp at 80 as at 50. "He was never affected by age—that's for sure."

"I think one of the things that'll always stay with me was Young's handling on the Lindberg-Hauptman trial. I can still remember Dwight Young refusing to go to press with a bulletin on Hauptman's execution until the other wire service confirmed on it. As it turned out, the first bulletin was in error."

Young's column, "Talking It Over," was a natural for a man whose favorite rejoinder was "Let's talk it over," said Stross.

But Young's verbal lacings for mistake-makers were more terse. "He never was one for complimenting his staff much. He was old school," said Stross, who remembers a rarely used axiom: "I expect you to do everything right. When you do something wrong, I'll mention it."

"He'd have a little trouble with that philosophy now, but some years ago, that's the way things were." said one of Young's colleagues. From hardworking editor and publisher on the then-independent Journal and Herald ("he had more 12 and 14-hour days than anything else. There were morning and afternoon papers and we were always aware that he was there"). Young turned from hardnose to green-thumb.

"He used to tell about those mortgage-lifter tomatoes he grew. He got the seed from Xenia and he claimed you could go out and sell the tomatoes, so big were they, and lift a mortgage with them," said Stross.

Perhaps the acme in personal satisfaction for hard-driving Young was his election to head the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1950, according to former newspaperman Moore, who now is a journlism professor at Northwestern University. I think it was one of the great moments of his life. He worked long hours on his own time—and he left his mark on the society.

"He loved Dayton. His monument here would be a better city, because he contributed to it in so many ways," Moore said.

An editorial in the Journal Herald, April 11, 1967:

Dwight Edwin Young, publisher of The Journal Herald and for nearly 50 years a foremost figure in Dayton Journalism, has joined his fathers.

The Journal Herald mourns him. A newspaper is really, after all, a person. As such it becomes the sum of all the influences that have borne upon it. Not even the greenest copyboy quits (and goes back to college, we hope) without leaving some tiny trace of himself behind. A great editor leaves character behind—built-in and sturdy, one hopes.

The Journal Herald will do well if it continues unimpaired the strength and independence which, with its owners agreeing, Deak Young gave it.

These characteristics of his own were joined in him with driving energy, a keen mind and an easy way with a typewriter. "Deak," said a tribute to him published by his beloved Bicycle Club in 1950, "walks along beside you in his writing, talking in a quite, conversational tone, but giving it to you straight from the shoulder, like the trusted and concerned friend that he is." His thousand friends loved him. His adversaries respected him. All will miss him.

An editorial in the Dayton Daily News, April 10, 1967:

The death of Dwight E. (Deak) Young removes to a towering landmark from Dayton newspapering and represents a severe loss of the profession nationally.

A former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. Young left a national imprint. In Dayton, he was "Mister Journal Herald" for more than two generations. Had he lived another year, he would have celebrated his 50th Anniversary with that newspaper, most of them as its editor. He came to the old afternoon Herald as an editorial writer in 1918 and became editor two years later.

Mr. Young's Republicanism was of the unbending granite-like variety. He influenced the party's course in Ohio and supported it in good times and bad.

He was equally, if not more, devoted to free and conscientious journalism. He fought the good fight for freedom of information, for objective coverage of events, for fearless exposure of wrong doing in public life. He was an excellent mentor for young newspaper men. The people who worked for him held a devotion to him that was strong, permanent and almost unique. As a person, he was a gentle, kind man—quite the antithesis of his editorials which sometimes breathed fire—and was a joy to know. His death takes from us a foremost newspaper man and a strong and constructive civic influence but, most of all, a warm friend.

Cinco de Mayo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of California. Mr. Speaker, Cinco de Mayo, or the 5th of May, is a very important day in the history of our great neighbors to the south. Each year, in Mexico and various communities throughout the United States, the 5th of May celebrates a great Mexican victory over the French in 1862. On that day, a gallant band of Mexican patriots defeated a numerically superior French force and thwarted the greedy designs of Napoleon III upon their homeland.

I would like to bring particular attention to a Cinco de Mayo celebration taking place in the 18th District, in Delano, Calif., this weekend. A group of outstanding public-minded citizens each year promote this significant event which includes a beautiful parade and a number of enjoyable festivities.

Let us look briefly at Mexican history in the 19th century in order to understand more fully the significance of the battle of Puebla. After emancipation from Spanish control in 1822, Mexico experienced many difficulties. Changes of government were often accompanied by bloodshed and violence. Several European nations continued to cast greedy glances upon the struggling young nation.

In October 1861, Britain, France, and Spain agreed to joint action which took the form of occupation of Vera Cruz. Spain and Britain, however, had no such far-reaching designs as France, and, in 1862, they withdrew, leaving the French to pursue their grandiose schemes alone.

About 6,000 French soldiers set out from Veracruz to Mexico City to the victory they were sure would be theirs. Yet their confidence was unwarranted, for on May 5, 1962, they encountered a courageous band of Mexican patriots at Puebla, a strategic city halfway between Veracruz and Mexico City. When the French general reached Puebla, he chose to send his men into the center of Mexican fortifications, over a ditch and a brick wall and up the steep slopes of the Cerro de Guadalupe. Led by the great leader, Ignacio Zaragosa, the Mexicans flung the French back to Orizaba and the coast. Their valor in the face of superior odds and their heroism led to the creation of Cinco de Mayo as a national holiday for Mexico.

Although halted momentarily by the courageous Mexicans at Puebla, the French ultimately were able to capture Mexico City and to install Archduke Maximilian of Austria upon the throne.

Yet, as we know, Maxmillian never commanded the allegiance of the Mexican people. What control he did have was limited and totally dependent upon the French troops in Mexico. I am glad to say that with the conclusion of the Civil War, the United States was able to come to the rescue of its southern neighbor. Our Nation refused recognition of Maximilian and demanded that the French recall their expeditionary force. Left to rule on his own, Maximilian was captured by the Mexicans in June 1867, and soon executed.

The message which was written into history that day at Puebla is of great significance to all the world. The defenders of Puebla and the people of Mexico stand out as one of the great champions of freedom, self-determination, and independence.

It is a tribute to these people that they were not led astray by those among them who sought to deliver their country into the hands of a foreign invader. Their perseverance and silence had betrayed a burning ardor in their hearts for freedom and justice. An ardor which was to erupt 43 years later into a demand for fundamental transformation of the Mexican society.

Mr. Speaker, as one scans through the many chapters of Mexican history, he cannot but be instilled with a deep pride and admiration for the great Mexican people and their Republic. They have overcome countless obstacles and continued on to forge a new society for themselves, and the example they hold forth to the world is enviable to all.

We in the Southwestern United States are extremely proud of the many Mexicans who chose to settle in this country.

The 5th of May thus commemorates a day upon which courage and love for their homeland enabled Mexicans to triumph over troops of a foreign power. It is with real pleasure that I join with our Mexican friends in paying tribute to the strength, valor, and patriotism of those men who fought so bravely and so well on the day in Puebla more than 100 years ago. In so doing, we also pay tribute to all the citizens of Mexico in whose hearts burn the selfsame love of country. In memory of that great day, we extend greetings and warmest best wishes to the great neighbor to the south of us—Mexico.

Brookings Study Supports Property Tax

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I have long believed that the property tax offered great promise for meeting the fiscal needs of State and local governments. That position has now received professional economic support from Prof. George F. Break at the University of California in a book entitled "Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in the United States," published by the Brookings Institution. Professor Break says that States could substantially increase their tax revenues with better administration of the property tax. If it were administered more equitably and professionally, he said, it could be made a fairer and even more valuable tax than it already is.

His suggestions include putting property assessment responsibilities in more expert hands, possibly by establishing State agencies, and by reviewing exemptions on local property taxes.

Under unanimous consent, I include in the RECORD an article from the New York Times of January 3, 1967, which provides a brief description of Professor Break's book:

BROOKINGS SURVEY ADVISES CITIES TO LEVY INTANGIBLE-PROPERTY TAX

(By Eileen Shanahan)

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Cities could advance some distance toward solving their urgent need for more tax revenues with better administration of the real estate tax and imposition of an intangible-property tax, which was once thought impossible to administer but is so no longer.

This was among the main conclusions reached in a study of Federal, state and local tax problems, published today by the Brookings Institution. Its author is Prof. George F. Break of the University of California and the volume is entitled "Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in the United States."

"For some years, the early decline and

fall of the property tax has been widely prophesied," Professor Break said, and yet local governments rely on it for 87 percent of their total tax receipts.

It could be made a fairer and even more valuable tax if it were administered more equitably and professionally, he said.

FOR STATE ASSESSING

He proposed that property valuation, or assessment, be put in more expert hands, perhaps by abolishing small assessment districts and establishing state agencies to do the work. The agencies would then certify the results to local governments, which would apply their own tax rates to the assessed values.

Exemptions on local property taxes also need reviewing, Professor Break suggested. He proposed that one means of bringing public pressure against unwarranted exemptions would be publication of the assessed value of exempt properties and of the amount of revenue lost through the exemptions.

As for taxes on intangible property such as securities, he argued that the requirement of the Federal tax laws that interest and dividend payments be reported to the Government by the beneficiary at last makes such a tax possible to administer.

DATA EXTENSION URGED

He said, "As the use of data processing becomes more widespread, it should be a relatively simple matter to extend this [Federal] system of information returns to cover stock on which no dividends are paid and demand deposits in banks."

He suggested that individuals holding mortgages could also be checked on, for intangible-property tax purposes, through the mortgage interest deductions reported on the tax returns of mortgagees.

Professor Break said that more vigorous attempts by the cities to finance their services, with more widespread sales and income taxes and municipal service charges as well as property tax improvements, should make the state and Federal governments more willing to increase grants in aid for the poorest cities.

Uncle Sam's Lottery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, in case the Members of this House do not know of it, I would like to point out that the Federal Government is operating a lottery right here in Washington.

To get in on this lottery, all you have to do is ante up $10 as a "filing fee" to submit a card to participate in the Department of the Interior's oil and gas lease lottery. If you win a good lease, you will be in the chips, although most of the leases are no good.

What amuses me about this lottery is the fact that Uncle Sam permits "oil and gas" lottery tickets to travel through the U.S. mails, while refusing to extend the same privileges to the New York and New Hampshire lotteries. I think it is time for the Federal Government to crawl off the hypocrisy bandwagon.

If we already have a national lottery of sorts, why not have a real one—a moneymaking one? And if we already have Federal lottery tickets passing through the post office quite legally, then how can we justify refusing the same rights to State lottery tickets?

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the following interesting article in the Wall Street Journal of March 27, 1967:

Uncle Sam's Lottery: A $10 Ticket Can Win Salable Oil, Gas Lease—Land-Office Drawings Can Lead to a $1 Million Payoff—Is U.S. Violating, Its Own Mail Laws?

(By Burt Schorr)

WASHINGTON.—Want to pyramid a $130 investment to $2,000? Or wring a $25,000 return from only $430? Or perhaps risk $850 to get as much as $1 million?

Then buy a $10 "ticket" in Uncle Sam's oil and gas lease lottery.

If you're never heard of it, you probably have plenty of company. Nonetheless, the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management is running a game of chance that, according to at least one Government lawyer, appears to defy Washington's own anti-lottery laws.

Since 1960 Government land offices have been conducting monthly drawings for oil and gas leases on Federal real estate, mainly scattered through Western states. Tens of thousands of players have been trying their luck. Only a minority have won leases on land that actually contains salable oil and gas. But for dozens who have won, including a Florida postal clerk, a Nevada housewife and a retired Texas contractor, the risk has been rewarding indeed.

"Simultaneous filing of offers to lease," as the Bureau stuffily prefers to call the lottery procedure, was devised to do away with the hurly-burly that formerly marked competition at land-office counters for leases to replace others that have expired or been canceled. Would-be lesses now have a week before each drawing to submit blue application cards for a particular parcel. Each card must be accompanied by a $10 filing fee and the initial year's lease payment of 50 cents an acre; the lease payment is returned if the card isn't drawn to win a lease.

THE PAYOFF

For those who happen to land a valuable lease, the payoff comes when brokers or oil companies purchase it.

Alver C. Duncan, a Jacksonville, Fla., postal clerk, in December got $2,000 from a broker acting for a Los Angeles oil company for an 80-acre Eddy County, N.M., lease. Mr. Duncan had won the lease in the Federal lottery in 1964. After deducting his filing and lease payment outlays, he figures he netted $1,870, plus a 3% royalty "override" on any oil or gas produced from the tract (a sweetener customary in such transactions). Mr. Duncan still has four unsold leases after making more than 150 drawing entries during the past four years.

Not everybody is that lucky. Most oil and gas leasing experts agree that about 90% of the leases acquired through the Federal drawings prove unsalable, and only about 3% can be sold for a worthwhile profit. A Florida veterinarian who spends more than $150 a month on lottery filing fees and is paying rent of $10,000 a year on 20,000 acres of still-unsold leases says that "goat pasture land is about all I've won."

Still, the chances of winning a salable lease in any one drawing may range typically from 1 to 200 to 1 in 2,500. Single ticket purchasers in the New Hampshire state sweepstakes, by contrast, face odds of around 16,000 to 1 against winning a major prize, with the exact amount—ranging from about $3,500 to $50,000—determined by a horse race.

"The oil and gas lease drawings offer the most fantastic odds in the world," exclaims Alexander S. Bowers, president of Stewart Capital Corp., a New York firm that selects and enters customers' filings in the Government lottery for a $15 service charge per application.

SOME CLOUDS GATHER

Some clouds now are gathering over the lottery, though.

So far, entrants apparently have been able to deduct their fee payments and other costs in calculating their personal income taxes. One Wall Street executive whose income places him in the 70% tax bracket currently is selling a lease in Utah for $6,000; that will leave him only $1,000 behind in cash terms even though he has poured some $14,000 into the lottery and related expenses. But the Internal Revenue Service now is taking a hard look at deductions by applicants who aren't in the business of developing Federal leases themselves.

The Bureau of Land Management is pushing for reforms by Interior Secretary Udall to deal with tactics some applicants or other representatives are believed to employ to stack the outcome of drawings in their favor. Proposed changes, which could make the lottery less enticing to the average citizen, include higher lease charges on parcels obviously more valuable than most.

More drastic alterations advocated by some major oil companies could be urged on Congress in the report of Congress' public land law review commission, due next year. Even total abolition of the lottery might be proposed.

The issue may come to a head as a result of New York state's plan for a sweepstakes. Gov. Rockefeller proposes offering $300,000 in prizes on every 500,000 two-dollar tickets sold, and approval by the New York legislature seems close.

If this plan goes through, some New York Congressmen are certain to join with colleagues from New Hampshire, where the sweepstakes has been operating since 1964, to force an embarrassing question on the Johnson Administration: Why does the Government diligently enforce against others the postal laws that bar lottery material from the mails, yet freely permit mail use for its own oil and gas lease drawing?

The mail-use restriction on lotteries dates back to 1890, when Congress acted to thwart a corrupt lottery chartered by Louisiana. Lawmarkers then condemned lotteries as "swindling and demoralizing agencies . . . skin games of the most corrupting order."

A Post Office Department attorney whose job includes defining what is and what isn't a lottery for mail-use purposes, has no doubt that the oil and gas drawings are precisely the sort of thing Congress had in mind. "Under any other auspices, the oil and gas lease drawing would have to be termed a lottery," he confides. "We say it's a lottery if it involves a scheme where consideration is furnished for a prize that is dependent on chance. All three elements are present in the Interior Department procedure."

Meanwhile, the drawing applications keep pouring into the land offices—as many as 30,000 in some months, officials reckon. There currently are some 100,000 "wildcat" leases on Federal lands with unproven oil and gas potential. Approximately 1,000 of these terminate in an average month; new leases on these tracts become the lottery prizes.

Because of recent oil and gas finds in the Delaware and San Juan basins of New Mexico, the U.S. land office in Santa Fe is attracting the most players these days—some 11,000 a month by the most recent tally.

ACTION IN SILVER SPRING

But the fastest-growing lottery undoubtedly is the one conducted in Silver Spring, Md., just outside Washington, where there is a land office covering 30 states from the East Coast to just west of the Mississippi. From a monthly volume of only some 200 cards six years ago, its drawing entries have swollen to 2,000 a month, estimates Doris A. Koivula, manager of the Silver Spring office.

The other day, a lone visitor who braved a chilly drizzle to witness the Silver Spring lottery found Erich F. Smith, a Federal land law examiner, vigorously shaking stubs in a blue hatbox. To make his selection, Mr. Smith merely reached beneath the battered top (avoiding any downward peeks) and then called off the winning stub number to a secretary seated across the table.

Soon, however, nearly all U.S. land offices conducting lotteries, including Silver Spring, will be equipped with blower-operated ticket drums made by "Bingo King" Co. Inc. of Englewood, Colo., whose other customers include Las Vegas casinos. Cost of the Government models: $180 to $230 each. In these devices, a hand crank turns a drum containing the tickets and two blowers stir up the tickets within the drum to insure they get thoroughly mixed; a door in the drum opens to permit the drawing of winning tickets.

SOME BIG PROFITS

However they're done, the lease drawings can be profitable for the winners.

Mrs. Peter Hummel, wife of a Reno, Nev., geologist, was the winner in a field of 2,698 applications for the lease on Parcel 44 in the Santa Fe land office's January drawing. Guided by her husband, Mrs. Hummel already has turned down a $25,000 bid for the 840-acre lease. The Hummels have paid Uncle Sam $430 on Parcel 44 so far. Mr. Hummel intends to organize a drilling partnership with several friends to test the tract. If the venture makes good, gas production could yield him and his wife a $200,000 return, he estimates.

The experience of a retired El Paso, Texas, contractor suggests that Mr. Hummel's expectations may not be unreasonable. Some 18 months ago the contractor, competing against 1,322 rival applicants, won a 1,680-acre Federal lease in southwestern New Mexico. His total investment was $850. An oil company quickly bought him out for around $100,000, and allowed him to retain overrides ranging from 6¼% to 20%.

The parcel proved to be an extension of a proven field and now has 24 producing wells. The contractor calculates his total potential income over the normal producing life of the wells at close to $1 million.

Dangerous Escalation of Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is now obvious that this past week we have passed another threshold and face the grim outlook of a still higher escalation in Vietnam. The administration makes it clear that nothing shall stand in the way—of what, we are still not sure. Every restraint on risky, dangerous military action in the attempt to secure a political settlement has gradually lost out as our Government continues to seek an impossible and meaningless answer through American firepower.

A military solution is no more applicable to the situation today than it was a year ago. Further escalation is no more likely to bring the Hanoi government to conference table. It is, however, more likely to strengthen the resolve of the Vietcong and Hanoi even more, to cement differences between North Vietnam, China, and Russia in support of the Vietcong, and to even bring on a major and possibly nuclear war. The basic failures implicit in our policy in Vietnam are still there and cannot be corrected through increased military pressure.

I urge the Members of the House to give their attention to the following editorial from the Manchester Guardian Weekly of Thursday, April 27, 1967, and I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be placed in the Congressional Record at this point:

Mr. Johnson's Punishment of Vietnam

President Johnson in the last few days has been rapidly abandoning previous restraints on the bombing in North Vietnam. Last Thursday United States aircraft hit power stations at Haiphong. On Monday they attacked airfields from which MIG fighters operate. On Tuesday they came closer to the centre of Hanoi and Haiphong than ever before. The main intention of the raids emerge more clearly now—not so much to check infiltration as to bomb the Hanoi Government to the conference table. It looks as though Hanoi can expect to have its industries taken out one by one until it submits to talks. Its steel plant at Thai Nguyen has been attacked for many weeks; on Tuesday a cement works was added to the targets.

The US Government did not intend all this a year ago, to judge from its spokesmen then. Until quite recently it was resisting demands by some senior Air Force officers for the bombing of MIG bases; it feared the political consequences. But this latest escalation shows once again that, whenever there is a conflict between military leaders and politicians, the military leaders eventually get their way. How otherwise, in spite of many a statement of intent by Mr. McNamara, do there come to be 440,000 Americans in South Vietnam? If General Westmoreland is, as reported, asking for another 100,000, his successsor will certainly get them in the end. When the use of nontoxic gas raised an international outcry President Johnson stopped it for a time, but soon succumbed to military advice. When at Manila last year, he offered to withdraw US forces within six months of the end of fighting, the offer (vague enough already) seems to have caused such agony at military headquarters in Saigon that it was glossed away into meaninglessness.

Perhaps one should not blame the military leaders for pushing their demands as effectively as they can. But one can certainly blame the civil leaders, and above all (from his constitutional position) President Johnson, for giving away. For the escalations demanded never have the effects promised; they merely lead to the next escalation. There is no evidence that the latest will be more successful. On the other hand, there is all too much reason to fear that the rate will accelerate. President Johnson himself has the strongest political motive for getting the war over by next year—election year. If all the industrial targets are destroyed, and Hanoi still does not submit, what will he bomb then? The dikes? If that seems inconceivable now, so, a year ago, did the present scale of the bombing.

Indeed, his course today is leading direct t the physical destruction of Vietnam, and perhaps much else besides. How can this doom be averted? By talks, which he himself still wants. How can he get talks? By stopping the bombing—long enough this time for Hanoi to reciprocate. But here again he would be up against the military leaders. They do not like bombing pauses, understandably enough. Nor do some of them like the idea of talks; having gone so far they want to win. This may be yet another instance of their having got their way in the past; Hanoi cannot be blamed for assuming that the rule will not vary in the future, and that they will frustrate any settlement short of its surrender. But if Johnson does not call a halt now he will have an evil name in history.

Newport News Yard Helping Steel Tests

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, no one of us will ever forget the *Thresher* disaster.

A number of companies have been active since the *Thresher* went down in an effort to assure that there is no repetition of the tragic loss.

Allen M. Smythe, a financial columnist, recently reported on a production development that will mean stronger but lighter submarines.

The new product—a tougher steel—is now being tested by the United States Steel Co. and the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. I believe my colleagues would be interested in seeing Mr. Smythe's report, and I ask that it be placed in the Appendix of the Record.

The article follows:

[From the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, Mar. 26, 1967]

Newport News Yard Helping Steel Tests

(By Allen M. Smythe)

Washington.—After four years of research *U.S. Steel* is presenting to the Navy a new tough steel for stronger and lighter submarines that could prowl the oceans at greater depths.

A $167,000 subcontract for final testing of this alloy steel of 130,000 pounds per square inch has been given to Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. This includes the building of a "structure" 20 feet long and 8 feet in diameter of the new steel called HY130, that can be tested for severe undersea strains.

Tests of similar "structures" are scheduled to be made at the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics at Groton, Conn. and at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California. These are the three top qualified shipyards for building Polaris type submarines.

The tests which will be completed this year will be followed by destruction tests on submarine sections 40 to 50 feet long and 25 feet in diameter The Navy expects six of these to be demolished in the three shipyards before any operating undersea vehicle is built.

Navy scientists and metallurgists—mindful of the Thresher disaster—want further tests of large hull plates and long "T" frames. They particularly, want to find a fabricating method that will permit better welding.

The research cost to the Navy will be about $3.5 million for a three-year development program. U.S. Steel will give exclusive use of a $1,150,000 laboratory at Monroeville, outside Pittsburgh, with no charges for overhead, and mill runs.

This new contract follows a $1,781,000 two-year research contract which expired. U.S. Steel has continued the program since then. Flat plates of this HY130 steel have been successfully rolled, cast, and forged at the Homestead mill.

The alloy includes 5 per cent of nickel and one-half of 1 per cent each of chromium, molybdenum, and manganese. There is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent carbon and practically no sulphur or phosphorus.

Flat plates of this HY130 steel can be welded and used for aircraft carrier decks and for special shielding bulkheads. Both the Air Force and NASA are testing thin plates for use as missile cases. NASA is considering its use on space rockets 22 feet in diameter.

Air Reduction Co is cooperating with U.S Steel in new welding techniques and equipment. They have produced new electrodes and a new pre-heated tungsten insert gas method. These can also be applied to steels in the 180,000 to 210,000 PSI range.

The new contract schedules five tests for welding two-inch plates for submarine hulls. The last test provides for the welding of an alloy steel of 180,000 PSI.

Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, the Navy's nuclear scientist, has been critical of the fabrication and welding of HY80 steel that is used on our present submarines. Frequent and costly overhauls are necessary. Navy officials have expressed their views about the obsolete equipment in U.S. naval shipyards by saying "We don't construct submarines, we blacksmith them."

U.S. Steel officials say this steel will find a market for longer bridges, higher TV aerials and larger diameter fuel pipes. They estimate an initial price of 45 cents a pound for this alloy steel of 130,000 to 150,000 pounds per square inch.

A Report on District of Columbia Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert into the Appendix of the RECORD my own remarks and a copy of a news item which appeared in the Sunday Ledger-Enquirer, Columbus, Ga.

Judge James Davis, who served for a number of years here as a Member of Congress from the State of Georgia, was a valuable member of the House District Committee.

Judge Davis investigated the school system here in Washington and spent weeks, months, and almost a year going into all the problems confronting the school system in the Nation's Capital.

Judge Davis and his subcommittee made several excellent recommendations that, in my opinion, if they had been enacted into law, would have given us a much better school system; and certainly standards would have been raised to a great extent.

My committee has also recommended a correction in the system of discipline in the city schools. However, this proposal has never been enacted into law, since it seems that some of our leading officials in this country are not interested in real law enforcement either in the schools or on the streets of the Nation's Capital.

I hope everyone will take an opportunity to read the item which appeared in the Columbus, Ga., newspaper.

ALARM SOUNDED 10 YEARS AGO—A REPORT ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS

(By Millard Grimes)

It was 10 years ago this month that a congressional committee issued a report on racial integration in Washington, D.C. schools. The committee was headed by Rep. James Davis of Georgia, since defeated, and its conclusions were broadly attacked, denied and discredited as being simply the product of prejudiced observers.

The committee's report was actually a rehearsal of plain facts, but the facts didn't suit the fancies of the all-out school integrationists, and they had to find some means of obscuring them. So they hollered "prejudice," which is the best way of all.

One of the facts was that school integration was accelerating the movement of white families from Washington to the surrounding counties.

In the single year of 1955–56, the report noted that the white enrollment in D.C. schools dropped from 38,768 to 34,750. This reduced white enrollment to only 34 per cent of the total, as against 66 per cent for Negroes.

The committee warned that the percentages were apt to widen and that "Washington will become a predominantly Negro community."

Was the committee's warning groundless? Were its members simply indulging their prejudices and sounding false alarms?

Let's look at the picture 10 years later.

The number of white pupils in D.C. public schools now is down to 13,400. The white percentage has shrunk from 34 per cent to 9 per cent. The Negro percentage, of course, has risen to 91 per cent, with a total Negro enrollment of 113,300.

By the standard of the U.S. Office of Education, Washington D.C.'s schools are as segregated today as they were in 1954 when they began to desegregate.

Of more importance, the entire city is now more segregated. In 1954, the population was still predominantly white. Today, Negroes are a growing majority, and the school enrollment figures offer a forecast on the population of 10 years from now.

Nearer home, Mayor Ivan Allen of Atlanta mentioned this week that his city's population is now 45 per cent Negro. Two attempts at annexations which would have added more white residents were soundly defeated last year by the voters in the affected areas.

During the past few years, the cities of Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and New York have all experienced significant population shifts, with whites leaving, and the percentage of Negroes growing, especially in school enrollments.

Ten years ago, the congressional committee accurately foresaw the future for Washington, D.C. if it continued the school policy then followed. The committee's majority had concluded: "On the basis of the evidence, we believe Washington has not only been too hasty, it has seriously damaged the public school system. Therefore, we recommend that racially separate schools should be reestablished."

You can imagine the horselaugh that such a recommendation got in 1957. In fact, the answer to the committee was a stepped-up drive for more integration, by whatever means, at whatever cost—and at whatever consequences to education.

Washington knows the cost and the consequences today. Other cities are learning. And in the South, where the difficulties are greatest, the potential consequences are the most ominous. The South is only now facing its time of maximum testing.

Desegregation, which might have worked, was rejected in Washington, D.C. Integration was demanded—and now, they've got segregation again.

In the South, desegregation has begun with a minimum of trouble—but forced integration is going to hurt.

Will any educator claim today that Washington, D.C.'s schools—for white or Negro pupil—are better today than they were 15 years ago? Will any claim that the school systems in other large cities have been improved, or their pupils provided a better education, by the decade of turmoil?

Suppose the "ridiculous" recommendation of that congressional committee had been accepted 10 years ago? Would Washington, D.C.'s schools be better off today? Would its Negro citizens and their children be better off? Would its population still have a more equitable proportion of whites and Negroes?

Those are questions that deserve honest and intelligent answers, especially from those men who were so convinced that school integration was the grand and final answer to forging equality of all Americans.

But the hour is late for many of the nation's great cities. It is already too late for Washington. Ten years ago, a better solution might have been possible there. But these other cities can reverse the trend toward the new, more damaging type of segregation. They do not have to become Washingtons by 1977.

Surely, the evidence is compelling today—much more so than in 1957. Will it still be ignored?

An Afternoon With the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, it is sometimes all too easy for us to forget what agonizing responsibilities rest on the shoulders of the President, especially when the Nation is at war.

A few days ago, Walter R. Humphrey, editor of the Fort Worth Press, had an opportunity to spend three and a half hours with his longtime friend and fellow Texan, Lyndon B. Johnson.

For Walter Humphrey and the other Texas editors in his group, it was a moving experience to be able to sit with the President and discuss, openly and with complete candor, the whole broad range of problems confronting the United States today.

When Mr. Humphrey returned to Fort Worth, he wrote an article describing the visit. Published on page 1 of the Press on April 26, it is an eloquent and illuminating story, and I would like to share it here with my colleagues.

THE HOME TOWNER SITS IN ON HISTORY—AN AFTERNOON WITH THE PRESIDENT

(By Walter R. Humphrey)

This should be datelined Washington and the day April 21, for that was the place and the time.

It was an extraordinary afternoon.

Along with 16 other Texas editors, I spent three and a half hours last Saturday afternoon in the White House with the President of the United States.

It was a very special afternoon, for during that time we shared the thoughts and even some of the decisions of the President, uninterrupted by appointments, conferences or meetings.

LBJ let his hair down. He relaxed, as much as a man under great tension could relax . . . and talked.

He talked because his guests were old Texas friends whom he trusted. He seemed to need an audience like that on this particular day.

His off-the-record comments were so frank and open that I was almost frightened to share this trust.

It was a day to remember, for all of us.

We waited for a while in the famous old Fish Room.

Then the door opened and we met the President in his big oval office. We stood around at east until he finished some work at a dictaphone back of his desk . . . answering letters from service men in Vietnam.

He answers many of these personal letters this way, ignores none of them. He stopped to read three of them to us. They were full of pride and patriotism and they must have given the President a lift.

Secretaries came in and out at his call, as he disposed of the last of the week's business and sent decisions on their way.

Then, in a rare few minutes, we gathered around his desk, and he shared with us the routine of a President at work.

We saw the form that reports come to him, looked at several reports . . . took a quick look at the papers before him . . . and stood in rapt attention as he described what, to us, was the agony of decision after decision.

Then, our host literally closed his office, leaving busy secretaries behind to wrap it all up.

And we took a walk. All of us.

Down through the Rose Garden, with its breathtaking spring array . . . particularly in the colorful tulip beds . . . we struck out across the handsome south lawn.

For men who had been to the White House on different occasions through the years, this was a new experience. I could have wandered there all afternoon.

The President visited as we walked. He explained about the seven mounds which President Jefferson had designed into the yard . . . protecting it from view on the east and west, but leaving it open to the south and to the broad sweep to the Washington Monument.

For our brief walk, the President seemed to have taken himself away from the problems which are with him always in that big, white house.

The four beagle pups came out to greet us, to let us play with them, until they were turned loose to run wild in the yard under the watchful eye of their caretaker. He wouldn't dare let anything happen to the Boss' puppies.

Recess was over! The tall man led us through an unlighted corridor to the elevator . . . and to the Johnson living quarters on the second floor.

There, we sat around and talked business . . . the country's business . . . for a leisurely half hour until it was time for the President's supper.

Lady Bird wasn't at home and he might have dined by himself but our whole gang entered the dining room with him. Although we had declined the invitation to dine, there were places set for the 17 of us around the long table where so many famous people had dined.

At the head of the table, the President had a reclining leather chair, which made me envious. There was a handy phone attached to the corner of the table, for the President of the United States always is that close to his problems.

As he ate a light supper . . . fruit cup, consomme, thin slices of beef, jello (with seconds) and no bread . . . he talked and we listened.

Jack Valenti's pretty little black-haired daughter opened the door and rushed into his arms. Jack and Mrs. Valenti came in and joined the party . . . just as if the President's former secretary still were on the job.

And there were hugs and kisses from the little doll until her mother took her on.

Then the President suddenly stopped, said let's go around the table and everybody ask questions. And everybody did. He ducked none of them, no matter how delicate the areas.

What a briefing it was in the operation of our government! What an insight it gave into the multiple problems of both people and issues!

Here was the man with all the decisions on his heart, telling us how he struggled with them, how his only concern was to make the best decisions he could for the country.

And I thought, as I had with presidents before LBJ, how lonesome this job, how little the people of the country understand the pressurer, the terrible responsibility that cannot be passed on to another.

Yet, there was a strong man, confident of his ability to handle the job, tough as it is, and firm in his resolve not to let his country down.

He knows that he is not in a popularity contest, that decisions make enemies even when they're the right decisions. But he has always known this and you have the feeling he has the courage to steer the ship, no matter how rough the waters.

When we left the White House after the unforgettable hours, we all knew that we had had an experience that few men ever have.

The confidence, so freely given, will not be violated by the fellow Texans to whom the big, lonely man unburdened himself.

And, as I have said of Presidents Kennedy and Eisenhower and Truman and Roosevelt before him, may God be with the President of the United States, whoever he is, he is my President.

Loyalty Day, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, on April 29, our good friend and colleague, Congressman ANCHER NELSEN, delivered a thoughtful speech before the Veterans of Foreign Wars Loyalty Day program in Shakopee, Minn.

I have read with great interest the text of that speech, Mr. Speaker; it is an outstanding statement of what loyalty to America means in these troubled times. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] has forcefully stated the position if the United States in Vietnam and I commend him for clearly and concisely outlining the history and nature of our commitment to the cause of freedom in southeast Asia.

The text of the speech follows:

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN ANCHER NELSEN, AT VFW LOYALTY DAY, SHAKOPEE, MINN., APRIL 29, 1967

Friends and members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I wish to congratulate you on your worthwhile effort in sponsoring this Loyalty Day celebration, and in honoring our fighting men in Vietnam. I would like to pay special tribute to the Vietnam veterans present. Those of you home from Vietnam have our gratitude and thanks for your dedication to American ideals and principles. Be assured your sacrifices are honored by the vast majority of your fellow citizens, and we are all glad to have you back home.

There seems to be increasing recognition of the fact that we, as Americans, are losing some of the traits that are fundamental to the greatness of our country. We need to analyze the word loyalty, what it means and whether it is something we expect only from the other fellow. Sometimes this appears the case. And so, on this Loyalty Day, perhaps we, as citizens, need to give thought to a little self-examination.

The story is told of the critical housewife who, while visiting with her pastor, looked out her kitchen window and observed her neighbor's wash on the line. Said the lady to the pastor, "Look how dirty the clothes are on my neighbor's line." The minister looked as directed. His answer was "Lady, it's not your neighbor's wash that's dirty, it's your window."

What brings this to mind is the fact that, short days ago, we witnessed in our own country noisy demonstrations which ridiculed America before the world. A fantastic assortment of Vietniks and peaceniks, pot smokers and banana peelers, pacifists and Communists, assembled to degrade and belittle American efforts in Vietnam. The American flag was burned, to the anger, dismay and shame of millions of Americans. Numerous draft cards were burned. Inflammatory signs were thrust before the television cameras. One read "I don't give a damn for Uncle Sam." Another extolled "Draft beer, not boys." Angry slogans were chanted, and bitter speeches were made. Our President was called a buffoon, our Secretary of State a fool, and our Secretary of Defense a racist. Our nation was denounced as "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world."

It is ironic to most of us that these sorry things happened almost within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

But it was not the Statue of Liberty, but the demonstrations themselves, which made headlines around the world. And nowhere were those headlines more welcome or useful than to our enemies in Communist North Vietnam.

Clearly, it is time for some interior window-washing. Clearly, there is a vital need to present the real American picture to our friends, as well as our enemies, in the world. Tonight, I hope to touch on both these matters.

Taking the window-washing task first, perhaps some of us do not take time to understand and appreciate the fundamental reasons for basic loyalty to America. For some years I have kept a little definition of American freedom which I would like to read. It goes this way: "Freedom is a man at the lathe, or at the desk, doing the job he likes to do, and speaking up for himself. It is a man in the pulpit, or on the street corner, speaking his mind. It is a man puttering in his garden in the evening, and swapping talk with his neighbor over the fence. It is the unafraid faces of men and women and children at the beach on Sunday, or looking out of the car windows speeding along a four-lane highway.

"It is a man saying, 'Howdy, stranger,' without looking cautiously over his shoulder. It is the people of the country making up their own minds. It is a soprano singing the Star-Spangled Banner off key, and meaning every word of it.

"Freedom is the air you breathe and the sweat you sweat. It is you, and 190 million people like you, with your chins up daring anybody to take it away from you."

My good friend Al McIntosh of Luverne, one of the finest country editors in the nation, has also been doing some thinking about loyalty. Here is part of Al's case, taken from a recent editorial:

"If any man or woman can point his finger at any other nation on the fact of the earth and truthfully say:

"This nation is a greater nation than the United States.

"No other nation offers greater freedoms to everyone regardless of race, religion or color.

"No other nation offers greater opportunity to achieve the good things of life in a material or spiritual way.

"No other nation has such willingness to succor those oppressed, to empty its purses for those in need.

"No other nation has so such concern for the welfare of the sick, the elderly, the poor.

"If any man can look me in the eye and tell me *that*, with proof of a better nation than America, then we'll join a 20th century expedition of modern day Pilgrims to sail away to that New World.

"Come to think of it—on second thought—we don't think we'd go. We'll stay here just as long as a merciful Lord lets us . . . to work in our own tiny way for a better United States and a Happier World. My country—may she ever be right; But right or wrong—my country." End of quote.

Such knowledge, for the vast majority of us, explains why loyalty is not just a phrase for the frontline soldiers in Vietnam who are risking their lives on behalf of our country. Such a mighty heritage means we have an obligation to our forebears and to our fighting men of past and present to meet our homefront responsibilities with equal loyalty and courage.

And here, we realize we have not met our obligations as well as we should.

Sometimes we grow indignant at the evil in the world, while not even paying proper attention to raising our own children.

Sometimes we denounce the actions of our churches or ministers, when we will not even venture inside the church doors on Sunday and have not in years.

Sometimes we castigate our schools and teachers, while preferring TV to the PTA, the pro football game to the school board meeting, the sewing circle to the school open house.

Sometimes we complain about government, while refusing any citizen responsibility whatsoever for making it good government.

Sometimes we ask for far more than we're willing to give to anyone or anything.

All too frequently, we selfishly demand more and more handouts from our government when war, debt and inflation have made such a course dangerous.

All too frequently we have avoided our responsibility to carefully reflect on national proposals of far-reaching consequences, accepting at face value cheap political slogans.

All too frequently, we sit back napping while George does it, awakening to find our personal or economic or political liberties have been infringed, our Constitution squeezed.

All too frequently we have neglected preserving for our grand children and theirs the American way of life. We have neglected fostering certain characteristics which have made that way of life possible—qualities like integrity, self-reliance, morality, industry, ingenuity, vision and the courage to take risks.

Perhaps some of the basic breakdowns in this country, involving morality, crime, racial and labor strife—even loyalty—result from failures that start right at our own front door. Perhaps there is greater need to recognize that liberty and license are not now and never have been synonymous; that with our freedoms come obligations and responsibilities which cannot be shunned without national peril.

And perhaps we have failed to properly and responsibly instruct some of our young people about these obligations. I recall how shocked so many people were, a year or two ago, to read the results of a survey taken in several leading colleges. It was taken by the United States Jaycees organization. The survey among college students showed the following: 84% do not think patriotism is vital or plays an important part in American life; 71% do not believe an accused person has the right to face his accuser; 41% do not believe in freedom of the press; 40% would deny; certain groups the right to assembl· peacefully; 34% believe certain persons should be denied the right of free speech; 62% believe a worker should not produce all he can; 61% do not think the profit motive is necessary to the survival of free enterprise; 62% think the government has the responsibility to provide jobs.

My friends, unless our children receive instruction in the basics of our democracy, the whole purpose of our educational system becomes a failure—no matter how much money we spend on our schools or where the money to run them comes from.

Let us remind ourselves and our children of the real American coin: the American coin universally stamped In God We Trust; the American coin, whether a Lincoln penny, an FDR dime or a Kennedy half dollar, bearing the proud word Liberty; the American coin ever proclaiming our national loyalty in the words E Pluribus Unum.

If we do our part to wash off our dirty windows here at home, revealing these American fundamentals more clearly, we will better serve our nation.

Without question, our great present test of American will and loyalty is Vietnam. There are legitimate disagreements about this tragic war, and no one considers responsible dissent to be disloyal. Many feel we should never have become so deeply committed to an Asian land war in the first place. Many of us are concerned when sound military advice about purely strategic matters is reported overruled by Washington. The lives of Americans may be hanging in the balance.

A great many of us feel it has been a grave mistake to conduct the war on what appears to be a consensus or opinion poll basis. There is no way of telling how many American casualties or costs might have been avoided had the responsible use of American and allied power been brought to bear far earlier than has been the case.

In my judgment, Vietnam shows us that a firm policy delayed is an invitation to an escalated war later. I well recall a few years ago when the entire Middle East threatened to explode. President Eisenhower immediately sent Marines ashore in Lebanon, and the fight was over. I remember well how Chinese shelling of Quemoy and Matsu threatened a major conflict in the East. Again, President Eisenhower sailed the Seventh Fleet right up the middle, between the beseiged islands and mainland China. The shelling stopped. The way the Russians were stopped in Cuba is still another example of the effectiveness of early, firm action.

In any case, the 1964 campaign promise that no American boys would fight an Asian war has left a feeling of disillusionment. The pledge that the major part of our military task would be completed by the end of 1965 has caused skepticism. Great concern has grown up over the Administration's lack of candor about casualties, about costs of the war, and about peace feelers. So there have come to be many different views and many reservations about Vietnam.

But, my friends, it is well to remember this: We cannot go back to 1960 when we had only 700 military personnel stationed in South Vietnam to train South Vietnamese. Today, more than half a million Americans are stationed in Southeast Asia, and thousands more are to be sent.

We cannot go back to 1960 when no Americans had been killed in combat. Today, more than 5,000 have died defending that little country and our national interests, and more than 30,000 have been wounded.

An effort costing about $250 million in 1960 has become a major war costing between $20 and $24 billions of dollars annually.

In men, in casualties, in dollars, in honor, compassion and national interest, this nation has been committed to halting Communist aggression in South Vietnam. We cannot withdraw. We must win an honorable peace.

To appease the Communists now would be to invite the death of millions in South Vietnam who have struggled for their freedom for more than a decade. To appease the Communists now would insure the decimation of every country in Southeast Asia siding with us. To withdraw now would surely encourage Communist aggression closer to our doorstep, and increase the likelihood of worldwide nuclear war.

Some doubt that these disasters would follow. However, we have the word of the Communists themselves on this point. General Giap, the Commander in Chief of the North Vietnamese forces, has made the following comment:

"South Vietnam is the model of the national liberation movement of our time. If the special warfare that the United States imperialists are testing in South Vietnam is overcome, then it can be defeated anywhere in the world."

Many Communists have made the same point. Premier Kosygin of Russia told an American reporter a couple of years ago "We believe that national liberation wars are just wars and they will continue as long as there is national oppression by imperialist powers."

Clearly, South Vietnam is the testing ground for the war of liberation. If it is successful there, it will be used widely around the world.

We have learned, through long and bitter experience, that appeasement of the Communists never works.

It seems crystal clear that Ho Chi Minh and his cohorts in China and Russia have no present desire for a peaceful settlement. During the most recent four-day truce in February, it is estimated the Communists moved 23,000 tons of supplies and equipment into more strategic locations. Their shipments on water were 28 times the daily norm. Their shipments by trucks were 22 times the daily norm.

They have stepped up their campaign of terror against the civilian population because of the elections now going on in South Vietnam. So far in this election period 40 people have been killed, 10 wounded and 103 kidnapped, including many candidates for office. This war by intimidation is an old story in Vietnam. It has been reported that total civilian deaths since 1957 run to 25,000 people, with 60,000 civilians kidnapped. The amazing thing is this coercion still doesn't always work. In one South Vietname village this month, the Viet Cong killed or kidnapped every single candidate. The people of the village had to be advised there could be no election because there were no candidates left. Twelve people stepped forward, volunteering to run.

Consideration should also be given to the sincere efforts of the United States to obtain an honorable peace settlement. Since 1964 there have been more than 25 major peace probes initiated or supported by the United States. The Communists have rejected peace proposals from U Thant of the United Nations, from Pope Paul, and from many heads of state as well.

And consideration should also be given to the number of important leaders who have visited South Vietnam, and come away solidly backing our commitment there. Senator Brooke of Massachusetts is just one dramatic example.

Few of us have all the answers about Vietnam, but we all have questions about what lies ahead in this brutal conflict. At this time, peace or victory or stability seem most remote, according to most observers. We are faced with the prospect of prolonged war, of the spread of conflict to Thailand and other parts of Southeast Asia, and of Communist China becoming equipped with nuclear weapons.

It has been estimated a five-year war in Vietnam would, at the 1966 rate, involve the frightful cost of 125,000 American casualties. This high cost is dwarfed by the catastrophic losses which South Vietnam would suffer in five more years of fighting. To the South Vietnamese and other threatened people of Asia, this type of limitless war may come to be an unttractive alternative to Communist domination.

Given such sobering news, many of us believe the urgent immediate question facing the nation is how to end this war more speedily, at smaller cost, while safeguarding the independence and freedom of South Vietnam. The answer of many loyal Americans is: to resolve to win.

Thank you.

Dwindling Partnerships

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to report that a needed Headstart program in Huntington Beach, Calif., will not be operative this summer because the Federal bureaucracy could not make a decision in time. The group sponsoring the Huntington Beach summer Headstart program could no longer wait for a decision from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The program was scheduled to begin July 10, but by the middle of April the Christ Presbyterian Church of Huntington Beach, the agency sponsoring the program, had no definite word on the disposition of its proposal, first submitted in October of 1966.

I wonder how many other needed programs throughout the Nation have had to be canceled because the decision-making machinery of Government could not produce in time? I wonder how many children will not have available a wide variety of authorized and funded programs because of the ponderous Government machinery not being able to make timely decisions?

Let me stress that when we enter into a program such as Headstart, or a program authorized under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, or any of the myriad of other programs that require local implementation we are participating in a partnership. In order for the partnership to be successful in achieving its purpose, all participants must work in concert. This simple thesis is the core of President Johnson's vision of creative federalism.

The Federal Government cannot uphold its responsibilities as a partner unless it is capable of the necessary flexibility to act in a situation when such action is timely and relevant. A decision that is no longer relevant to the problem it seeks to effect is worthless. The bureaucracy's record is making timely decisions has never been one to evoke elaborate praise. Increasingly, however, the ponderosity of Federal decisionmaking has been thwarting the effective implementation of important programs authorized by Congress.

If the President is serious about creative federalism, may I humbly suggest that he take a long hard look at the workings of the administrative machinery. He will find they are in need of a good oiling. Until this is done, the other partners in creative federalism will continue to face frustration and missed opportunity. Sadly, the ones who suffer are those most in need of help. This summer youngsters in Huntington Beach, Calif., and undoubtedly children throughout the Nation, will not have Headstart programs available because of the disillusioning reason that the bureaucracy was unable to make a funding decision in time.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I include a recent letter that illustrates the point I have made.

CHRIST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Huntington Beach, Calif., April 10, 1967.

Mr. HARRY HOLMBERG,
Fullerton, Calif.

DEAR MR. HOLMBERG: It is with regret that I must inform you the session of Christ Presbyterian Church has decided to withdraw the proposal for a Head Start program this summer using our facilities.

When the proposal was submitted last October, we were assured the grant would be announced by the end of February. As the grant has not been announced and there has been no firm assurance of government money to implement our proposal, the session does not feel able to assume full responsibility for the program.

To carry out the proposal as submitted, would take more time than remains before the starting date of July 10.

We wish to thank you for the help you have offered and trust you will understand this decision. Our concern for the people who would have been helped by Head Start remains, and we hope to offer them some alternate program.

Sincerely yours,
EDITH TARZIAN, *Coordinator.*

Sam Nelson, Chief Engineer of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Retires After 41 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, recently the city of Los Angeles honored a man whose contributions to the great growth of southern California over 41 years had been indeed remarkable. Samuel B. Nelson, general manager and chief engineer of the department of the department of water and power, retired on March 31, 1967, as head of the Nation's largest utility system.

Samuel Nelson started back in 1926 working on plans to bring water to southern California from the Colorado River. In many ways his span of service has paralleled the remarkable growth of this section of America and his contributions have made possible for many hundreds of thousands of citizens a better quality of life in southern California.

More recently Mr. Nelson has worked on preliminary plans and designs for the newest and most advanced techniques under preparation for desalting sea water and nuclear generation of electricity in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this time an article from the Los Angeles Enterprise of March 21, 1967, enumerating Mr. Nelson's many accomplishments over his 41 years of service:

SAM NELSON, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER, RETIRES AFTER 41 YEARS

Samuel B. Nelson, General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, retired this week as head of the nation's largest municipal utility system.

Starting with the DWP in 1926 as a draftsman on preliminary plans for the Colorado River aqueduct, Nelson in 1961 was named to direct the city department that is responsible for water and electric service to the 2,800,000 residents of Los Angeles.

In administering that assignment Nelson has headed 11,600 employees operating under an annual budget that this year amounted to $372 million. Total assets of the DWP exceed $1.3 billion.

Nelson's request for early retirement in advance of his normal retirement date of June 1 was granted "with reluctance" by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners, President William A. Myers declaring that Nelson "has been one of the best general managers in the history of the Department."

Mayor Sam Yorty also praised Nelson's executive and engineering ability.

Under Nelson's direction the DWP since 1961 has carried out a construction program totalling more than $500 million. In addition, plans have been prepared for other new water and power projects estimated to require an investment of $770 million during the next five years.

It is this continuation of historic long-range DWP planning that has given Los Angeles ample water and power supplies throughout its rapid growth and has spared this area of water shortages and widespread power blackouts that have hit some other large cities.

In addition to his heavy DWP activities, Nelson has been prominently identified with many state and national water and power programs and organizations.

Governor Ronald Reagan in January asked him to serve on a Water Resources Task Force to review the financing and construction progress of the $2 billion State water project. This week Governor Reagan also appointed Nelson to the California Water Commission.

Nelson is the DWP representative on the Colorado River Board of California, serves as Director and Chairman on the Engineering Committee of the California Water Resources Association (formerly the Feather River Project Association), and is Vice President of WEST Associates, the nine-state electric utility planning organization.

In 1964 he was an official U.S. observer at the International Conference on Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva (Switzerland) and in 1965, through a State Department arrangement, he inspected Czechoslovakian power installations.

Nelson was named one of the "Top Ten" public works men in 1965 by the American Public Works Association and Kiwanis International and also has been cited by the American Water Works Association, California unit. Loyola University selected him this year for an Honorary Engineering Award and membership in Alpha Sigma Nu. He also is a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity.

Major projects under way during Nelson's term as general manager include the $105 million Second Los Angeles aqueduct which will bring to the city an additional water supply sufficient for a population increase of 750,000 persons. It is scheduled for completion in 1969.

The principal power project developed during the same period is the Haynes steam generating plant near Long Beach, whose rated capacity of 1,580,000 kilowatts exceeds that of the giant power plant at Hoover Dam. The Haynes facility will be completed this year at a total investment of $170 million.

Work has been started on what will be the world's largest extra high voltage direct current intertie to deliver surplus Pacific Northwest power to Los Angeles and nearby utilities, operating at 750,000 volts.

A nuclear power generating plant planned near Malibu, another nuclear plant to be built in combination with a large desalting water plant on a man-made island offshort from Orange County and a hydroelectric "pumped storage" development to be built near Castaic cooperatively with the State water project are other units of major significance that Nelson has advanced.

A registered civil engineer, Nelson has taught hydraulics at the University of Southern California and has lectured at other universities and colleges. He graduated from Pomona College in 1924 and received his engineering degree after graduate work at Cornell University. He started his 41-year DWP career the same year.

Nelson has not announced his future plans but has indicated that he will remain active in the utility engineering practice, in addition to assuming civic assignments such as membership on the California Water Commission to which he has just been named by Governor Reagan.

Federal Tax Sharing: Some Political Considerations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, there has been much discussion concerning methods by which the Federal Government could and should participate in the financing of education.

Dr. Samuel Halperin, an intelligent, articulate young man, serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation to Secretary Gardner, has written a perceptive analysis of some of the problems involved in the current debate concerning Federal tax sharing.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be worthwhile for all Members of Congress to read Dr. Halperin's article and I am, therefore, inserting it at this point in the RECORD:

FEDERAL TAX SHARING: SOME POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS[1]

(By Samuel Halperin)

That proposals to return a portion of federal tax collections to the states will be a major political issue in the new 90th Congress is now beyond doubt. To the support of economists like Heller and Pechman have been added the influential voices of Members of the Congress such as Javits, Lairdy, Goodell, Reuss and Tydings. Indeed, we read that for much of the Republican Party tax sharing may well become the GOP's "Great Alternative" to the Great Society and its foundation in the federal categorical grant-in-aid system.

The merits of tax sharing have been and are being exhaustively argued elsewhere. The purpose of these notes is to enumerate some of the objections to and concerns about tax sharing which are heard on Capitol Hill and among certain interest groups. There is neither an intention on my part to offer a final judgment on the case for tax sharing nor to predict the fate of such proposals. Rather, I suggest that the following political and substantive issues, among others, must somehow be met by proponents of tax sharing if they are ultimately to secure the enactment of the desired federal legislation.

CATEGORICAL VERSUS GENERAL AID

Aside from the substantive merits of the argument, potent political reasons determine why legislatures tend to legislate in categorical rather than in general fashion. In the first place, agreement on broad, general issues is difficult to attain while concurrence on specific sub-areas comes more easily. General federal aid to elementary and secondary education has, for example, failed to clear the Congress for more than eighty years at the same time that an accretion of special aids—for libraries, handicapped children, science instruction, vocational education, etc.—has gradually strengthened the Nation's schools. Similarly, general federal aid for improving the health of our people has not had a serious chance of enactment, although the Congress has responded to specific health problems with a host of categorical medical care programs, particularly for the aged and the youth of America.

Perhaps the most basic political explanation for this behavior is that legislators prefer to exercise their power actively and continuously. All general aid programs—an certainly tax sharing plans are of that character—tend to pass major decision-making powers from the Members of the Congress to other political leaders. This is true whether one considers general formula grants of, say, federal aid to education which provide additional resources (and frequently new opportunities to exercise power) to state departments of education and to local school boards, or more generalized forms of tax sharing which enable governors and state legislators to determine how additional funds will be spent. By providing automatic annual aid from the Treasury to the states, tax sharing bypasses the substantive legislative committees as well as the Congressional appropriations committees—the potential consequences of which many Congressmen fear. Thus, it is no surprise to hear some Members of the Congress view tax sharing as a measure designed to diminish the role and importance of the U.S. Congress.

CATEGORICAL AID AND POLITICAL SURVIVAL

Civics textbooks identify "pork-barrel and favors" as essential ingredients in ensuring the re-election of Members of the Congress. Indeed, purged of pejorative connotations, it is clear that the legislator's political future is largely determined by his ability to please his constituents, his local district or state interests. The most effective way for him to do this is in specific, categorical measures—legislation to aid particular groups in his district, to bring jobs and other federal expenditures to his voters, to provide earmarked programs of benefit to various segments of the society.

But "pork and favors" must be brought home regularly lest the legislator be faced with the time-worn challenge: "Hey, politician: what have you done for me *lately?*" The categorical aid approach ensures fresh opportunities in each session of the Congress to help the folks back home. An amendment here, an increased authorization there—these are the continuing ways by which Congressmen show their effectiveness and devotion to the home front.

Proponents of tax sharing counter that their plan in no way interferes with such political necessities, that Members would still be free to offer categorical amendments to assist one interest or another. But, while true on its face, the rejoinder loses much of its force when the Congressman realizes how difficult it may be to enact new categorical measures when a general program stands ready to do the job. How many times a Member is frustrated in his efforts to secure a specific amendment bearing his stamp—or, better yet, his actual name—by an opponent's taunt that "the amendment isn't needed" because the desired objective could be secured under such-and-such a general authority! Nor does the argument that tax sharing would be limited to, say, 3–5 percent of federal tax collections, while the remainder would be available for earmarking by the Congress, provide much solace to the worried legislator. For he well knows that what begins with 3–5 percent today is likely to become a much larger percentage tomorrow. To that extent, his freedom to choose will likely be diminished.

Nor are the Congressman's interest groups satisfied when, seeking relief, they are told to go home and seek succor under such-and-such a state authority; if the interest groups had been able to achieve their objectives under existing authorities, they would not be on the Congressman's doorstep in the first place. Perhaps these facts of life can be summarized in the recent remarks to me of one successful Washington lobbyist: "To us, general aid is general chaos. Under general aid, my profession would be largely ignored. We have to get earmarked support from Washington or else we get nothing at the state and local level."

No wonder, then, that in the ranks of many "have" interests, protected and nurtured by categorical statutes, there is fear of tax sharing as a potential rival to their specific needs. For, if tax sharing does not necessarily spell the repeal of categorical programs it may mean the end or the slowdown of additional moves in that direction. Thus, both Congressmen and their specific interest group supporters have important stakes in the status quo—the politics of categorical aid.

RICH STATE—POOR STATE DISTRIBUTION

As is well known, the net effect of federal grant-in-aid programs is greatly to favor the poorer states, particularly those of the South. In no small part this is a reflection of the effectiveness of the powerful southern representatives who sit in seats of advanced committee seniority and who, thus, influence state allocation formulae in federal grant-in-aid statutes. (For every dollar received from the U.S. Treasury, Mississippi pays only 29 cents and Louisiana 34 cents, while Delaware pays $2.48, New Jersey $1.87, and Connecticut $1.77.) Southern legislators well understand that their states will not fare as well under tax sharing as under the equalization formulae of numerous existing federal programs. Conversely, while representatives from industrial states might be inclined to vote for some measure of equalization in order to close the gap between rich and poor states, they would find little profit in tax sharing proposals which merely distributed funds according to the existing pattern of federal grants-in-aid.

In short, devising the "right mix" of politically acceptable equalization with general formula assistance will require no small measure of astute political statecraft.

RURAL-URBAN CLEAVAGES

Despite the cumulative effects of legislative reapportionment in recnt years, many legislatures still tend to be rural-oriented, if not farmer-dominated. Under the circumstances, some federal legislators doubt that their urban constituencies will receive a fair share of the funds made available to the states under tax sharing plans.

In recognition of these fears, proponents of tax sharing have recently offered to earmark 45 percent or more of the tax sharing relief for the specific use of municipalities and other local governments. This is precisely the kind of political accommodation which tax sharing advocates may well have to offer to other disaffected interests if their proposals are to become the law of the land.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE AND CHURCH-STATE ISSUES

Programs administered by several score federal agencies provide substantial assistance to private institutions, particularly to colleges and universities. (The Office of Education's latest *Digest of Educational Statistics* estimates that, in 1966–67, federal funds to private institutions of higher learning will aggregate $1.9 billion or some 27.4 percent of all private college expenditures.)

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[1] Legislation under which the federal government would continue to collect federal taxes at current rates but return a portion of the sums collected to the states for either broadly stated or unspecified purposes, to be determined by the states.

Since few states provide assistance of any type to private colleges and since many state constitutions prohibit aid to church-related institutions, there is little doubt about how religious institutions would fare under state-administered tax sharing plans.

The same point may also be made concerning private universities of a non-sectarian character. Would Yale and Stanford do better in dealings with Hartford and Sacramento or with the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Office of Education?

In the field of elementary and secondary education, recent federal enactments have followed the "public trustee" theory under which all funds flow to the public schools, but only on condition that they provide services to all children, including out-of-school youth and those enrolled in private schools. Thus, for the first time, non-public school children are beginning to benefit indirectly from federal tax collections. Consequently, we may expect private sector representatives to ponder the fate of their newly-won, if indirect, access to the federal treasury and how this access might be adversely affected by the enactment of tax sharing.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE RACE QUESTION

Liberals of both political parties and their constituencies concerned with equal opportunity suspect that tax sharing plans will, under present circumstances, merely strengthen the hands of segregationist governors and legislators. Removed from the supervision and protection afforded by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance"), tax sharing could provide lethal undercutting of recent advances in the attainment of full civil rights. Even if language designed to assure equal access to government services is inserted into tax sharing statutes, civil rights forces question whether they will receive as fair a hearing at the hands of today's governors and state legislators as they do at the hands of federal bureaucrats and the U.S. Congress.

SENATORIAL LIABILITY

Increasingly, the route to the U.S. Senate is through governors' mansions and other statewide elective offices. (In the 90th Congress, 19 Senators are former governors and at least 6 others have held statewide posts.) Accordingly, few Senators feel totally immune from potenaial threats to their seats emanating from their home state's chief executive. As noted above, federal tax sharing greatly strengthens the hands of the governors by enabling them to finance statewide programs that may be politically difficult to fund through higher state tax levies. To the extent that governors are made to "look good" with the help of tax relief provided by the Congress, to that extent U.S. Senators fear that they may be working themselves out of a job.

Whether or not federal tax sharing is the irresistible "idea whose time has come," students of the political process will need to watch the emerging debate on at least two levels: on the substantive level of merits and demerits of tax sharing as a device to strengthen the Nation, and on the level of political discourse and contention in which some of the factors enumerated above may play an unexpectedly large role.

Handicapped Workers—Community Assets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, in recent years we have witnessed a very successful program of education regarding the desirability of hiring handicapped workers. Employers have responded in an exemplary manner. One portion of this program involves an annual writting competition for high school students. It is my pleasure to advise my colleagues that James R. Conway, a 17-year-old senior at Carlsbad Senior High School, Carlsbad, N. Mex., is the winner of my State's competition for this year. A copy of his essay, entitled "Handicapped Workers—Community Assets," is provided for the edification of my fellow Members:

HANDICAPPED WORKERS—COMMUNITY ASSETS

Being a handicapped worker does not mean that a person is totally useless and cannot perform competently on a job. As the results of interviews with handicapped people, I find that, as individuals, they have talents, abilities and qualifications of the nonhandicapped and are capable of making valuable contributions in the work force and to the community.

The history of our nation proves that many of the handicapped have been assets to our country. Franklin D. Roosevelt became president of the United States. He never let his handicap as the result of Infantile Paralysis interfere with his ambitions. Helen Keller, a fascinating example of courage and faith. Although she was blind, she continued with her education, and then spent years teaching other blind people so that they might live normal, happy lives, even without the ability to see.

My recent interviews with handicapped people were truly a gratifying experience. All of the handicapped persons were cooperative, courteous and enjoyed discussing their disabilities and the problems they had to overcome. Their statements gave a very vivid picture of how a person feels when he becomes disabled and the kind of treatment he expects from his family, friends and the community.

Mr. Bob Burns, an employee of a Potash mine in Carlsbad, New Mexico states, "An object fell on my leg. The leg had to be amputated and several other operations performed. I was off my job for several months. When I was able to work, my employer gave me a choice of accepting my previous job in the mine or an easier job on the surface where there were less hazards. I chose my old job. I did not want sympathy or charity, just a chance to prove I was still able and capable of getting my job done and do the things that I did before I was handicapped."

Miss Miriam Bauer, age 40, was stricken with crippling arthritis at age 17. She is confined to a wheelchair. Her mother died shortly after she became ill. She attended Vocational Rehabilitation clinic in Ohio and has been employed for the last eleven years in St. Francis Hospital, Carlsbad, New Mexico. Miss Bauer states, "I always enjoy visiting with patients in the hospital who are handicapped because it helps them to adjust to the handicap if they talk to someone who has the same problem. After thirty-three years like this, I still have hopes that they may find a way to cure me." Miss Bauer works in the office processing and filing medical reports. She lives alone and does her own housework. She is active in social and church work.

Mr. Ruddy, employed by New Mexico Employment Service, Carlsbad, New Mexico states, "When I lost my leg at the age of 15, it was very difficult for me to learn how to walk on an artificial limb. However, there was one thing that bothered me more than the handicap itself and that was my family and other people feeling sorry for me. There is no need for this as every state has a program for helping handicapped people and they can make their own way. I feel that giving to handicapped people has a tendency to make them beggers, simply because people feel sorry for them."

From statements made by the handicapped people that I have talked to, they do not want sympathy or charity and, above all, they do not want to be a burden to their family, state or employer. During the period of adjustment to the handicap, many prefer visiting with other handicapped people with a similar problem, so they can learn how to cope with the situation. They want to return to the community as soon as possible and retain the same status they had at the time they became disabled. The handicapped people that I interviewed are an asset to our community. Each is performing the same kind of work that nonhandicapped people do, each is taking part in community affairs and they all volunteer their services to help other handicapped people so that they may again become assets to their community.

Jerry Gibson, Counseling Psychologist, Sandia Corporation, once said, "For every person, no matter what his disability may be, there is some gainful occupation within the community which he is capable of carrying out well, effectively and productively."

To this I concur.

The undersigned handicapped people have been interviewed by me and have given me permission to use their names and statements in my essay on "Handicapped Workers—Community Assets."

R. G. Ruddy, Carlsbad, New Mexico.
Miriam Bauer, Carlsbad, New Mexico.
W. R. (Bob) Burns, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Texan A. C. Perry: "Dean of Government"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE R. POOL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a wonderful article about a mutual friend of many of us, Arthur C. Perry. A veteran of many years of Government service in a variety of capacities, Arthur Perry is presently an assistant to President Johnson. All who know him will agree that he more than deserves Miss Kleinfelter's accolade, "dean of Government."

The article follows:

TEXAN A. C. PERRY: "DEAN OF GOVERNMENT"

(By Karen Klinefelter)

WASHINGTON.—If anyone ever creates the title, "Dean of Government," native Texan Arthur C. Perry surely will receive it.

In 47 years of Washington service—including stints with three Texas senators and a trio of government offices—Perry has become a past-master at interpreting the bureaucratese of the federal government.

And that's no easy job in Washington, where bureaucratic hop-scotch from one agency or department to another is a necessary evil for those seeking the full information on one subject.

In short, the mild-mannered Perry, now an assistant to President Johnson, is a man who knows how to get things done. He knows a lot. And he knows where to find out what he doesn't know.

Lyndon B. Johnson discovered this in 1933 when he first came to Washington as an eager-but-green secretary to Rep. Richard Kleberg.

As a favor to Kleberg, Perry agreed to help the young Johnson learn the ropes in Washington.

No one can say that Perry didn't do this job well. And in the process, he helped launch Mr. Johnson on his political career that started in a congressional secretaries organization on Capitol Hill and ended up down Pennsylvania Avenue in the White House.

Mr. Johnson harks back to those early days in his own career when he calls Perry "my mentor and faithful friend."

This tribute to his political teacher and long-time employe is scrawled on a reproduction of Mr. Johnson's favorite portrait of himself—the Norman Rockwell painting which the President reportedly used as an example of good portrait art in a hassle over a new portrait with artist Peter Hurd. The President recently sent the Rockwell reproduction over to Perry, and it is prominently displayed in the presidential assistant's office.

Perry, however, didn't become a card-carrying member of the LBJ team until 14 years ago.

When the late Texas Sen. Tom Connally retired in 1952, his administrative assistant decided to do the same thing.

But Lyndon Johnson had other ideas. He wanted Perry on his staff as executive assistant.

That ended Perry's ideas of retirement. And he hasn't since thought seriously about leaving the working life to others.

His version of a work week is six days at the office, with a somewhat regular lunchtime walk thrown in for exercise.

Since joining the Johnson staff, Perry's office has switched from Capitol Hill to the executive office building, with choice quarters, overlooking the White House's north lawn and presidential office wing.

His work as a presidential assistant is pretty much the same as it was as Sen. Johnson's executive assistant.

Because of his special qualifications, he handles much of the Texas mail and Texas requests that have followed the President from Capitol Hill to the White House.

He works with various federal departments and agencies. And tries to iron out problems—just as he did for Mr. Johnson on Capitol Hill.

Arthur Perry is a man who takes most things in stride. But he "never ceases to be amazed" at the requests the President receives from people throughout the country.

The requests, very similar to those Mr. Johnson received as senator, pour in from all parts of the country on such diverse subjects as veterans benefits, social security and passports.

It's a monumental understatement to say that Perry, as a young University of Texas student 47 years ago in his hometown of Austin, did not expect to land in Washington, much less become assistant to a vice president and president.

He had been at the university less than a year when he was called out of class by a summons from the university president. The year was 1919.

The incident is now a source of amusement to Perry, who at the time thought he was being kicked out of school. "What else would a call from the president mean," he says now.

So, he went home and hibernated for a few days, dreading the meeting. He was called again. This time he went to the university president's office to discover that Sen. Morris Sheppard wanted him to come to Washington that summer to work here.

The unexpected "temporary" job for the son of a widowed mother who was struggling to make ends meet in Austin turned into a full-time job.

He worked for Sheppard, while continuing his education at George Washington University. He managed to eke out enough time off Capitol Hill to earn bachelor and master of law degrees.

A few years later, he switched to the staff of Tom Connally, who was then a Texas congressman. And he eventually moved back to the Senate, when Connally was elected to that body.

Perry had a yen to use to a greater extent his law training. So, in 1934 he left Connally and Capitol Hill. For more than a decade Perry worked in government as an attorney for the Federal Communications Commission, the Internal Revenue Service and in the Justice Department. He was in Justice's civil division when now Supreme Court Associate Justice Tom Clark of Dallas was attorney general.

He returned to Capitol Hill and Connally's office in 1947 where he was Connally's administrative assistant until he joined Mr. Johnson's staff in January 1953.

Of all Perry's accomplishments and honors, he is perhaps proudest of having worked for three United States Senators. "That's what I call a distinction," he says.

Perry says the three men were totally different from each other.

Sheppard, Perry remembers, "was essentially a student—he should have been a college professor." Connally loved the role of orator, Perry says.

And Lyndon Johnson, his employe says, is "a man who gets things done."

He remembers the Lyndon Johnson of the 1930s as a person "who talked most of the time about the job we were doing and the best way to do it. He loved to compete. I never met anyone who had more energy directed in one channel—politics."

It was this drive that convinced Perry that Mr. Johnson should be in politics. And Perry decided that the now-defunct "little congress," composed of congressional secretaries, was a good place to start.

The "little congress" was patterned after the big congress, where seniority rules. But the Perry-Johnson forces, through hard work and a lot of campaigning, broke that seniority rule by getting Mr. Johnson elected speaker. It took a bit of maneuvering, including quietly signing up of a raft of new members pledged to the young, skinny Texan. But their efforts paid off, and Perry had launched Mr. Johnson in what turned out to be a long and successful political career.

Throughout his own career in Washington, Perry has been aided by his wife of 30 years, a native of Ohio whom Perry describes as a Texan by choice. He says she is "more righteous than a native." The couple, who has no children lives in a Washington apartment a few blocks from the White House.

The celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary during a European tour last summer, one of their annual trips aboard.

It was on one of these European trips that they have been taking for the last nine years that Perry heard that his boss, the Vice President, had been catapulted into the presidency by the assassination. They cut short their trip, so that Perry could return to Washington to help out.

Perry is a Democrat of longstanding. He was instrumental in forming the Young Democrats of America, and was the first president of the District of Columbia chapter.

But he takes great joy in telling about the time he was asked to become a member of the Capitol Hill Club, a Republican organization. In the invitational letter, the club's sercretary said that Perry was being asked to join "as a Republican leader."

In a humorous return letter, Perry commented that "it naturally appeals to the ego of an individual to be regarded as a 'leader', even in the Republican Party."

He added, however, that his record as a Democrat "is well enough known that I am afraid, as a member of your club, I might prove embarrassing to some of your partisan members."

Vietnam Escalation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, we are quite clearly embarked on a new stage of escalating the war in Vietnam. The bombing of North Vietnam, attacks within heavily populated civilian areas, General Westmoreland's unprecedented address to the Congress, the talk about sealing off the port of Haiphong, and the likelihood that more American troops will be sent to Vietnam, all indicate that we are moving the war to a new and much more dangerous level.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to speak on this subject at greater length in the near future. For now, though, I would like to call our colleagues' attention to an editorial from the New York Times of April 30, an article by Doris Fleeson that appeared in the Evening Star on April 27, and a pointed editorial, entitled "Escalation Now, Disaster Later," from the San Francisco Chronicle of April 28:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 30, 1967]

THE "NO-STRATEGY" WAR

The heightened debate in Washington on the Vietnam war has deepened confusion over the Administration's objectives and whether it has a strategy shaped to achieve them.

The widened bombing of North Vietnam, followed by General Westmoreland's speeches and his reported request for more troops, has created the impression that a general step-up of the war is impending, perhaps even an assertive drive for military victory. Yet General Westmoreland himself sees no early end to the conflict. While assuring Congress that his forces ultimately will "prevail" if there is no wavering at home, he has warned that an incalculably long "war of attrition" lies ahead.

Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson continues to punctuate the bombing crescendo with words of peace. "I want to negotiate. I want a political settlement . . . but I can't negotiate with myself," he told the American Physical Society last week. "Maybe somewhere, somehow, someday, someone will sit down and want to talk instead of kill. If they do, I'll be the first one at the table."

The President's plea must be read, however, in the context of simultaneous declarations by his chief representatives in Saigon—departing Ambassador Lodge and General Westmoreland—making it clear that they see nothing to negotiate about. General Westmoreland finds no indications of a civil war in South Vietnam, only aggression from the North. He criticizes cease-fires as "a military advantage to the enemy and a detriment to our side."

Mr. Lodge, in his farewell interview, ruled out in advance the only kind of political settlement the Vietcong could ever be expected to agree to negotiate about—its participation not only in the elections Washington proposes but, more important, in the interim Government that would conduct them. "To invite such a politically trained, subversive group into the Government . . . would be unthinkable," Mr. Lodge said. "It would mean total defeat."

A little more than a year ago, President Johnson committed himself publicly to accept the results of elections in South Vietnam, even if they put Communists in control of the Saigon Government. Bill Moyers, then White House press secretary, further specified that Communist participation in a coalition Government prior to elections was not excluded, but "should be left to the negotiating parties." This policy now is brought into question by the Lodge statement equating Vietcong participation with defeat.

"While orally calling for negotiations, we are practicing military escalation and diplomatic rigidity in such a fashion as to foreclose negotiations," Democratic Senator McGovern of South Dakota charged last week. Republican Senator Percy of Illinois called it unrealistic to propose negotiations with Hanoi without inviting the Vietcong to take part "if we truly hope to see negotiations come about in the foreseeable future." The Administration, Mr. Percy suggests, is pursuing "a total victory which cannot really be achieved."

The concept of total victory would require destruction of the Hanoi regime, a prospect that would assure Chinese and perhaps Russian intervention long before it was realized. The bitter consequence of escalation has been the lengthening of casualty lists to an extent that discourages Washington from considering compromise solutions that would have been readily acceptable earlier.

By its steady intensification of military pressure, the Administration appears to be swinging toward a belief that no settlement it can get at the conference table—short of Hanoi's surrender—will be accepted politically as justifying the rising cost in men, money and deferred progress on home-front problems.

Despite continued verbal adherence to the doctrine of limited objectives achievable by limited combat, Washington's war aims are being inflated toward a total war for total victory—the replacement of a sound strategy by no strategy at all.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Apr. 27, 1967]

GENERAL WESTMORELAND'S PLEA SETS PRECEDENT

(By Doris Fleeson)

No precedent exists for an American President bringing home the field commander of American forces at war to plead in public for support of that war and an end to protest and dissent against it.

This President Johnson has done with General William C. Westmoreland, who commands roughly 400,000 American fighting men in the undeclared war in Vietnam.

Westmoreland told a convention of newspaper executives in New York that Vietnam critics here were giving the enemy hope that "he can win politically that which he cannot accomplish militarily." He said also "I do not see any end of the war in sight," and he answered their questions.

The general is also addressing a joint session of Congress and paying courtesy calls on committee chairmen. But congressional committees eager to talk with him and put their questions have been rebuffed.

Several senators are expressing anger at the general's strictures against critics of Vietnam policy and what seems to them a fresh attempt to smother the voice of Congress with a military chorus. They realize Westmoreland must take orders from his commander-in-chief, the President, but they regard his whole journey *as a clear case of military trespass into essentially political territory*.

None can recall that during the War of 1812, Admiral Perry left his ship to backstop President James Madison nor did Mexican War generals returned to Washington help President James K. Polk in 1846. Critics of both wars abounded, Abe Lincoln being among the Mexican War doubters.

In September, 1864, as the Civil War drew to a close, the then President Lincoln's secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, did call upon Gen. U. S. Grant for moral support. Stanton asked for a telegram urging the necessity of filling up the Army by draft. The draft was even more unpopular then than now and Lincoln, like Johnson today, was worried about his re-election.

Grant immediately acquiesced with a strong message in which he argued that it was necessary to convince the Copperheads (Northern dissenters) and the South that the draft could be enforced.

Dr. Ward Gray relates the incident in "The Hidden Civil War, the Story of the Copperheads." His judgment as an historian is that it represents a valid equivalent of Johnson's use of Westmoreland and that both are correct. Dr. Gray, professor of American history at George Washington University here, supports Johnson's Vietnam policy.

President McKinley coped with the Spanish-American War without Admiral Dewey at bat here. Senators don't see it that way and continue to call the roll. President Wilson did not bring back Black Jack Pershing in World War I, General Eisenhower remained abroad until after VE Day. General MacArthur did not return after VJ Day and was brought home from Korea by President Truman only to be fired.

MacArthur's successor, Gen. Matthew Ridgway, appeared before Congress in May 1952 before Korean hostilities ended, but he had been relieved of that command and was en route to SHAPE headquarters in Paris to relieve Gen. Eisenhower. Eisenhower had presidential plans, which were notably successful.

[From the San Francisco (Calif.) Chronicle, Apr. 28, 1967]

ESCALATION NOW, DISASTER LATER—A HAUNTING FEAR

An anguishing depression and sense of futility are haunting many millions of Americans who believe they see the war in Vietnam steadily escalating along the path to disaster.

As Congress meets in joint session today to hear a report by General William C. Westmoreland, the U.S. Army commander in Vietnam, these Americans sense a new crisis coming on. As they see it, the crisis arises not only from the widening of the war but equally from the fear that freedom to dissent from the war will be narrowed.

The buildup of what Senator Fulbright calls the "pressure against dissent" is a clear and disquieting theme of recent Administration statements. There was the criticism of Secretary of State Rusk that the anti-Vietnam marches held in San Francisco and New York earlier this month would have the effect of "prolonging" the war by giving the North Vienamese cause to believe that expression of dissent was enfeebling the American effort and will. Ambassador Lodge came home from Saigon saying the same thing. So did General Westmoreland in his speech on Monday to the Associated Press. Every protest, the general said, was seen in Hanoi as evidence of "crumbling morale and diminishing resolve," all of which encourages the enemy to believe he can win politically that which he cannot accomplish militarily.

It is appaling to hear dissent thus discredited and made to appear unpatriotic. What is really meant by these Administration spokesmen thus speaking out in concert?

In his able and courageous speech to the Senate the other day, Senator George McGovern of South Dakota found it evidence that the hawks were "trying to blame the failure of their policy on their critics"; by implying that dissent at home was causing the war to lengthen in Vietnam, the Administration was "only confessing the weakness of its own case."

Senator McGovern said it is not the impact of dissent on Hanoi that really worries the Administration, it is the fact that the dissenters have exposed "the contradictions, the falsehoods and the resulting credibility gap which surrounds Administration policy." Thus he found it impossible to keep silence in the face of this "policy of madness." So do increasing numbers of Americans. It is hard to call the Johnson policy anything else when suddenly, while the President is on a visit to Germany, a new level of escalation is reached with the bombing of MIG bases in North Vietnam.

These are the bases which, on April 3, the Secretary of Defense said we had decided not to bomb, "based on our desire to avoid widening the war . . ." It was explained by Secretary McNamara at that time, just three weeks ago, that our losses were less by not attacking. Since then, the MIGS having become more active, he said it seemed wise to attack. But a decision to attack MIG bases around Hanoi can of course lead to a decision to chase MIGS home to China, if they should shift base to that country. And so, as Senator McGovern warns, the new escalation has brought us one step closer to World War III. It is as though we were letting ourselves be sucked into a desperate whirlpool

To a president and his advisers who seem to hope to bomb the enemy into a state of submission to negotiations, these policies may seem plausible. They do not seem plausible to anyone looking about the world for friends of the United States, for our course is not supported by the peoples and governments who have been our allies hitherto in resisting Communist-directed aggression.

We speak for those who feel in their bones that the recent unpalatable course of President Johnson's policy, the recent uses of American military power in Vietnam, are weakening, not strengthening, the security of our country. We therefore hope to hear many more voices raised in the Senate questioning and challenging these reckless plunges toward the brink of real disaster.

Quie Amendment to School Bill Would Reduce Federal Aid in Almost Every City in America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in a few days the House is going to be confronted with a substitute to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act being offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Quie].

I have had the Office of Education prepare for me an analysis of how the Quie amendment would affect the major cities of America, and I am today submitting for the Record a table which shows that in almost every instance, the cities of this Nation would suffer substantial losses in Federal aid if the Quie amendment were to be adopted.

I hope my colleagues whose districts are in these cities, or in whose districts these cities are situated, will study carefully the effect of the Quie amendment and, in particular, reflect how much this proposed amendment would reduce the Federal contribution to the funds that would be made available in 1968 if the bill approved by the House Committee on Education and Labor becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, the table follows:

Comparison of fiscal year 1967 and estimated fiscal year 1968, allotments under provisions of the House Committee Report and H.R. 8983, title I, ESEA, for selected cities

City and State	Fiscal year 1967 allotments	Fiscal year 1968 estimated allotments	
		House committee report	H.R. 8983 Mr. Quie
Phoenix, Ariz	2, 031, 966	2, 291, 246	1, 869, 037
Long Beach, Calif	1, 704, 196	2, 031, 442	1, 594, 199
Los Angeles	14, 745, 945	17, 676, 578	13, 871, 911
Oakland	2, 508, 484	3, 009, 976	2, 273, 802
San Diego	2, 211, 481	2, 653, 498	2, 202, 746
San Francisco	3, 242, 965	3, 889, 430	2, 934, 122
Denver, Colo	2, 269, 930	2, 743, 595	1, 803, 722
Washington, D.C	5, 397, 367	5, 574, 031	5, 330, 624
Honolulu, Hawaii	1, 598, 665	1, 858, 123	1, 474, 836
Chicago, Ill	23, 515, 414	28, 316, 433	19, 986, 567
Peoria	536, 270	646, 133	538, 707
Indianapolis, Ind	1, 590, 325	1, 916, 276	1, 584, 995
Des Moines, Iowa	782, 341	860, 758	584, 835
Wichita, Kans	1, 170, 722	1, 229, 455	939, 784
Baltimore, Md	7, 213, 627	8, 688, 202	5, 709, 568
Boston, Mass	3, 672, 679	4, 420, 604	3, 258, 075
Detroit, Mich	10, 199, 141	11, 601, 624	8, 739, 415
Minneapolis, Minn	2, 380, 044	2, 864, 864	1, 807, 231
St. Paul	1, 138, 306	1, 371, 237	878, 876
Kansas City, Mo	1, 797, 902	2, 106, 570	1, 792, 549
St. Joseph	238, 783	279, 612	276, 569
St. Louis	4, 363, 377	5, 111, 084	3, 907, 405
Omaha, Nebr	734, 555	905, 675	782, 820
Jersey City, N.J	1, 407, 002	1, 681, 824	1, 489, 295
Newark	4, 686, 645	5, 605, 258	3, 882, 806
Buffalo, N.Y	4, 892, 854	5, 870, 955	4, 588, 442
New York City	70, 874, 805	84, 994, 240	65, 676, 526
Rochester	1, 772, 557	2, 125, 227	1, 828, 982
Akron, Ohio	1, 044, 632	1, 112, 649	936, 480
Cincinnati	2, 898, 348	3, 088, 764	2, 653, 959
Cleveland	4, 890, 683	5, 212, 545	3, 929, 278
Columbus	2, 081, 384	2, 217, 818	1, 815, 641
Dayton	1, 305, 468	1, 391, 016	1, 192, 131
Toledo	1, 438, 606	1, 533, 028	1, 208, 326
Oklahoma City, Okla	1, 764, 669	1, 748, 184	1, 552, 889
Tulsa	1, 352, 207	1, 338, 459	1, 284, 742
Portland, Oreg	1, 621, 776	1, 811, 174	1, 350, 323
Philadelphia, Pa	11, 848, 056	13, 620, 767	9, 815, 006
Wilkes-Barre	339, 190	390, 883	386, 012
Norfolk, Va	1, 927, 038	2, 327, 559	2, 272, 692
Seattle, Wash	1, 542, 984	1, 636, 825	1, 357, 357
Milwaukee, Wis	2, 636, 828	3, 173, 654	2, 199, 820
Pittsburgh, Pa	3, 239, 945	3, 722, 132	2, 795, 949

Junior High School Students on Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Armed Services begins hearings today on the renewal of the selective service law. In this connection, I recently asked the views of a large group of junior high school students in my district on the draft—students who in the not too distant future will be faced with serving their country in the military. Members of Congress who have the difficult decision of any changes in the law will be interested in the views of these young Americans. And, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am including, following these remarks, the complete results of that questionnaire.

Most of the replies, 24 percent, supported the present law and system of selective service. The remainder was divided between five alternatives to the draft, but it was interesting to note that only 10 percent of these students at Chinook Junior High School in Bellevue, Wash., favored the President's proposal on selective service. These students also overwhelmingly disapproved of President Johnson's proposal for a lottery draft. Eighty-six percent of the 641 students responding turned down the President's suggestion. The majority of these young people also felt persons should become eligible for the draft at age 21.

Mr. Speaker, these are the views of junior high school students whose thoughts on the selective service must be taken seriously as their lives enter the threshold of the effects of the draft.

The tabulation of the answers to my questionnaire follows:

Congressman Thomas M. Pelly Requests Your Views

Very shortly legislation revising selective service regulations will come to the floor of the House for consideration. So tha. I may have the views of those most directly affected, I would be pleased if you would check the proposal which you believe to be most equitable with regard to student deferments:

Check below	Present system and alternatives	Student deferments	Nonstudent deferments
( )	Present law and system (154/24 percent).	Granted by local boards on basis of judgment of each board. Deferments only for full-time students, with guidelines provided for consideration of local board by Selective Service Headquarters.	Granted on judgment of local board within statutory limits of required exemptions and deferements and guidelines on occupational deferments furnished by Selective Service Headquarters.
( )	President's message (63/10 percent).	None in future for postgraduate work except in case of medical and dental courses; decision on whether to curtail undergraduate deferments after more public discussion.	Firm rules to be applied uniformly in the country.
( )	H.R. 5017 (84/13 percent)	Continued for both undergraduate and graduate work, with binding national guidelines for local boards. No family deferment permitted after end of student status. Students, after deferments expire, enter pool of 18½-year-olds and remain liable as others for 4 years.	Departments of Labor and Commerce set national guidelines on critical jobs which will become binding on local board classification. Repeal statutory provision that gives local boards autonomy from guidelines.
( )	S. Con. Res. 12 (135/21 percent).	Service liability postponed until end of undergraduate work, but no longer than 4 years. Does not apply in time of war or national emergency.	Eliminate all but extreme hardship.
( )	Civilian Advisory Panel (136/21 percent).	Automatically granted for accepted full-time study. Liable on equal basis with nonstudents at end of student status, receipt of undergraduate degree, or age 24. No further deferments except extreme hardship or certain postgraduate programs.	Deferments for occupations determined by National Security Council to be critical. Judgment to grant left to local board.
( )	National Advisory Commission (36/6 percent; NA 33/5 percent).	No further deferments, but those presently deferred would complete degree work and join draft eligibles; others later not taken until end of sophomore year. (A minority favored continued deferments.)	None except for apprentices finishing present training, and extreme hardship in future cases.

2. At what age do you feel persons should become eligible for the draft? (Circle One): Age 19, 175, 28%; age 20, 88, 11%; age 21, 244, 38%; age 22, 53, 8%; age 23, 31, 5%; age 24, 34, 5%; age 25, 7, 1%; age 26, 8, 1%.

3. Do you approve of President Johnson's proposal for a lottery-draft? (Circle one): Yes, 90, 14%; no, 551, 86%.

Capt. Frank H. Mayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, while in my district this past weekend I had the very distinct pleasure of making the award of the Distinguished Service Cross, our Nation's second highest award, to Capt. Frank H. Mayer for heroism in Vietnam. Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to include the citation which accompanied this award to Captain Mayer:

Citation

By direction of the President, the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded Captain (then First Lieutenant) Frank H. Mayer, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam.

Captain Mayer distinguished himself on April 10, 1966, while serving as a member of an armed helicopter platoon in support of a beleagured Special Forces outpost near Moc Hoa.

Although all communications within the outpost were severed and the insurgents were known to have breached part of its defenses, Captain Mayer, despite intense enemy ground fire, volunteered to deliver vitally needed ammunition and communications equipment to the outpost. Despite receiving several hits to his aircraft, he successfully landed in the compound.

When a call for the immediate evacuation of casualties was later requested, Captain Mayer again braved intense Viet Cong ground fire and effected the extraction of the wounded.

After delivering his patients to a hospital, he returned to the battle area and, with his platoon, began searching for the now retreating Viet Cong.

During the search, he received word that an American officer had stepped on a land mine and was critically injured. Immediately, Captain Mayer flew his aircraft to the location and, with complete disregard for his safety, slowly landed his aircraft in the mine field and extracted the injured officer.

Later, while searching the area, Captain Mayer and his fire team located the main body of the retreating Viet Cong which was concealed in tall grass.

For the next four hours, he and his platoon repeatedly took the insurgents under attack. When one of the armed helicopters was shot down near the hostile lines, wounding the aircraft commander, Captain Mayer immediately began to render suppressive fire on the Viet Cong as they attempted to close in on the downed crew. This effective fire also enabled a rescue aircraft to land and extract the downed crew.

Through his courageous efforts, Captain Mayer contributed immeasurably to the success of the operation. His extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

I'm Glad I'm an American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BASIL L. WHITENER
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's veterans are aware of the price that must be paid to resist aggression and to maintain our free institutions. In company with the majority of Americans our veterans support the policy of our Government in Vietnam.

Many of our veterans, however, are disturbed and concerned over the burning of draft cards, avoiding of military service, and other highly unpatriotic activities on the part of a small minority of Americans.

I received a letter on April 28, 1967, from a veteran who resides in my district in McAdenville, N.C. I feel that the views expressed in his letter are in keeping with the sentiment of many of our veterans who are disturbed over certain events taking place in the Nation.

I feel that my colleagues would find the views the veteran expresses to be of interest, and without the use of his name I insert his letter in the Appendix of the RECORD:

McADENVILLE, N.C.,
April 28, 1967.

DEAR SIR.: I may be out of line in writing this letter, but where will things like flag burning, draft cards being torn, stop? We have laws, or did all us ex-GI's fight for nothing?

Why does outright treason get to be under the Fifth Amendment? We're sitting still, why? If it takes you people so long to get around to taking care of this problem, what about us on the battlefield? In war, man, you don't wait, or you die. Are we going to let our country die because some are cowards!! So we're all afraid, but we went!

Take Cassius Clay, he even went so far as to say, "This was *our* Flag, *our laws, our* country." If it's not *his* country, what's he doing here? Put him out, get rid of him; if he doesn't love the Flag we fought and died for, God help him, there's no love in him.

Sir, I appreciate everything you are trying to do for our country, county and State. But, sir, I remember a time when to burn a flag or disown one's country, not to fight, a man would have been shot for treason. The fact that this nation is a free nation is because there were men willing to give all they had to keep it free. Not for flag-burning and treasonous talk.

I'm married with four children, but to keep the war off our soil, to keep us free, I will go again, gladly. If we don't stop them there, they will try someday to come here.

Thank you for your time and letting me get this off my chest. This is *my home, my land,* and *my pride*. I'm glad I'm an American!

Sincerely,

——— ———.

Making the Next Vietnam Pause Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, it is a time for reason in the conduct of our foreign affairs, and for wise use of our every opportunity to work toward a lasting peace in Vietnam.

In this regard I commend to my colleagues the editorial of Monday, May 1, by Robert Kleiman, which appeared in the New York Times. Under leave to extend my remarks I would like to include in the RECORD at this point Mr. Kleiman's excellent analysis of how we can make the next Vietnam pause work:

MAKING THE NEXT VIETNAM PAUSE WORK

(By Robert Kleiman)

The one or two-day truce and bombing pause now scheduled for the anniversary of Buddha's birth, May 23, could well set in motion another major attempt at peacemaking in Vietnam. For those who hope for such an attempt and want it to succeed, it is essential to be clear about what went wrong in the peace-making efforts of the past.

The explanation the Administration is encouraging the world to believe is that Washington has been consistently seeking and Hanoi resisting negotiations. But the reality appears to be that both sides have been shifting position repeatedly over the past thirty-two months, alternately blowing hot and cold about peace talks.

Originally, Hanoi was willing to talk. In September 1964 it accepted Secretary General Thant's proposal, relayed by Moscow, for secret contacts with Washington. For four months the Johnson Administration failed to reply, then rejected Mr. Thant's follow-up suggestion of a meeting of the American and North Vietnamese Ambassadors in Rangoon.

Twenty-four hours after word of this rejection reached Hanoi in February 1965 American bombing of North Vietnam began, allegedly in retaliation for a major Vietcong attack on the American base at Pleiku. American marines began landing in South Vietnam a month later, followed by other combat troops. Hanoi responded by stepping up its infiltration, sending regular North Vietnamese Army troops to fight in the South as organized units for the first time.

THE BALTIMORE PROPOSAL

At Baltimore on April 7, 1965, Mr. Johnson suggested "unconditional discussions"—a proposal to talk while the bombing of North Vietnam and fighting in the South continued. Hanoi's response was that the bombing of North Vietnam had to stop first. Meanwhile, in reply to the peace aims President Johnson outlined at Baltimore, Hanoi on April 8 announced its own terms, the highly ambiguous Four Points.

The next shift in positions came on May 12, 1965, when President Johnson for the first time suspended the bombing of North Vietnam—for a "limited trial period." His secret message to Hanoi gave North Vietnam four to ten days to order "significant reductions" in Communist armed attacks in South Vietnam if it wanted the pause extended. A permanent end of the bombing, Mr. Johnson indicated, would require an end to all armed action by the Communists in the South.

Hanoi returned this letter twice, once symbolically unopened. It then rejected it publicly, denouncing the time limit, which gave the message the character of an ultimatum, as well as the demand for a military *quid pro quo* in the South. The Soviet Union, active earlier in urging peace talks and forwarding messages, refused even to discuss this one. On May 18, six days after the suspension, bombing was resumed.

Through the next seven months the Johnson Administration resisted pressure for another, more prolonged, pause. Washington insisted on a "clear indication" in advance from Hanoi that there would be "commensurate actions in relation to the infiltration and military action in South Vietnam and the presence of North Vietnamese military personnel."

SECOND BOMBING PAUSE

But in December 1965, with 190,000 American troops in South Vietnam, President Johnson ordered a second bombing pause, this time without setting a time limit or asking advance assurances of a reciprocal military step by the Communists. Washington made it clear that the pause would continue if Hanoi simply agreed to negotiate. The Soviet Union, which had privately suggested this American approach, sent a high-level mission to Hanoi. The Pope, Secretary General Thant and dozens of nonaligned nations urged North Vietnam to open talks.

But Hanoi, apparently believing it was winning the war, failed to return to the pro-negotiation position it had held only a year earlier. Hanoi now advanced demands for a permanent and unconditional halt to the bombing as well as acceptance of its Four Points, which remained wrapped in ambiguity. It remained unclear whether the Four Points were proposals for a settlement, open for bargaining, or preconditions for a negotiation—that had to be accepted before talks began. After 37 inconclusive days of truce in the air and diplomatic probes on the ground, American bombing of the North resumed at the end of January 1966.

Nine months later, in the fall of 1966, Hanoi's position began to change significantly. There were increasing indications from Russian and Eastern European countries, then Hanoi itself, that North Vietnam was prepared to accept what it had rejected in January—an undertaking to enter into negotiations if the bombing was halted.

NO ADVANCE COMMITMENT

Later Ho Chi Minh's letter to President Johnson (February 1967) confirmed that Hanoi was no longer insisting on a "permanent" cessation of the bombing; it was seeking an "unconditional" halt, one that would not commit North Vietnam in advance to reciprocal military measures in the South.

There was another important sign of a shift in Hanoi's position, also later confirmed in the Ho Chi Minh letter. Hanoi clearly was no longer asking acceptance of its Four Points as a precondition for talks. Thus there was no longer any question of a demand for withdrawal of American troops, recognition of the Vietcong or acceptance of the Vietcong program for South Vietnam before negotiations.

Most important, the Ho Chi Minh letter confirmed that Hanot was not only prepared to defy Peking by opening talks but was proposing to negotiate bilaterally with the United States, leaving out the Vietcong.

These shifts—plus the demoralizing effect they presumably would have on the Vietcong guerrillas once negotiations opened—provided Washington with the opportunity, if it wanted to seize it, to test anew Hano's sincerity.

President Johnson's response in February was to revive a series of conditions similar to those he had proposed in 1965 but had put aside during the January 1966 bombing pause. Once again a brief time limit was attached to the bombing pause—it was to run four days—a period later extended by thirty-six hours because of the Wilson-Kosygin talks in London. The deadline imparted to this third cessation, as to the first in May 1965, the character of an ultimatum. Once again President Johnson called for reciprocal military measures by North Vietnam in the South as the price for prolonging the pause. And for the first time he asked Hanoi not only to agree to a reciprocal military move but to carry it out before the bombing stopped.

JOHNSON'S COUNTERPROPOSAL

In his Feb. 8 letter to Ho Chi Minh, which rejected the suggestion of a bombing halt followed by bilateral negotiations, Mr. Johnson said his concern was that North Vietnam might "make use of such action by us to improve its military position." But he did not limit himself to this concern in making a counterproposal that seemed a step forward but actually was a step backward. He proposed a freeze of American force levels in the South to accompany the bombing halt in the North. But, in return, he asked North Vietnam not only to halt its own manpower build-up in the South, but to stop all infiltration of materiel. This amounted to seeking through a bombing pause what the bombing itself had failed to achieve: a halt in infiltration. And to the North Vietnamese, as Prime Minister Wilson pointed out at the time, it meant "they would be leaving perhaps 100,000 North Vietnamese (troops) at risk in the South, denuded of necessary supplies."

Mr. Wilson, in contact with Hanoi through Premier Kosygin's London visit, felt that a further extension of the pause by Washington and a secret pledge by Hanoi of almost any reciprocal military move would permit negotiations to be engaged. Neither Washington nor Hanoi was willing to make the first move to activiate such a deal and the bombing resumed. But this concept still offers the best chance to get peace talks going.

Other United States proposals apparently were made during the meetings in Moscow early this year between an American and a North Vietnamese diplomat. But this first sustained series of secret contacts led nowhere because Hanoi's representative was only prepared to listen, not talk, prior to cessation of the bombing. And all the American messages, including an inquiry about the agenda for a conference, seemed designed to induce Hanoi either to talk while the bombing went on or to agree in advance to pay a military price in the South in return for suspension of the bombing.

Washington is suspicious that North Vietnam is far more interested in halting the bombing than in genuinely negotiating and would drag out any talks to gain a military advantage. No one forgets Korea, where fighting went on for two years during the Panmunjom talks.

These concerns are legitimate. But there are other ways to satisfy them to insist that Hanoi back down first on its two-year refusal to talk while being bombed.

TWO ROUTES TO TALKS

One way would be for Moscow, which provides Hanoi with much military and economic aid, to use this leverage to induce North Vietnam to negotiate in good faith and not step up its infiltration during a bombing suspension. But since Soviet action is highly unlikely, the United States could take the initiative. It could suspend the bombing but make it clear, after talks open, that negotiations could not continue very long if either side substantially increased its force levels in South Vietnam or the flow of supplies to its troops or allies.

The Pentagon already has laid the groundwork for such a position in the projected May 23 truce. It has announced that it reserves the right to take appropriate military action against abnormally large efforts to resupply Communist troops. If no such abnormal resupply efforts are noted, there would be no reason not to extend the pause and test Hanoi's willingness to negotiate. It goes without saying that prolonged lack of progress in such negotiations, just as increased Communist infiltration, could and probably would lead to a step-up in the war.

RISK TAKEN LAST YEAR

There undoubtedly are some military risks in such an approach. Mr. Johnson took such risks a year ago. He suspended bombing for 37 days at a time when neither the military nor the political situation in South Vietnam was as secure as today. Yet Hanoi gained no significant military advantage. He was prepared to open negotiations first, then ask assurances that Hanoi would not obtain a military advantage from further prolongation of the bombing pause.

The May 23 truce, if it occurs, could provide another opportunity to return to the American position of a year ago. Otherwise the outlook is for continued deadlock, further escalation and the likelihood of a much longer—and perhaps a much wider—war.

The World Food/Population Problem: An Overview

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, today's world food/population problem concerns us all. The time we thought we had to stop and reverse the unfavorable food/population trends outside the United States is just not there. This problem is a question we and others in the world community must confront and answer in the next few years.

Mr. Lester R. Brown, formerly a member of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Staff Economists Group and presently the Administrator for the International Agricultural Development Service, has made, I believe, a very thoughtful analysis of this worldwide problem in an address sponsored by Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Economic Adjustment.

I commend excerpts from this brilliant study on this timely and most important subject for the reading of all:

THE WORLD FOOD/POPULATION PROBLEM: AN OVERVIEW

Two months ago we began the last third of the Twentieth Century, a period promising to be one of the most difficult man has yet experienced. If the most recent population projections materialize, the history of this period may be influenced more by the explosion in the number of people than any other single factor.

We are focusing here on the problem of food shortages in the less developed countries but this shortage like the shortage of classrooms, of housing, and jobs is a symptom of a much more basic problem—uncontrolled rates of human increase. The world is now adding a milion more people each week—most of them in the less developed countries. This flood of people is washing away the benefits of millions of man-years of effort and billions of dollars in foreign aid.

The problem is so basic that man is baffled and bewildered, unable to cope with the human tidal wave. India, whose population pased the 500 million mark this past summer, is finding it imposible to meet the basic needs of her people. The current Five Year Plan, spanning the period from 1966 to 1971, allots only 1 dollar per year to educate each child of elementary school age.

A decade ago most of the less developed countries were making encouraging advances in per capita food production. Since then population growth has gained momentum and many of the encouraging advances have become discouraging declines.

Latin American agriculture has performed well over the past decade, increasing food production two and one-half percent per year, matching the performance of Western Europe. In Western Europe, where population gains at one percent per year, this is progress; but in Latin America, where it increases three percent per year, this outstanding performance in inadequate.

World food production this year is exactly the same as last year. But there are 65 million more mouths to feed. It is not surprising then that our stocks of food are shrinking.

A decade ago our costly and burdensome surpluses were a favorite subject of editorial writers. Today those surpluses are gone. There are no surpluses of wheat, rice, feedgrains, soybeans, dairy products, or any other major commodity in this country or anywhere else in the world. Through burdensome, these surpluses gave us a sense of security—a sense of security we no longer have.

There are now two explosive forces generating additional demand for food. One is the population explosion. Much has been said and written about it.

The second force is the rapid rise in per capita income occurring in many countries, particularly the more advanced ones. Much less has been said about the income explosion than about the population explosion. The food problem has been characterized as a race between food and people. In fact, it is a race between world food demand and production.

Both the population explosion and the income explosion are fairly recent phenomena confined largely to the post war period. Prior to World War II neither population or income had increased very rapidly anywhere in the world. Population growth rates were still below one percent per year and income levels for much of the world were still at the subsistence level; even in the more advanced countries annual incomes were still only a few hundred dollars.

Less developed countries today are, almost by definition, countries with rapid rates of population growth. This phenomenon, aptly termed the "population explosion," is so recent that we have not yet had time to assess its impact. Populations growing three percent per year double within a generation, and multiply 18-fold within a century. To an agriculturist this demographic arithmetic is frightening.

In response to this deluge of people, we are beginning to shift our thinking, our planning, and our resource allocation from the earlier objective of improving diets to that of avoiding famine.

This year nearly one-fourth of our wheat crop will be shipped to India. Moving this vast quantity of grain is requiring 600 ships—the largest peacetime armada ever assembled, and possibly the largest assemblage of ships since D-Day. No one knows how much will be needed next year but significantly, this vast movement of U.S. food, this year supporting 60 million Indians, is not achieving any improvement in diets.

To those of us who work in agriculture it is clear that an acceptable balance between food and people cannot be achieved by focusing our attention on food alone. President Johnson recognized this in his San Francisco message commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the United Nations when he said: "Let us act on the fact that less than five dollars invested in population control is worth $100 invested in economic growth."

Enough for the population explosion. Too little attention is given the income explosion which is also expanding the worldwide demand for food.

The use of all grain considered aggregately as a yardstick, provides a means for measuring food needs and for translating these food needs into resource requirements. Grains occupy more than seventy percent of the world's cropland. In terms of calories they provide more than half of man's total food energy when consumed directly, and a sizable part of the remainder when consumed indirectly in the form of meat, milk and eggs. Within the less developed countries the direct consumption of grains provides two-thirds of the total food supply. Thus, grain can be used to measure the increase in food needs associated with either population growth or rising incomes.

The difference in the amount of resources required to provide the high quality diets prevailing in North America and those prevailing in the less developed world is much greater than generally recognized. In caloric terms the range goes from something like 2,000 calories per person per day in the less developed world to something over 3,000 calories per day in the United States—a difference of about fifty percent. But this difference measures only *quantity*. It does not measure the *quality* of diet.

Some 1,600 pounds of grain per person per year are required to provide the high protein diet common to the United States. This contrasts sharply with the annual availability of 400 pounds per person in the less developed countries. The difference is not fifty percent, as indicated by the caloric intake levels, but a difference of four-fold.

The desire for more animal protein in the diet seems to be common to all societies. It is apparently an inherent physiological characteristic of man. The level of income appears, not surprisingly, to be the only important factor constraining the level of animal protein intake. Stated otherwise, animal protein consumption rises as rapidly as incomes and purchasing power permit.

Rising incomes exert pressure on the world's food producing resources not only because they generate an additional demand for meat and other animal products but also because as incomes rise the share of grain-fed meat, particularly beef, often increases while the share of grass-fed beef declines. In Canada for instance, the share of grain-fed beef has increased from twenty-four percent to fifty-four percent since 1951. A similar shift seems to be occurring in some of the more advanced countries of Western Europe.

The use of grain for direct consumption never seems to exceed 400 pounds per person per year regardless of the level of income. Once annual incomes reach several hundred dollars per year, the consumption of grain as food begins to decline, dropping to the 150–200 pound level where it seemingly levels off.

Sharp population increases, occurring mostly in the world's less developed regions, are reflected in the fast-growing demand for *food*grains. Increased per capita incomes, now the stated objective of every country, developed or less developed, are reflected in the rising demand for *feed*grains. Together, these two explosions occurring at the same time, are causing an explosion in demand which the world's farmers are not able to match.

It was not too long ago that we were saying that we had 15 or 20 years to solve the world food problem. But it now appears that we have much less time in which to stop and reverse the unfavorable food/population trends outside the United States.

Projections of world food production and demand over the past several years have had two things in common, regardless of where they were done or by whom. Almost without exception they *underestimated* the rate of increase in food demand, and *overestimated* the rate of increase in food production in the less developed countries.

An analysis of the trends in world stocks of grain—held almost entirely by the major exporters of wheat, feedgrains, and rice—show the emergence of some new and disturbing trends. During the eight years from 1953–1961, world grain stocks *increased* each year, averaging 9 million tons per year. During this period world production was running ahead of consumption.

During the six years from 1961 until 1967, world stocks of grain have *declined* each year. In the early 1960's this was due in part to an increase in the acreage of cropland idled under farm programs in the United States. The average rate of decline during this period was 14 million tons per year. A stock drawdown of this size, with world production about a billion tons a year, means that since 1961, world grain consumption has been exceeding production by 1.4 percent a year.

This excess of consumption over production *was* satisfied by using the excess stocks held by the major exporting countries, particularly the United States. With these stocks now about gone, efforts are being made to offset the excess of consumption over production by bringing back into production idled cropland in the United States. Once this is used up then it will be much more difficult to cope with the growing gap between consumption and production.

As recently as 1965, 56 million acres of U.S. cropland were idled. Decisions taken in recent months to expand the acreage allotment for wheat (an additional 17 million acres) and feedgrains (12-15 million acres) combined with a need for several million more acres of soybeans this coming year will bring from one-half to two-thirds of this remaining reserve back into production.

How will the world offset this excess of consumption over production, if it continues, once the ready reserves of stored grain and idled cropland are used up? This is the question the world must confront *and answer* in the next few years.

There are many who feel that the coming food crisis will be ushered in by something very dramatic, such as a headline in the morning newspaper reporting several million dead from starvation in some distanct country. I don't believe it will be that obvious. Rather, there will be many symptoms of an unfolding food crisis. Some of these are already in evidence.

Almost every major less development country—whether it be India, Pakistan, Indonesia, the UAR, or Brazil—has experienced rising food prices in recent years. Rising prices are causing inflation and forcing a reduction in development expenditures and the overall rate of economic growth. In these countries, the effective demand for food is outrunning the available supply, even with sharply larger imports.

As food prices rise, upper and middle-income groups increase their expenditures for food, largely offsetting the rise in prices. But the low-income groups, who may already be using four-fifths of their limited income to buy their food, can't increase their expenditures enough to offset the price rise. They must buy less and tighten their belts.

This is not consistent with the rise in expectations characterizing nearly all the world's people today. The result is demonstrations, riots and, in some cases, revolution.

Over the past several months the price of rice moving in international trade has risen sharply. A ton of rice now costs twice as much as a ton of wheat, even though the nutritional content is little different. The more advanced countries still buy about as much rice as before, but the less developed countries with limited foreign exchange earnings must reduce imports.

The world's wheat reserve is much smaller now than a few years ago. As wheat supplies tighten, again it is the less developed countries which reduce imports most. As these countries are forced to cut food imports, the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots" grows wider. This, I would submit, is not a healthy state of affairs for either group. Economic and political stability depend more on an adequate supply of food than any other single factor.

We also know now that a lack of proper food in the early stages of life may stunt not only physical growth but mental development as well. The malnourished child of 1966 is the underdeveloped adult of 1986. Malnutrition is, by a wide margin, the world's number one health problem.

We need not wait for a newspaper headline describing a massive famine, although that conceivably might come if the world does not move quickly to mobilize the necessary resources. Summing up, the symptoms of food shortages are rising food prices, less food for the poor in the low income countries, economic instability, political instability, and violence.

Anyone who looks at a world map with the cultivated areas marked cannot fail to be impressed with how little of the earth's land surface is used to produce food. This has led many to assume that there are vast areas of the world ready and waiting to be brought under the plow. But such is not the case.

Estimates of how much new land can be brought under cultivation vary widely. These estimates have little meaning, however, unless they specify at what cost the additional acreage can be made productive.

Over the past 30 years it has been more economic in North America and Western Europe to expand food production by raising output per acre than by increasing the area under cultivation. Production in both regions has doubled in a generation while the area under cultivation in both regions has actually declined.

Our own experience in the dust bowl years of the 1930's pointed out clearly the dangers of over expansion in marginal rainfall areas. The Soviet Union failed to benefit from our experience and in the late 1950's, under Khrushchev, began plowing the semi-arid virgin grasslands of central Russia. The Russians too, are learning of the dangers of over expansion as they abandon sizable areas which simply do not receive enough rainfall to sustain cultivation year after year.

Turkey had a similar experience in a period of enthusiastic expansion during the early 1950's. Much of the grassland plowed for grain has now returned to grass.

Land hunger is common to a great majority of the world's less developed countries. There is little new land that can readily be brought under cultivation in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. The tropical rain forests of Sub-Sahara Africa and Latin America offer a possibility for substantial expansion of cropland, *if* we can learn how to manage these soils, sustaining their fertility once the lush natural vegetation is removed.

Another possibility for expanding the world's cultivated area will come when the desalting of seawater becomes efficient enough to permit irrigation of some of the world's major deserts. But this is probably a generation away.

Most of the increases in food required to meet the projected increases in demand over the remainder of this century must come from raising productivity of land already under cultivation. This is the most significant single fact to be considered in seeking a solution to the world's food/population problem.

Research holds great hopes for improving the world food situation. The Rockefeller Foundation working in the Philippines, is making impressive progress in developing new, more productive varieties of rice. The next, and perhaps most difficult step is to adapt these varieties to local growing conditions throughout the rice belt of Asia.

More research, especially adaptive research, within and by the less developed countries is a key factor in solving the world food problem. Until now most of the more spectacular research successes in the less developed countries, particularly in plant improvement, are attributable to the private U.S. foundations; but they cannot do the entire job. Our aid programs must include the building up and staffing of effective experiment stations and research centers in the less developed countries, along with training programs to increase the number of effective agricultural scientists, again in the less developed countries.

Food shortages will continue over the years ahead as the population juggernaut continues to gain momentum in the less developed world and as incomes continue the rapid rise of recent years in the more advanced countries. Forces and trends now in existence will tend to aggravate the imbalance between food and people in the "have" and "have not" regions of the world. The next 15 years may be the most difficult ones. During this period we can expect to add another billion people. Significantly, we have never added a billion people before in such a short time. Even more worrisome, fully four-fifths of the billion will be added in the less developed countries where food is already in chronic short supply.

Eradicating hunger in a world with an exploding population is one of the most complex tasks man has ever set for himself. Putting a man on the moon is simple by comparison. It is an engineering problem. A difficult engineering problem. But it *is* an engineering problem, involving relatively few skilled people.

Eradicating hunger in the less developed regions means raising the productivity of the rural people of Asia, Africa and Latin America—half the world's population. This in turn requires changing the basic behavior patterns of these people. Seldom has history required that so much change be compressed into so short a period of time. The transition from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture must be made quickly, telescoping the transition which required centuries in the western world into decades and years.

Time is the critical new dimension in the world food problem. The strategy for relating our food and food producing know-how to the world's needs is simple. We plan to continue to ship food abroad under concessional terms, buying time with which the developing countries can slow down population growth and accelerate food production.

To date, most aid recipient countries have not used this time wisely. Under the new food aid legislation, however, they must do so in order to maintain their eligibility for food aid.

In Search of Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JEFFERY COHELAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, the anniversary of Buddha's birth on May 23 may offer yet another opportunity to explore the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Vietnam. I personally hope and urge that every effort will be made to extend the prospective 1- or 2-day truce and bombing pause and that renewed initiatives to achieve negotiations will be pressed.

But as Robert Kleiman, a member of the New York Times editorial board, pointed out in a thoughtful editorial of May 1, for those who hope peacemaking will be successful, "it is essential to be clear about what went wrong in the peacemaking efforts of the past."

Mr. Kleiman has traced various peace efforts since 1964. His analysis deserves our careful attention. So, too, does his conclusion:

> The May 23 truce, if it occurs, could provide another opportunity to return to the American position of a year ago. Otherwise the outlook is for continued deadlock, further escalation and the likelihood of a much longer—and perhaps a much wider—war.

The article follows:

MAKING THE NEXT VIETNAM PAUSE WORK

(By Robert Kleiman)

The one or two-day truce and bombing pause now scheduled for the anniversary of Buddha's birth, May 23, could well set in motion another major attempt at peacemaking in Vietnam. For those who hope for such an attempt and want it to succeed, it is essential to be clear about what went wrong in the peacemaking efforts of the past.

The explanation the Administration is encouraging the world to believe is that Washington has been consistently seeking and Hanoi resisting negotiations. But the reality appears to be that both sides have been shifting position repeatedly over the past thirty-two months, alternately blowing hot and cold about peace talks.

Originally, Hanoi was willing to talk. In September 1964 it accepted Secretary General Thant's proposal, relayed by Moscow, for secret contacts with Washington. For four months the Johnson Administration failed to reply, then rejected Mr. Thant's follow-up suggestion of a meeting of the American and North Vietnamese Ambassadors in Rangoon.

Twenty-four hours after word of this rejection reached Hanoi in February 1965 American bombing of North Vietnam began, allegedly in retaliation for a major Vietcong attack on the American base at Pleiku. American marines began landing in South Vietnam a month later, followed by other combat troops. Hanoi responded by stepping up its infiltration, sending regular North Vietnamese Army troops to fight in the South as organized units for the first time.

THE BALTIMORE PROPOSAL

At Baltimore on April 7, 1965, Mr. Johnson suggested "unconditional discussions"—a proposal to talk while the bombing of North Vietnam and fighting in the South continued. Hanoi's response was that the bombing of North Vietnam had to stop first. Meanwhile, in reply to the peace aims President Johnson outlined at Baltimore, Hanoi on April 8 announced its own terms, the highly ambiguous Four Points.

The next shift in positions came on May 12, 1965, when President Johnson for the first time suspended the bombing of North Vietnam—for a "limited trial period." His secret message to Hanoi gave North Vietnam four to ten days to order "significant reductions" in Communist armed attacks in South Vietnam if it wanted the pause extended. A permanent end of the bombing, Mr. Johnson indicated, would require an end to all armed action by the Communists in the South.

Hanoi returned this letter twice, once symbolically unopened. It then rejected it publicly, denouncing the time limit, which gave the message the character of an ultimatum, as well as the demand for a military *quid pro quo* in the South. The Soviet Union, active earlier in urging peace talks and forwarding messages, refused even to discuss this one. On May 18, six days after the suspension, bombing was resumed.

Through the next seven months the Johnson Administration resisted pressure for another, more prolonged, pause. Washington insisted on a "clear indication" in advance from Hanoi that there would be "commensurate actions in relation to the infiltration and military action in South Vietnam and the presence of North Vietnamese military personnel."

But in December 1965, with 190,000 American troops in South Vietnam, President Johnson ordered a second bombing pause, this time without setting a time limit or asking advance assurances of a reciprocal military step by the Communists. Washington made it clear that the pause would continue if Hanoi simply agreed to negotiate. The Soviet Union, which had privately suggested this American approach, sent a high-level mission to Hanoi. The Pope, Secretary General Thant and dozens of nonaligned nations urged North Vietnam to open talks.

HANOI'S REJECTION

But Hanoi, apparently believing it was winning the war, failed to return to the pro-negotiation position it had held only a year earlier. Hanoi now advanced demands for a permanent and unconditional halt to the bombing as well as acceptance of its Four Points, which remained wrapped in ambiguity. It remained unclear whether the Four Points were proposals for a settlement, open for bargaining, or preconditions for a negotiation—that had to be accepted before talks began. After 37 inconclusive days of truce in the air and diplomatic probes on the ground, American bombing of the North resumed at the end of January 1966.

TALKS IF BOMBING HALTS

Nine months later, in the fall of 1966, Hanoi's position began to change significantly. There were increasing indications from Russia and Eastern European countries, then Hanoi itself, that North Vietnam was prepared to accept what it had rejected in January—an undertaking to enter into negotiations if the bombing was halted.

Later Ho Chi Minh's letter to President Johnson (February 1967) confirmed that Hanoi was no longer insisting on a "permanent" cessation of the bombing; it was seeking an "unconditional" halt, one that would not commit North Vietnam in advance to reciprocal military measures in the South.

There was another important sign of a shift in Hanoi's position, also later confirmed in the Ho Chi Minh letter. Hanoi clearly was no longer asking acceptance of its Four Points as a precondition for talks. Thus there was no longer any question of a demand for withdrawal of American troops, recognition of the Vietcong or acceptance of the Vietcong program for South Vietnam before negotiations.

Most important, the Ho Chi Minh letter confirmed that Hanoi was not only prepared to defy Peking by opening talks but was proposing to negotiate bilaterally with the United States, leaving out the Vietcong.

These shifts—plus the demoralizing effect they presumably would have on the Vietcong guerrillas once negotiations opened—provided Washington with the opportunity, if it wanted to seize it, to test anew Hanoi's sincerity.

JOHNSON'S CONDITIONS

President Johnson's response in February was to revive a series of conditions similar to those he had proposed in 1965 but had put aside during the January 1966 bombing pause. Once again a brief time limit was attached to the bombing pause—it was to run four days—a period later extended by thirty-six hours because of the Wilson-Kosygin talks in London. The deadline imparted to this third cessation, as to the first in May 1965, the character of an ultimatum. Once again President Johnson called for reciprocal military measures by North Vietnam in the South as the price for prolonging the pause. And for the first time he asked Hanoi not only to agree to a reciprocal military move but to carry it out before the bombing stopped.

In his Feb. 8 letter to Ho Chi Minh, which rejected the suggestion of a bombing halt followed by bilateral negotiations, Mr. Johnson said his concern was that North Vietnam might "make use of such action by us to improve its military position." But he did not limit himself to this concern in making a counterproposal that seemed a step forward but actually was a step backward. He proposed a freeze of American force levels in the South to accompany the bombing halt in the North. But, in return, he asked North Vietnam not only to halt its own manpower build-up in the South, but to stop all infiltration of materiel. This amounted to seeking through a bombing pause what the bombing itself had failed to achieve: a halt in infiltration. And to the North Vietnamese, as Prime Minister Wilson pointed out at the time, it meant "they would be leaving perhaps 100,000 North Vietnamese (troops) at risk in the South, denuded of necessary supplies."

Mr. Wilson, in contact with Hanoi through Premier Kosygin's London visit, felt that a further extension of the pause by Washington and a secret pledge by Hanoi of almost any reciprocal military move would permit negotiations to be engaged. Neither Washington nor Hanoi was willing to make the first move to activate such a deal and the bombing resumed. But this concept still offers the best chance to get peace talks going.

Other United States proposals apparently were made during the meetings in Moscow early this year between an American and a North Vietnamese diplomat. But this first sustained series of secret contacts led nowhere because Hanoi's representative was only prepared to listen, not talk, prior to cessation of the bombing. And all the American messages, including an inquiry about the agenda for a conference, seemed designed to induce Hanoi either to talk while the bombing went on or to agree in advance to pay a military price in the South in return for suspension of the bombing.

Washington is suspicious that North Vietnam is far more interested in halting the bombing than in genuinely negotiating and would drag out any talks to gain a military advantage. No one forgets Korea, where fighting went on for two years during the Panmunjom talks.

These concerns are legitimate. But there are other ways to satisfy them than to insist that Hanoi back down first on its two-year refusal to talk while being bombed.

TWO ROUTES TO TALKS

One way would be for Moscow, which provides Hanoi with much military and economic aid, to use this leverage to induce North Vietnam to negotiate in good faith and not step up its infiltration during a bombing suspension. But since Soviet action is highly unlikely, the United States could take the initiative. It could suspend the bombing but make it clear, after talks open, that negotiations could not continue very long if either side substantially increased its force levels in South Vietnam or the flow of supplies to its troops or allies.

The Pentagon already has laid the groundwork for such a position in the projected May 23 truce. It has announced that it reserves the right to take appropriate military action against abnormally large efforts to resupply Communist troops. If no such abnormal resupply efforts are noted, there would be no reason not to extend the pause and test Hanoi's willingness to negotiate. It goes without saying that prolonged lack of progress in such negotiations, just as increased Communist infiltration, could and probably would lead to a step-up in the war.

RISK TAKEN LAST YEAR

There undoubtedly are some military risks in such an approach. Mr. Johnson took such risks a year ago. He suspended bombing for 37 days at a time when neither the military nor the political situation in South Vietnam was as secure as today. Yet Hanoi gained no significant military advantage. He was prepared to open negotiations first, then ask assurances that Hanoi would not obtain a military advantage from further prolongation of the bombing pause.

The May 23 truce, if it occurs, could provide another opportunity to return to the American position of a year ago. Otherwise the outlook is for continued deadlock, further escalation and the likelihood of a much longer—and perhaps a much wider—war.

Tar Heel Profile: Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., World War I Hero

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the senior Senator from North Carolina, the Honorable SAM J. ERVIN, JR., is known and respected throughout North Carolina and the Nation as a distinguished statesman and a fine Christian gentleman. His devotion to constitutional principles and the attention which he gives to the problems of the people of his great State have earned for Senator ERVIN a unique place in the history of North Carolina.

SAM J. ERVIN, JR., is a strong but modest man. While everyone is familiar with his outstanding record as judge, Member of the House of Representatives, and U.S. Senator, there is another phase of the life and character of SAM J. ERVIN, JR., which, due to his natural modesty, is not too well known.

I refer to his magnificent record as a soldier in World War I.

SAM J. ERWIN, JR., was a hero in the highest sense of the word in that great conflict. An article which appeared in the April 26, 1967, edition of the Observer-News-Enterprise at Newton, N.C., describes the World War I military record of North Carolina's distinguished senior Senator.

I share the great pride that all of North Carolina and his countless friends throughout the Nation have over the splendid military record of Senator ERVIN, and I deem it a privilege to insert the Observer-News-Enterprise article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

TAR HEEL PROFILE: SENATOR SAM ERVIN, WORLD WAR I HERO

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. of Morganton is a man of many descriptions.

He is, by some definitions, the most prolific constitutional lawyer in the nation.

Some few detractors see him as a Claghornesque character.

But almost everyone sees him as a colorful politician, ever willing to express himself and fight rather than sidestep issues of the day.

What you probably haven't heard him described as is a World War I hero. Fred Hardesty, in the current issue of State Magazine, chronicles the Ervin heroics:

The Second Battle of the Marne, the turning point of World War I, hung in the balance when 22-year-old Private Samuel J. Ervin, Jr. of Morganton led a half dozen men against a German machine gun that blocked an American advance in the Soissons sector. He had organized the little group of volunteers after casualties had all but wiped out officer and non-com leadership of the platoons in his immediate area.

Private Ervin belonged to Company I of the 28th Infantry of the First Division, which General Pershing had placed at the hinge of the massive door movement he employed in the Second Battle of the Marne. Company I entered the action with 180 men, and emerged five days later with only 38 who had not been killed or wounded.

It was during the first day's fight near Soissons that part of the 28th Infantry was halted by machine gun fire from an emplacement about 100 yards ahead of its position. That was the situation when the future North Carolina Senator asked for volunteers to help silence the enemy gun.

He got four or five. One of them, Private Dewey Price of Georgia, would later provide the War Department with an affidavit that resulted in the awarding of the Distinguished Service Cross to Private Ervin for leadership and bravery beyond the call of duty.

Those responding, said Price, were Corporal Arlie C. Oppenheimer, Bugler Keough, a young soldier from Wisconsin, Price himself, and possibly one or two others. After rushing forward through intense fire, the survivors of the group reached the machine gun. Price described the action as follows:

"Keough was mortally wounded, the young soldier from Wisconsin was killed, and Oppenheimer, Ervin and this affiant continued forward. Ervin was hit by a shell fragment a short distance in front of the machine gun pit and was knocked down. Oppenheimer and this affiant reached the machine gun, killed its crew, and seized the gun. We then went back to Ervin and bandaged up his wound in order to stop the flow of blood and wanted to carry him back to a place of safety, but he refused to be assisted and told us to go back and join the other soldiers if we could.

"It was only due to Ervin's initiative and gallantry that the gun was captured. Throughout the engagement he directed the fire upon the machine gun, and after being wounded urged the affiant and Oppenheimer to capture the gun, and showed himself absolutely unmindful of his own safety. Though wounded so severely he was unable to walk, he refused to go to the rear, but crawled back and organized an advanced automatic rifle post where he remained on duty until all danger of a hostile counter attack was over."

The capture of the machine gun had been

observed by 2nd Lt. Samuel Parker of the 28th Infantry from his position beside a rock quarry where he had just helped to capture another German gun emplacement. In describing subsequent action, Lt. Parker said:

"I offered to have Pvt. Ervin evacuated, but he repeatedly insisted that he be allowed to remain until after any counter-attack had been repelled....

"Private Ervin's conduct was an inspiration to the other men in this advanced position. He was courageous and loyal and showed absolute disregard for his own personal safety and comfort. He performed extraordinary service above and beyond the line of duty."

Ervin had been wounded two months previously at the Battle of Cantagy, the first engagement fought by American troops in World War I. The 28th Infantry was selected to make the actual attack there and was thus the first U.S. regiment to "go over the top."

Ervin's part in the action was described in the battle's general orders as follows: "Private Samuel J. Ervin, with exceptional courage and perseverance, led a carrying party through heavy fire; he made several trips from the rear to the front until wounded."

Of the 1st Division, of which Ervin's company was a part, General Pershing was to say: "The Commander in Chief has noted in this division a special pride of service and a high state of morale never broken by hardship nor battle."

Republican Appointed to School Board Seat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew has appointed a 65-year-old former commander of the U.S. Army Field Band to the Prince Georges County School Board. Lt. Col. Chester E. Whiting, USA, retired, is a Republican of long standing, and deserves this recognition. With this appointment Lieutenant Colonel Whiting will be the fourth Republican on the seven-man board. Colonel Whiting's years with the public school system in Massachusetts and years as director of the U.S. Army Band at Fort Meade, will provide him with the necessary experience. I am sure his dedication and enthusiasm will prove itself again as he takes his seat on the school board. I, therefore, place the newspaper article which appeared in the Washington Post on the 26th of April in the Appendix of the RECORD:

REPUBLICAN GETS SCHOOL BOARD SEAT

A 65-year-old former commander of the U.S. Army Field Band was named yesterday to the Prince George's County School Board by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew. This action gave it a Republican majority for the first time in eight years.

Lt. Col. Chester E. Whiting, USA (ret.) will be the fourth Republican on the seven-man board, replacing Democrat Eugene R. O'Brien. The appointment becomes effective May 1, when O'Brien's term expires.

Reached at his Laurel home, Whiting said that he did not expect his appointment to result in any policy change.

"So far as I'm concerned," he said, "the school board is totally nonpartisan." Whiting said that he was "unfamiliar with the workings of the Board" and would "do more watching than talking for a while."

Whiting's six-year appointment was announced by Agnew along with 21 other school board appointments throughout the State. The Governor also named Dr. Ramsay B. Thomas of Catonsville to the State Board of Education.

Whiting retired from the Army in 1960 after 14 years as commanding officer and conductor of the Field Band, which he founded. Earlier, he worked for 12 years in the music department of the Malden, Mass., public school system.

His name was among the list of recommended nominees submitted to Agnew by the Republican State Central Committee.

Whiting has composed six marches, among them the "Colonel Agnew March." But he said that the Agnew in question was a former wartime commander, John F. Agnew, and no relation to the Governor.

Washington Post Supports Piscataway Park

SPEECH

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, we are very pleased to see the Washington Post express editorially its support for our efforts to get the Senate to restore the $2.7 million for Piscataway Park that the House Appropriations Committee deleted from the Interior appropriation bill for fiscal year 1968.

We have long enjoyed the support of the Washington Post for the cooperative effort to save the view from Mount Vernon by Federal park land purchase matched by donated land and scenic easements. And, for this continuing support, expressed again today in an editorial, entitled "Incredible Blunder," we salute the Washington Post for its leadership in the field of conservation.

Mr. Speaker, with permission granted, I insert in the Appendix the Washington Post editorial of May 2, 1967:

INCREDIBLE BLUNDER

The House vote to deny $2.7 million for Piscataway Park may prove to be the conservation blunder of the year. This park designed to protect the view from Mount Vernon and preserve the Potomac shoreline in a natural state is a cooperative venture. The National Park Service has purchased 97 acres at Mockley Point and, under the cooperative arrangement, is obligated to purchase about 400 more. To round out the project the Accokeek Foundation has purchased 151 acres (with more to be added later) and nearly 200 private land owners have donated scenic easements covering more than 1000 acres. If Congress defaults, however, these owners will be released from their pledges, beginning in August, and the park will soon be a wilderness of subdivisions.

This park was planned as a pilot project in the use of Federal and foundation funds and private easements for the protection of essential green space. The private part of the arrangement has been, as Representative Machen pointed out, a remarkable success. Only Congress has been delinquent despite the enactment of a new authorization bill for the park last year and the President's declaration that it is "an integral part of our program for the beautification of the Potomac River." A denial of funds in these circumstances would not be economy; it would be unadulterated stupidity. The Senate has an obligation to restore these funds if only to save the vital principle of cooperative effort in conserving green space.

Redmond on Thought, Faith, and Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. John Redmond, famous composer and writer of many outstanding hit songs, and many inspirational songs of faith, has in his frequent public appearances often recited a poem he wrote, entitled "Did You Ever Stop To Think."

I heard him offer this beautiful poem in closing a fine talk he gave not long ago. It impressed his audience and me so deeply that I thought Members of Congress and those who read the RECORD might find it interesting and meaningful, as I did.

Actually, the poem has no name so far as I know, and I thought it should have a name, even though the one I selected does not do justice to this fine, moving composition that touches upon the most profound aspects of existence and creation.

I suppose a beautiful lyrical theme like this one, touching so pointedly on faith, the world and the cosmos, is deserving of some far better name, but after all it is the contents rather than the label that counts.

The thing that strikes me quite forcibly about the poem is that it makes one think. Since that process is usually a lesson and a reward, reading this poem is no exception.

Throughout the history of man, philosophers have pondered every phase of creation, existence, mortality and destiny, yet these questions are imponderable and cannot be definitely answered.

They are not susceptible to human definition. They cannot be assumed, nor can they be proved. They must be felt in the heart. Essentially, they rest on faith and belief, and what human beings—man, woman, or child—but has felt the thoughts that Mr. Redmond so feelingly expresses.

Poet or peasant, savant, solon, scientist, artist—the humblest, as well as the richest and most exalted—have experienced the thoughts in Mr. Redmond's couplets.

They may present different concepts as to cause and effect. They may interpret the web of life and the wonders of the earth, the seas, the stars, the cosmos, and the universe in different ways.

But every being has confronted them. Some have been awed by them. All have realized that rational man does not have all the answers, as Mr. Redmond in his gifted way has suggested.

In these days, above all, I think it is

time for all of us to stop and think about the deep, sobering problems of the human race—the prospects of survival, the future hopes and aims of man, our liberties, the salvation of the free way of life, and our long-time total ability, let alone our will, to preserve them.

In these questions there are surely things to think about profoundly because once we lose our liberties and our way of life, it may well be thousands of years, or never, that they can be recaptured and restored to the human race and mankind.

Yet, in our faith, in our Creator, and in our country, we may have all the answers if we are but willing to strive for them and be worthy of them.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record, I include therein Mr. John Redmond's beautiful poem:

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

(Poem of John Redmond)

Did you ever stop to think
When you look up at the sky
The wonder of the moon's stars
And things with wings to fly

Did you ever stop to think
How they ever came about
The things you live with every day
You couldn't live without

Sun and showers, helping flowers
Work their way up thru the ground
Or a falling star on a rolling hill
When winter rolls around

Look around you here and there
There are blessings everywhere
And did you ever stop to think
Not far away—There is someone
You can thank every day?

Time Magazine Insults 5 Million Americans of Mexican Descent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the Mexican American community of Los Angeles was shocked by the recent insulting and distorted article, "Pocho's Progress," which appeared in the April 28 issue of Time magazine.

I was surprised and disappointed to learn that a major national publication would print an account of the life of a people, rich in heritage and culture, by generalizing from an unintelligent observation of a few examples.

The article is replete with the kind of coded, but easily identified, ethnic slurs well-calculated to stir latent prejudice in an unsuspecting reader—a regrettable example of a vicious type of free-wheeling journalistic license unworthy of the high standard of factual reporting we have a right to expect from any reputable magazine.

It is an insult to more than 4 million U.S.-born Americans of Mexican descent, called "Pochos" by Time magazine—a term long considered most derogatory and degrading. It is degrading, also, to our younger generation who are struggling to improve their condition by more active participation in their community affairs.

Those who take their position in the lifestream of our Nation, raise a family, buy a home, and strive for an education in the schools, colleges, and universities of California deeply resent being branded "Agringados" by Time magazine because they were neatly dressed and had "adapted to Anglo style."

And, most of all, Mr. Speaker, it is an insult to Mexico and to the "newly arrived" from our great Republic to the south whom Time magazine calls "Cholos," the most insulting term of all. It is no wonder that Time magazine caused raised eyebrows in Latin America where the article was first brought to my attention.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, what Time magazine would call Pvt. Daniel Fernandez, recently awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously by President Johnson. Would Time call him and his fellow American soldiers of Mexican descent—those 17 Medal of Honor winners and the many who died for their country in Europe, the Pacific, Korea, and Vietnam—"Pochos," "Pachucos," "Cholos," or would they just be "Agringados" because, like all other Americans, they were fighting in the uniform of their country?

The bigotry and bias of the writer is clearly evidenced in the article, "Pocho's Progress," and is an affront and insult to persons of Mexican descent in both Mexico and the United States.

I realize it was probably written by a prejudiced individual with a preconceived misconception of Mexican culture. The writer also could have written his article in the "cantinas" which he describes so well, but the truth of the matter is that the second largest minority in the United States has been deeply hurt by Time magazine's attempt to perpetuate profound misunderstanding about the Mexican-American community, its culture, its aspirations, and its contribution to the United States.

As a Member of Congress, and on behalf of some 5 million Americans of Mexican descent, I urgently request Time magazine to issue an immediate apology for this gratitious affront and calculated ethnic slur against the Spanish-speaking community of our Southwestern States.

I believe such action is required not only in the interest of domestic harmony among our own people, but particularly because of the unfortunate effect this article may well have on our longstanding "good neighbor" relationship with the citizens of Mexico, our fellow American Republic with whom we share a common border nearly 2,000 miles long.

A Word About the Quie Bills

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to say a word about the bills introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Quie], which would substitute block grants to the States for the administration's elementary and secondary school program.

That word is "disaster."

As one who long has been working for an equitable share of educational assistance for those schoolchildren who chose to attend nonpublic schools, I believe the present system, enacted by Congress in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, provides a practical and effective—if partial—answer to an important national problem.

The Quie bills would destroy that system for an untested, untried formula which has never had 1 day of committee hearings. Instead, its proponents amend it on the run from day to day in order to meet the growing number of legitimate criticisms about its effects. Constant amending has given the Quie bills a kind of "now-you-see-it, now-you-don't" quality.

No amount of manipulation, however, can obscure the wrecking-bar approach which this proposal would take to the present system—a system which generally has proved workable and effective in providing assistance to schoolchildren regardless of the kind of school they choose to attend.

In my home State of Wisconsin, for example, there have been demonstrable benefits under the present program. All schoolchildren have benefited from textbooks and library resources. Those children in greatest need have, in addition, been able to obtain such services as remedial reading, speech therapy, and science education.

The Quie bills can provide no assurance that those programs could or would be continued under a formula which would channel funds through the State education agencies. Given the State constitution in Wisconsin and the traditional views of State education authorities toward the nonpublic schools, thousands of our children might once again be disinherited.

It is my understanding that similar situations exist in at least 33 other States of the United States.

After the long years through which many have fought for recognition of the rights to public assistance to children attending nonpublic schools, the setback implied by the Quie proposals would indeed be tragic.

At the same time, in fairness, it must be noted that the Quie proposals contain a provision which I myself have long supported and on which I have authored legislation.

Under section 703(2) of the Quie bill of April 20, provision is made for giving the use of laboratory, audiovisual and other such instructional equipment to non-public-school children and teachers. Ownership would remain in public hands.

My bill, H.R. 8203, would do essentially the same thing while keeping the laboratory and special equipment programs under title III of the National Defense Education Act, as they are now.

H.R. 8203 is designed to close the "defense education gap" caused by the fact that public schools are given Federal grants to buy such equipment, while nonpublic schools are eligible only for loans of 10-year duration at about 4 percent interest annually.

As a result of title III programs, nonpublic-school children have benefited from less than 2 percent of Federal funds spent in this area—and that in loans only.

They have been seriously shortchanged in this important area of defense-related education.

Since title III of the National Defense Education Act lapses in 1968, however, it now seems appropriate to provide such equipment to all schoolchildren through an amendment to title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Although the Quie bills have included such an amendment, there are no assurances that it could ever be implemented under the block-grants approach.

I am, therefore, currently preparing legislation which would amend title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to add laboratory, audiovisual, and other special instructional equipment to the textbooks and library resources which already may be provided to both public- and non-public-school children.

I propose to offer this measure as an amendment to the administration-supported, committee version of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, when that legislation is brought to the floor of the House for debate and a vote.

I am confident that my colleagues will see the wisdom of this amendment and will overwhelmingly approve a change designed to erase an existing inequity in Federal school aids.

Korean Underground Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, a Korean by the name of Mr. Kilsoo Haan, has been submitting intelligence information which he titles the "Korean Underground Report" for a great many years. It is significant to note that Mr. Haan accurately predicted the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor at the start of World War II.

Since I am not in a position to evaluate his periodic reports, I have usually turned them over to the Defense Department for consideration.

Under date of April 2, Mr. Haan wrote me the following letter:

SAN JOSE, CALIF.,
April 2, 1967.

Hon. CHARLES S. GUBSER,
House of Representatives,
House Committee on Armed Services,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GUBSER: During the past several years President Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara have predicted the Moscow-Peking Split and based on this premise the US adopted the "Second Strike Doctrine", agreed to a "No-Inspection" test ban treaty and even went as far to urge the NATO allies to help Russia against China.

The US experts on China and the US news media joined the Kennedy and Johnson Administration and played it up to the fullest. Let's stop fooling ourselves.

However, our March 31, 1967 report to Secretary McNamara discloses the information the so-called "Moscow-Peking Split" was the brainchild of the Council of Foreign Relations and Ford Foundation. It gave birth in 1953 and the study and planning completed in 1955.

In 1962—the Russians and the Red Chinese took advantage of their thinking and are exploiting it to the detriment of US security.

Will you please consider publishing this report with your remarks in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all members of Congress to read? If you do, please mail me several copies.

I thank you.

Aloha,

KILSOO HAAN.

In accordance with Mr. Haan's request, I submit the Underground Report referred to above so that all Members of Congress may read it. The report follows:

KOREAN UNDERGROUND REPORT OF MARCH 31, 1967

To Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.
U.S. certified mail No. 810503.
Submitted by Kilsoo Haan.
Information Released April 14, 1967.

From December 1st thru 4th, 1966, the first Four-Power Military Consultative Conference was held at the military harbor city of Hon Gai, North Vietnam. The representatives of Red China, North Korea and North Vietnam approved and adopted the Soviet second front political and military strategy for the Middle East and Northern Africa. Soviet General S. Sokolov informed the conference members:

1. Russia has a plan—a second front political and military strategy which soon will be put into operation in the Middle East and Northern Africa. Russia hopes to correlate the second front to the war in Vietnam.

2. Russia has put into military operation the anti-submarine warfare space satellite system that can locate as well as destroy enemy Polaris and other submarines day or night under any weather condition.

At the conference the North Korean officials urged that the policy of continuing the Sino-Soviet Split be ended. In reply General Sokolov reminded the conference members that the Moscow-Peking Split strategy, which was adopted in 1962, has immeasurably benefited the Communist camp. It has loosened the Imperialists' trade restrictions on strategic items as well as eroded the American nuclear defense weapon system. He further declared: "Our camp should escalate the Moscow-Peking Split and at this period of war in Vietnam, we must exploit President Johnson's readiness to negotiate for peace. We can take advantage of this period in binding the Middle East and Northeast Africa to Vietnam by working for the control of the Red Sea route to the Indian Ocean. When the Red Sea comes under our supervision, India and Indonesia cannot remain outside of the Sino-Soviet sphere of influence."

To everyone's surprise General Sokolov informed them that soon after the end of the Korean War in 1953 the Council of Foreign Relations and the Ford Foundation in New York City had set up a study group to plan the fracture of the Sino-Soviet alliance and to foster a split between Moscow and Peking. Under the chairmanship of John McCloy, a two-year study was made by Dean Rusk, Walt W. Rostow, John D. Rockefeller III, McGeorge Bundy, Averell Harriman and completed it in 1955.

The high points of the Soviet evaluation of this study revealed: "The Imperialistic American ruling class believes that the Soviet Union wants to dominate and exploit all of Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The chance of Soviet hegemony in these world sectors has improved due to the Sino-Soviet alliance. . . . Economically, China is vulnerable because of Russia's inability to give the much needed economic assistance. The insufficiency of Soviet aid will force a serious dissatisfaction and eventually may lead to an open break. Red China must seek a balance if it wants to become a military power in Asia. . . . The best way to promote and foster the Moscow-Peking Split is to increase the free world's political and economic isolation of Communist China; to seek and agitate the historically known territorial and border disputes; to foster intra-party rivalry and to create diplomatic tension via the road to coexistence between America and Russia against Red China."

The study further observed, "There is no substitute for an American policy of agility and flexibility to cause the split of the Sino-Soviet alliance while the Imperialist America pours its economic and military assistance to the non-Communist countries in Eurasia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa."

General Sokolov predicted, "Our increasing military and political posture will soon turn the table against the Anglo-American camp. Eventually, we hope, without resorting to a nuclear war, we may force America into isolation within the confines of its own hemisphere."

Remarks of Congressman Alton Lennon at Christening of U.S. Coast Guard Cutter "Durable"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, April 29, marked another red letter day for the U.S. Coast Guard yard in Baltimore, the christening of the Coast Guard cutter *Durable*. This is the ninth of the new class of ships designed by the Coast Guard for search and rescue duty to be christened and launched. Powered by two 2,500-horsepower diesel engines, this 210-foot, twin-screw ship is capable of a sustained sea speed of 18 knots. Of special interest is the fact that this class of ship does not have the traditional smoke stack. Instead, exhaust gases are discharged from the stern. This allows a much larger helicopter landing deck for servicing such craft while on long range or extended search missions.

The keel was laid on July 1, 1966, and commissioning is scheduled for early January 1968. The *Durable* will be assigned to the Eighth Coast Guard District and will replace the *Legare* at Freeport. Her home port will be Galveston, Tex.

The welcoming remarks were made by Capt. A. B. Engel, the commanding officer of the yard. The Commandant of the Coast Guard, Adm. Willard J. Smith, was over for the occasion and introduced the sponsor and presented the gift.

You will be interested to know that Mrs. Alton A. Lennon, the wife of our very able colleague, was the sponsor of the cutter, assisted by Mrs. John E. Campion, the matron of honor.

It was my privilege to attend the ceremony and to say a few words in behalf of the speaker, the husband of the sponsor, Congressman LENNON, a very valuable member of our Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Oceanography. As a staunch advocate of our Coast Guard, his address will be of interest to all Members of the Congress, and, therefore, I am inserting it for their perusal:

REMARKS OF ALTON LENNON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, CHRISTENING-LAUNCHING OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER "DURABLE," CURTIS BAY, MD., APRIL 29, 1967

Admiral Smith—other distinguished officers and men of the Coast Guard—distinguished guests—ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Lennon—"Kay" to many of you—and I will always remember with deepest gratitude and pride our part in this christening-launching ceremony. I must admit I have shared the thrill and excitement that has been hers as this hour approached.

Upon my assignment—in January, 1957—to the Committee on Merchant and Fisheries—my first request was that I be appointed a member of the Coast Guard Subcommittee.

Since that time—it has been my great pleasure and privilege to work with and to assist in every way I could those who have the responsibility for the continuing development of the Coast Guard. I have sought determinedly that our Coast Guard have the proper means and equipment for its vital role of protection and defense.

The launching of the *Durable* is—therefore—a great thrill to me—because I know the significant need for this ship—and others like her—to perform the important mission of the Coast Guard.

The *Durable* is the third in a series of five medium endurance class cutters scheduled for construction here at the Coast Guard yard. She will be commissioned in January next year and is to have a crew of 60 men.

This 210-foot cutter has the latest electronic navigation and communication equipment—and will afford her crew modern and comfortable living quarters—complete with airconditioning—wall to wall carpeting—and oil paintings! As we observe—there is a helicopter flight deck located aft—which will aid immeasurably in search and rescue operations. The *Durable* is then—a combination of the newest innovations in liveability and serviceability.

The *Durable* is designed primarily for search and rescue work—and secondarily for law enforcement. Her area of operations will also include—policing coastal marine traffic—oceanographic and marine research—patrolling and guarding our shores against infiltration or challenges to our fishing and national interests.

The Coast Guard has many missions in peacetime and in wartime. The valiant men of the Coast Guard—whose motto is *Semper Paratus*—are *always ready* to risk their lives to save others and to protect our country in peacetime and wartime emergencies.

Our Coast Guard is doing an invaluable job in Vietnam. Their versatile vessels are suited for patrol duty in the area waters—and for blockading the Viet Cong supply boats and barges.

As we launch the *Durable* today—we are acutely aware that she may have a future combat role for the service of our Nation and the cause of freedom—yes—even the Vietnam conflict.

This possibility leads our thoughts to the hope that the name of this vessel is symbolic—that we seek a *Durable*—firm—lasting—permanent—and enduring peace.

Our Nation desires and works toward an end to present hostilities and an honorable—*Durable* settlement. Our President has repeatedly stated America's intention to work ceaselessly to bring peace to Vietnam.

As the SEATO Council recently affirmed—aggression increases the danger to free societies everywhere.

We are determined to uphold our firm commitment to the peoples of Southeast Asia—to halt the advance of aggressive world communism—and to defend the principles of freedom and democracy.

We must continue to demonstrate to the world that we are proud of the freedom we have obtained—and that we are determined that those to whom we are committed will have the same privilege and the right to shape their destiny.

Those in our country who preach discord and demagoguery do a grave disservice to the policy objectives of their Government. The draft card burners get the headlines—and not enough is said about those who sacrifice—and those responsible—solid citizens who endorse and support their country's policies. Our brave men of the Coast Guard—and other services on the Vietnam front—believe it is worth the price to defend this Nation—and our allies in the cause of principle—commitment—and freedom.

Firm containment is our objective—it increases the chance that the Communist world will generate co-operation in peace. Our action in the Vietnam area is defeating expansionist ambition—for the aggressive forces have received the message that the United States does not ignore her commitments.

Our presence in Vietnam is justified—we are there—but let there be no doubt that the American people—as a majority—persevere toward honorable negotiations. Our efforts are dedicated to a *Durable* victory—and to international justice and peace.

It is a high honor to participate in this significant occasion—and I would offer a prayer of godspeed for all who have had a part in the planning and construction of this vessel—for the outstanding leadership of our Coast Guard service—and for the future crews who will man the *Durable*.

A Tribute to Personnel of the Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, this week my mail contained a report of a project that is being carried out in the "other war" in Vietnam that I believe should be brought to the attention of my colleagues. The matter was brought to my attention by a concerned constituent, Mr. F. W. Greenhut, whose son, Jeffery, had served in South Vietnam and was privileged to meet and work with the Orphanage Committee of the Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam; and the Hoi Duc Anh Orphanage located in Saigon. The gallant men of this committee which was initiated in November of 1965.

Hope, light, and promise has been brought into the eyes of the innocent victims of this tragic conflict. Children who were rescued from the jaws of poverty, disease, hunger, and anguish have been reached by this combined committee of servicemen who in their off-duty hours have directed their efforts to obtain contributions of the basic necessities such as food, clothing, medical attention, and elementary school education needs.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include a copy of remarks from the January 1967 report by the committee and also a copy of a letter from Capt. Charles Wilson, U.S. Army, to Mrs. Greenhut, as well as portions of a January report of the committee's activities.

I am sure all will agree that the spirit carried out here by our men goes above and beyond the call and expresses the true nature of an American's deep concern for his fellow man.

The letter and report follow:

SAIGON,
February 8, 1967.

Mr. FREDERICK W. GREENHUT,
Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.

DEAR MR. GREENHUT: Many thanks to you on behalf of the Orphanage Committee and the children of Hoi Duc Anh for your recent gifts of medicine and your earlier gift packages. You may be sure that your donations are being put to good use by Dr. Paul Riekhof, the Army doctor who takes care of our kids in his off-duty time. I'm happy to be able to report that since Dr. Reikhof began his clinic at Hoi Duc Anh in November 1966, health standards have improved 100% and infant mortality has been eliminated. Another indication of the Doctor's success has been the declining cost of outside medical care for the children. In November, the home spent about $VN 20,000 ($170.00) on hospitalization of children, in December $VN 10,000, but in January, no children were hospitalized.

Progress is being made in other areas as well. We are in the process of ordering two Maytag washers for the orphanage, and an English agency, the Oxford Committee to Alleviate Famine (OXFAM) has offered to cooperate in the installation of toilet and shower facilities. And, since morale is also an important factor in taking care of our kids, we also staged a "Tet" party (Buddhist New Year) last week (which, incidentally, was covered by Huntley-Brinkley) and managed to send 50 orphans to the German National Circus, which recently appeared here. So, though the progress has not always been dramatic, it has at least been constant—and prospects for the future are bright.

I am enclosing here a couple of photographs of our children and their home which I hope you will find interesting. Again, thank you very much for your continuing interest and support.

Sincerely,
CAPT. CHARLES W. WATSON,
Secretary Treasurer, Orphanage Committee.

SAIGON,
January 1967.

Greetings:

In behalf of the youngsters at the Hoi Duc Anh Orphanage located in Saigon and the Orphanage Committee of the Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam, I thank you for your interest and support of our civic action program. It is through your support that we are able to aid these unfortunate children.

The enclosed folio of photography was taken in November 1966 to introduce to you the children and facilities at Hoi Duc Anh. Our intent is to present an accurate and informative picture of conditions at the Orphanage and to express our gratitude for your concern. Of course, it is impossible to acknowledge each individual donation but we hope that you will recognize the need that is present and observe the good that is being done. Collectively, your contributions are drawing these youngsters from severe poverty, disease, hunger and anguish. Without question, your response has saved the lives of many of these children.

The program to aid the Orphanage was initiated in November 1965 by personnel of the Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam (CICV). A committee of volunteers was formed to direct the effort and obtain contributions from men at the Center. Our objective is to provide the children with the basic necessities to include food, clothing, medical attention and elementary school education. From November 1965 to November 1966 personnel at the Center have donated $6,000. We have received an additional $2,000 through donations from the States. Until recently, the money has been used exclusively to purchase the food for 350 hungry youngsters. Churches, corporations, school children and private individuals in the States have been more than generous in providing clothes for the children at the Orphanage. The youngsters now are decently, if not uniformly, dressed.

We have initiated a program to provide more adequtae medical attention. We have established an infirmary at the Orphanage and a U.S. military doctor attempts to care for the entire 350 children. Several medical foundations, to include the World Medical Relief Foundation of Detroit, Michigan, and the Direct Medical Relief Foundation of Santa Barbara, California, are providing us with medical supplies and equipment. In conjunction with increased medical attention, a U.S. civilian contracting firm (Fishback & Moore, New York) has offered to "update" the plumbing and electrical facilities. The project wil include removing all present plumbing and electrical systems and replacing them with new. From the photography you will see that conditions are most primitive and a severe detriment to the children's health.

In January 1967 we kicked off a campaign to establish a small library at the Orphanage to further the educational program. On 31 January, the Center will sponsor a party to celebrate "TET", the Vietnamese New Year, and to inaugurate the opening of the library. We have purchased over 300 basic readers and elementary texts. The children will be entertained by an Air Force Band, cartoon movies, gifts and ice cream. It should be a joyous affair and one that will certainly be meaningful to the children.

So, in a nutshell, that is our CICV Civic Action Program; you are and have been a part of it. The conflagration in Vietnam will not be won with guns alone. We must help these people and teach them to help themselves. The Combined Intelligence Center is directing aid to Hoi Duc Anh because we believe that with an educated and informed younger generation, Vietnam will surely become a responsible member of the community of Free World Nations.

Our program is only one of many. But it is worthwhile and extremely gratifying. We are supporting a wonderful crew of youngsters and are proud to claim them as our own.

We invite your questions, suggestions, criticisms and continued support. Please address correspondence to: The Orphanage Committee, Headquarters MACV (CICV), APO San Francisco 96307.

You may expect a prompt and considered reply.

Cordially,

The Orphanage Committee.

Regionalism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, a recent article on "Regionalism," by Mr. Bill Kennedy, a staff writer for the Albany Times-Union, distinguishes clearly the often misunderstood differences between regionalism and sectionalism. As the article, which appeared in the annual Capitaland edition of the newspaper, points out, the concept of sectionalism has been construed as negative—pitting one section of the country against another. This feeling or attitude, I believe, has unfortunately been related to the meaning of regionalism, thereby seriously impairing the beneficial contributions that can be made toward economic, social and political development of a region.

I recommend highly the reading of this article to my colleagues and all other readers of the Record.

The article follows:

Regionalism: A World of Fragments Moves Closer Together

(By Bill Kennedy)

Regionalism is as old as the first settlement of men. It is a coming together to cope with common problems in a communal way.

With something so simple to understand it is disappointing to discover that it really isn't that simple, at least not when the planners bring out the complexities.

Two of the most renowned experts on the subject, for example, can not even agree whether it is ultimately limiting or whether it offers the most extraordinary kind of promise.

But whether anyone can agree on its ultimate meaning or not, there is little doubt that it is an important fact of modern life. It may be, as one theorist puts it, merely "a state of mind," or it may be as actual as the Tennessee Valley Authority, or the European Common Market, or the idea behind the central location of the Macy-Sears complex of stores in Colonie—an awareness that this is a multiplex community we live in.

In writing of regionalism, Irving Howards of the University of Massachusetts points to the concept of "sectionalism"—a negative development in American history which pitted one section of the country against another—the split between the North and South being the ultimate evil of such division of interests.

AMAZING RESILIENCE

The historian Donald Davidson wrote that "Sectionalism in the United States is the tendency of groups of states, bound in physical contiguity and joined by social and economic ties, to think more or less in common and upon occasion, to act in common." Violence, suspicion, competition and the pitting of section against section stood out as distinctive features of sectionalism in the early history of the nation, but Howards points out that the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 "illustrate the nation's amazing resilience and the ability of its people ultimately to work out sectional differences and achieve progress."

Sectionalism declined as a major factor in American life, to be eventually replaced by regionalism. But again, the ambiguities of such an abstract concept is a bugaboo for people who like to keep things simple. The specialists can barely agree on what the difference is between a "region" and a "section," though there is a kind of agreement that the section embraces the region rather than the reverse.

But while there is this similarity, there is also a great difference between the concepts. While sectionalism is negative regionalism is associated, says the historian Vernon Carstensen, with national unity and the idea that the region is the component part of the whole—that it contributes to its total integration.

Consider some of these definitions of the concept:

W. Brook Graves, in his work "American Intergovernmental Relations" writes: Regionalism is a "means of territorial decentralization of power within a state." He then differentiates between "compulsory" regionalism, such as the Federally-imposed TVA, and the "voluntary" regionalism such as interstate compacts, for example the Interstate Commission On The Delaware River Basin.

A DUAL NATURE

Thus regionalism has a dual kind of nature—sometimes imposed from above, sometimes a merger of equals, or of the equally concerned. Whatever it is, it is not contained nor does it arise merely from within specific political boundaries. And so to better understand the concept consider Felix Frankfurter's definition:

". . . regionalism is not just another name for the political device of decentralization. It is not a delegation of authority from above. Regionalism is a recognition of the intractable diversities among men, diversities partly shaped by nature no less derived from the different reactions of men to nature."

Some of us may have gotten lost again in Justice Frankfurter's abstractions. Indeed, he has defined something so broad that his definition seems merely to be a recognition of something so obvious that there is no need to define it—that men are different, and live differently from place to place.

VARIETIES OF REGIONALISM

But, this is the sort of definition that is needed to encompass the varieties of regionalism, for example, that grows out of common language, religion or ethnic society, or out of a particular kind of geography, or out of a common trade area, or a common kind of pursuit such as farming, or a particular problem.

In the latter category there might be grouped towns, villages and cities battling water pollution, whose common interest might best be served by a collective rather than an individual approach to solutions, such as a massive sewage treatment plant.

And not to be underestimated is the potential for regionalism to be enhanced on the basis of political boundaries. "Once a political boundary is drawn," wrote John Gaus, "human interests—political ambitions, areas of common services, the tax rates—adhere to it." People see themselves within the basis of given boundaries and attach social, cultural and geographic factors to these boundaries.

Howards reported a case in which this idea was demonstrated—with a federal decision to designate New England as an "economic development region" under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. "In the face of strong pressures to include portions of upper New York State and to exclude the wealthy areas of lower Connecticut," Howard wrote, "it was decided to hold to the traditional political lines of the six states."

EXTERNAL—AND IN THE MIND

Thus does regionalism break neatly into two major types—the regionalism of external factors, and the regionalism that is in the mind of the people—that such and such is a region merely because people think it is.

For whatever reason regions have arisen in the past and continue to arise, the approach to them is ever broadening. The man setting out to solve the problem on one square of a checkerboard finds that he must also relate to the other squares.

The consequence is a world of fragments moving ever closer together.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 28, it was my pleasure to address a group of people in Fort Worth, Tex., and I chose as my subject, our commitment in Vietnam. Under leave to extend my remarks, I should like to include the speech which I gave.

VIETNAM

So many people have spoken and written about Viet Nam by this time, that there really isn't anything new that anyone can say about it. Surely, every thing that can be said, has been said.

But, on the other hand, so much has been said—and so much of what has been said has been so wrong—that perhaps it would be helpful to us all if we got back for a while to first principles and re-examined our basic thinking on the subject.

I want to start out by making one point perfectly clear: I support—on principle—the position of the Johnson Administration, on Viet Nam.

I have some reservations about the way the war is being conducted, which I shall go into a little later. I feel we should step *up* our military effort in Viet Nam, not decrease it. I believe we should do everything within our power to bring this dismal and degrading war to a quick and successful conclusion.

I say this advisedly, and from experience. I hate war with all my heart. I have been a soldier—I have seen it close up—and anyone who has had that experience must hate everything about war.

I wish with all my being that there were an easy, cheap and honorable way to get out of Viet Nam. There simply is no such thing. The only way we can get our soldiers out of Viet Nam is to *win* our way out—fight our way out—bomb our way out.

And—despite all the agonized protests of the peaceniks and the bearded pickets—I never came across a single soldier in Viet Nam who did not wholeheartedly agree with this point of view.

I talked with a lot of our fighting men—from General Westmoreland to the cooks in the field messes—the whole spectrum of our military commitment. They all hated the war. That's natural and normal. But even though they hated what they were doing—*every single one of them agreed that what they were doing was right and unavoidable.* Everyone to whom I spoke had faith in the righteousness of our cause, and in the absolute necessity of victory.

And—at the risk of sounding intolerant—I want to say that I am far more inclined to accept their testimony than to accept the testimony of a bunch of bearded pickets in front of the White House.

My view on Viet Nam is this.

We are there because we have a moral commitment there. That's point one. The United States of America is one of the few nations left in the world capable of feeling the force of having a moral commitment toward those weaker than ourselves. And I am proud of that. I wouldn't want it to be any other way.

If we were to abandon Viet Nam tomorrow we would find ourselves in moral bankruptcy throughout the entire world. Our influence for the good would be destroyed entirely. No other nation could ever feel again that they could depend upon our word or our honor.

But, even more compelling is the global reason for our being there.

The battle against Communist tyranny in Southeast Asia—and all Asia—and all the world—is being fought today in Viet Nam. We are not looking for temporary results, we are looking for permanent results. We are engaged in a battle to stop Chinese Communism just as cold as we have stopped Russian Communism in the Western world.

If you think back to all the areas of the world where Russian Communism was a living threat to our own security and resistance 20 years ago, and think objectively about what has happened since that time, you have to admit that—with all its manifold and manifest faults—the system has worked.

We think of ourselves as competitors with Soviet Russia now, but the old gun-on-the-hip hostility has abated and, more and more, Communist Russia is not only adopting some Western democratic capitalistic ideas, like the profit system, but it is making overtures to find ways of becoming our allies against the menace of Red China.

We have faced the Russians down in many areas—in Greece, in most parts of Africa, in Latin America—and in strategic parts of the Far East as well. It is a continuing fight, but we are winning. We are even winning in India—and I cannot think of a more unlikely place to win.

This has taken a full twenty years, and it will take many years more before we can claim victory, but I feel it is worth it.

This is by no means a full endorsement of our foreign aid program. It is an acknowledgement that—despite its waste and its frequent foolishness—it has achieved peace in many areas of our troubled world.

I am convinced that we are now using the same techniques against Red China that we have used against Red Russia. Viet Nam is not an isolated battle ground. It happens to be the place where we have drawn a line in the sand and have said we will not retreat one step further. It happens to be the place where we have decided to fight for the freedom of the entire East. It may take us another 20 years to achieve the political impotence of Red China—but if we can achieve this without creating a major world holocaust, I think the goal is well worth the effort.

One thing is for sure: If the United States were to be so short-sighted as to abandon the fight we would unwillingly and helplessly witness the spread of Communist despotism in ever widening circles throughout all Asia to a point where the freedom and the security of the entire world were threatened. If we were to abandon our crusade in Viet Nam we would see the entire balance of power tilt irrevocably against us.

If we win our struggle—and I am sure we shall win—South Viet Nam will become a successful bastion of democracy in the Asiatic orbit, just as South Korea has become—and we don't have a more successful product of our international policy of idealistic self-interest than South Korea. Or—I might say, than the prospect of what Laos or Thailand might become with a little more time.

Surely we have learned by this time—in such bitter classrooms as Munich and Yalta—that peace cannot be bought cheaply, and whenever we attempt to buy peace foolishly at a basement bargain price, we end up by paying a price we cannot afford to pay.

The issue in Viet Nam is further muddled, in my opinion, by some people—many of them with the best intentions in the world—who talk about "peace" and "negtiations" as if they meant the same thing, and without any reference to our real objectives in Viet Nam.

If our *only* aim was peace—peace at any price—peace in our time—peace according to the Munich formula—we could have had that long ago, *on Hanoi's terms*—without sending a single soldier overseas.

But, to argue for peace without reference to our ultimate goals is to show a complete lack of concern for the safety and future of the people of South Viet Nam, who would certainly, without our protection, fall prey to the Communists and, after them, all Southwest Asia would fall in the same way.

We hear a lot about negotiation and compromise these days—but those who do the talking never specify with *whom* we should be negotiating, or what *kind* of compromise we should be willing to make.

Now, really, can there *be* a compromise? Our *minimum* goal is to prevent the Communists from controlling Saigon. The enemy's *minimum* goal is to achieve the control of Saigon.

This doesn't leave very much room for negotiation.

If we have learned anything from our contacts with the Communist world, it is that it is disastrous to attempt to negotiate with them from a position of weakness, or even, from a position of equality.

Of *course,* Hanoi wants us to talk about peace—under its own terms. The Communists would *love* to have us stop the bombings while we talked and talked and *talked* with them about the advantages of peace. Of course, while we talked with them of peace, they would be infiltrating troops into South Viet Nam and—in the middle of the peace talks—they would confront us with a position of strength that they couldn't achieve in any other way.

Some of you may think I'm exaggerating. Let me say this: We have captured documents—instructions to Viet Cong and North Viet Namese commanders—telling them to disregard any talk of negotiations but to take advantage of any lull in the fighting by advancing when opposition ceased.

The Communists have always, in the past, tried to use peace negotiations as a *tactic of war*—and there is absolutely no reason to believe they have any intention of doing otherwise in this case.

We must not give them that opportunity.

In Korea we conducted peace talks with the Communists at Pommunjon for two years and during all that time there was no truce, no suggestion of a cease fire. Some of the bloodiest fighting of the war took place while we spoke of peace. As a result, South Korea was saved and it is today just about the most solid and most reliable ally we have in the entire East. If we had soft-headedly agreed to a cease-fire at that time, I am convinced that there would be no South Korean Republic today.

The most frustrating point about Viet Nam is that this is a war we could win any time we wanted to, if we were only willing to take the steps necessary for victory. I am not a bloodthirsty man, or a vengeful man, or even a reckless man—but I cannot agree with a policy of fighting a limited war when that policy is extending the hostilities and costing the lives of our young men in uniform.

I am not talking about atomic bombing. We can win without that.

I *am* talking about giving our military commanders the authority to go out and demolish every worthwhile target in North

Viet Nam—air bases, hydroelectric power plants, the works.

With ordinary, conventional weapons we could close up the port of Haiphong as tight as a drum and stop the flow of war materiel by doing so.

If we were to do this—and I sincerely hope we do—the Communists would come running to the peace conference and we would be calling the shots at the negotiating table. That is the only way we can effect a meaningful peace.

As of now, the government of North Viet Nam and of the Viet Cong are convinced that the United States has neither the patience or the fortitude to carry the war to a successful conclusion. They are confident that the American will to resist will collapse—and they overestimate the influence and the validity of the loud-mouthed minority which opposes and derides our efforts and our intentions in Viet Nam.

These oppositionists are, in fact, prolonging the war. The Communists read all the publicity they create and are actually convinced that we are poised on the brink of an enormous political division on the war which will make our continued effort impossible.

And I might say that we have also captured documents on dead Viet Cong and North Viet Namese soldiers assuring them that the United States is on the verge of revolution because of the war in Viet Nam—and urging them to hold on and fight on because it is just a matter of time before the political structure of the United States collapses under the pressure of the peace-at-any-price faction within our borders.

We may not take the bearded pickets seriously, but the enemy does.

As a result of all this, Ho Chi Minh has shown absolutely no sincerity in his mouthings about peace talks. He has not budged an inch from his insistence that we must withdraw our troops before such talks can begin. His program for negotiations is to achieve a position of impregnable strength—and *then* to discuss a cessation of hostilities. In short, he will talk of peace only when we have abandoned every goal for the attainment of which we have spent billions of dollars and thousands of lives. If we yielded to such a proposal we would be absolutely *through* as a world power. Every non-committed nation in the world would immediately look eastward for protection and support—since we would have proved ourselves morally undependable and militarily incapable of subduing a third rate power in a minor war.

The Communists—and particularly the Communists of the Orient—understand only power. They understand only strength. It is incomprehensible to them that a great power like the United States should refrain from exerting its entire strength in a war because of our national talent for compassion. Compassion is something they do not understand; they equate it with weakness.

Personally, I feel that we have misdirected our compassion. In my opinion, it would be *more* compassionate if we were to strike at the north swiftly, effectively, totally and bring the war to an end, rather than prolonging the agony.

We are sick of war. We have had enough of it and we are a peaceful people. The rest of the world is sick of war. Every day we continue to fight in Viet Nam gives our enemies, even in friendly nations, the opportunity to attack us and to misinterpret our intentions. The faster we put an end to the whole depressing—but necessary—business the better, not only for us, but for both the North and the South Viet Namese, and for the rest of the free world.

The one thing we must not do, in my opinion, is to continue to fight the Communists in Viet Nam on a man to man basis.

The one thing the Communists have in abundance is manpower. Their leaders have no respect for the individual. They use men like shells. Every soldier is simply an expendable weapon.

To us, every soldier is a precious human commodity who must be protected and preserved as much as possible even under the grimmest circumstances of war.

The Communists think this attitude is sentimental nonsense. They are perfectly willing to swap us two, three, five or ten dead soldiers for one dead American soldier. They will keep doing this until they wear us down.

Every day the radio and television commentators read off a kind of grisly box score of Americans killed versus Communist killed. On the average day the score is in our favor, by about three to one. This makes everyone feel encouraged—but it is really nonsense. We are not going to make any significant headway in Viet Nam until we exploit to the full our technological advantages—our air power—our naval striking power and destroy the enemy's capability of making war.

Then and only then can we sit down with the Communist leaders and discuss peace on our terms—which must be a peace without any compromise on principle.

It's a nasty war—even nastier than most—but it is a necessary war, and it is a war that must be won. The future of freedom in the East and eventually the entire world can be won or lost right where we are fighting today.

Negotiation is not synonymous with peace. The Communists use negotiation as a military tactic. If we agreed to stop our bombing of North Viet Nam, they would interpret this as weakness and would achieve a military build-up which would make our efforts at negotiation futile. If we step up our bombing and make it impossible for North Viet Nam to continue the war, we can then sit down and put our feet under the same table with the Communists, serene in the knowledge that we were bargaining from a position of strength, not weakness.

And most important, our role in Viet Nam is not sinful, it is heroic. We are fighting for the freedom of humankind. We are making enormous sacrifices for an unselfish principle. Our position is worthy, not of scorn, but of pride. And it's about time that more Americans treated this ordeal with the respect it deserves.

Thank you and God bless you.

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Appendix

State Concern for the Arts in Iowa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the House recently approved the appropriation for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities for fiscal year 1968.

The beginning efforts in Iowa, under the provisions of the new foundation, are being led by the Iowa State Arts Council.

A review of the activities of the Iowa State Arts Council appeared in the Des Moines Register, March 19, 1967:

STATE CONCERN FOR THE ARTS IN IOWA

(By Charles F. Ransom)

Most governments actively promote and subsidize the fine arts and the performing arts—painting, sculpture, theater, opera, dance, concerts, etc.—and think they get a bargain. The United States has been more reluctant about this than most, though town bands, sculpture in parks, and public museums go far back in American history.

In the sciences and foreign languages, relatively small amounts of federal seed money have had brilliant successes in promoting research and improving teaching. This sparked a drive for similar federal nurture of the humanities and the arts. In 1965, to match on a tiny scale the established National Science Foundation, Congress set up new foundations and councils in these two neglected fields of arts and humanities.

STUDY GRANTS

The new National Foundation for the Arts decided early to try to bring state and private initiatives and money into fostering the arts. One of its first acts was to make one nonmatching grant of $25,000 for one year to each state and territory, starting July 1, 1966, for a study of the cultural situation in each state and how to improve it through the stimulus of a permanent state arts council. There were to be possible matching grants of $50,000 a year after that.

Gov. Harold Hughes appointed a 15-member Iowa State Arts Council early in 1966 to apply for the federal grant. The council held its first meeting last April and picked for chamrian James S. Schramm of Burlington, merchant, former Republican state chairman, and art collector. Its executive secretary is David R. Leonetti, graduate of Des Moines East High School and the University of Chicago. Leonetti began work for the Iowa State Arts Council Sept. 15.

DIFFERENCES WIDE IN IOWA

The council has not yet completed analyzing its survey of Iowa's resources and needs in creative art and public appreciation of it, but preliminary findings show how uneven the situation is. Cultural riches prevail in the larger cities and some of the university and college towns. But much of the rest of the state suffers nearly complete isolation from live professional drama, dance, classical music, exhibitions of original art, etc.

The situation would be bleak were it not for records, TV and radio broadcasts, movies, books, magazines and newspapers—and modern transportation which makes it possible for nearly everyone to drive to a cultural center.

An Iowa Poll sampling survey and the council's own soundings of key people in each county and larger town found a hunger for live culture among Iowans outside the more favored centers.

OTHER STATES

The council has developed ideas for helping local communities satisfy these yearnings with small expenditures of state and federal money. These ideas are based upon procedures tested in practice in states which have had arts councils longer than Iowa.

They include promoting conferences to discuss local problems, exchange thoughts and develop public awareness; holding how-to-do-it workshops at which experts would give practical advice to people interested in starting something; arranging and to a degree subsidizing appearances of professional dramatic and concert artists in communities which want them enough to take responsibilities and sell tickets; assisting interested communities to form arts councils.

States on three sides of Iowa have gone considerably farther than Iowa has to date. New York State has had an active arts council since 1960. Their examples are instructive.

SEED MONEY PRINCIPLE

New York State has the advantage of New York City, business and cultural capital of the country. It also has the Rockefellers. So it is scarcely comparable to Iowa except as a distant star to sight on.

With over $1.5 million to spend this year, the New York State Council on the Arts still sticks to the seed-money concept and does not set up state theater companies and state orchestras in the European style.

It spends only about 13 per cent of its funds promoting tours of 96 different professional performing groups this year: musical, dramatic, operatic, dance. The $187,000 the state council is putting into these tours this year is much less than it was spending for similar tours five and six years ago. The amount provided by local sponsors' ticket sales and donations is much greater, reaching $502,000 this year.

The New York council does not scorn mass media. It is spending $40,000 this year to provide technical assistance and matching funds to help schools, colleges and film societies to book and show high-quality movies, generally followed by discussions led by teachers or critics. The films include *David and Lisa, Bicycle Thief, Singin' in the Rain,* and the Russian *Ballad of a Soldier*.

The Illinois Arts Council last year had a total income just under $150,000, only $38,600 of it from the state government. Like Iowa, it has $25,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts for a state study, and about $50,000 from corporations, private foundations and individuals. Nearly all the rest came as "payments toward programs" for performances by the Chicago Symphony, for a professional dance troupe, and for a traveling art exhibit (which went to a Muscatine, Ia., art gallery.)

LOCAL SUPPORT, $200,000

The Illinois Arts Council has been going for four years, two years as a governor's committee and two years under legislation. Its activities have generated local support of at least $200,000 and participation by several hundred thousand people—mostly people who would not have had a chance to take part without the council's seed money.

The Missouri State Council on the Arts has a $200,000 budget and it, too, encourages "do-it-yourself" initiative in communities around the state. It tries to make the cultural riches of St. Louis and Kansas City more accessible to people around the state who are interested enough to put in some time and money themselves, and to children.

The Minnesota State Arts Council date back to 1965. Its original legislative appropriation was only $10,000. It soon got a federal grant of $37,000 and private money amounting to $25,000. It promises to receive "with enthusiasm" any request for help compatible with its objectives, from any group or individual. It asks in a leaflet for "new ideas, new uses, new projects, new conceptions," in addition to the concerts, exhibitions, dramas, conferences, lectures, demonstrations and "artists in residence" it is promoting now.

CAN'T PAY OWN WAY

A recent 3-year Twentieth Century Fund study by William J. Baumol and William G. Bowen came to the conclusion that the performing arts in America (with the partial exception of the commercial theater) are not and cannot become self-supporting. Deficits must continue to be met by donations and subsidies, the study said, and the need is likely to get larger with time.

Poetry, sculpture, painting and drawing (except for commercial art) are even more precarious economically.

Yet all signs point to a real hunger for these cultural riches in the United States today. The arts council approach is one of the best ways of helping the hungry to find satisfaction.

This is a key moment for Iowa. The federal grant runs out soon. The Iowa State Arts Council is asking the state Legislature for statutory status and a state appropriation for the coming 2 years.

LURE FOR INDUSTRY

Iowa taxpayers, chambers of commerce, mayors and governors have found in recent years (somewhat to their surprise) that one of the essentials for attracting new industry to a community is a rich cultural life. So the site-hunting industrialists and successful site-snarers tell them, and they should know.

Not everybody goes for culture—but more do than many suppose, and those who do have cultural interests include a number of key people in any desirable industry, and nearly all children who have not yet been homogenized. Arts councils are investments in attractiveness—mundane, cash-conscious attraction of industry as well as foundations for a rich, attractive life.

History of Holtville, Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Quentin Burke, the editor of the Holtville Tribune, has written a very interest-

ing article on the history of Holtville, Calif., a city in the 38th Congressional District. I would like to include excerpts from this interesting historical sketch in the Record:

[From the Holtville Tribune, Mar. 16, 1967]

Meet the Missouri Banker; Searching for a Goal in Life

How did a farm boy turned banker, from Missouri get to develop Imperial Valley?

It was ill-health that first made W. F. Holt leave the small town in the blue-grass of nothern Missouri where he was born and raised.

But at 21 he was bankrupt in the business in which his father had set him up, he was then "on his own" as he was obliged to start again from the bottom.

He had talked some local farmers into setting him up in business as a bank, pointing out to them the convenience of having a bank closer than the one, ninety miles away.

At the end of three years, the bank was a flourishing success and returning 12% to its delighted stockholders.

Holt and his wife were toying happily with the idea of buying a farm and living the delightful life of a gentleman farmer.

Then the cough started. A hacking, unending cough that doctors warned him would turn into tuberculosis if he didn't seek a change of climate.

He sold out, packed up and headed west.

The family got off the train and found a likely spot—Pueblo, Colorado. As there was no bank there, he decided to start one.

He was about to sign the deed for a lot and commence building when he changed his mind: "This isn't the place for me."

He packed his family back on the train and headed further west.

A man living in Pueblo had told him of the opportunities afforded in the mining boom towns of Arizona.

It was one these towns—Holt's memoirs did not say which—that Holt and his family came.

"The only place available had two rooms. Each room was 12 feet square," Holt wrote.

"It was made of mud bricks and cost about $5 a month."

"We set up house for $30," Holt recalled.

His frugal way of living was soon passed around the cattle and mining community of 700 or 800, and the man thus gained respect as a potential banker.

Holt's Arizona bank was designed with outlaws in mind. It had but one door and no windows. The counter was six inches thick, so that a bullet could not penetrate it.

But one night, as he closed, he was accosted by a hold-up man. Shots were fired.

Holt had been spared his life, but from then on he knew that despite the success of the bank, and a second he founded a little later he could not bring up his two daughters in such an environment.

Thus once more he sold out and got on the train West.

He arrived in California in 1900.

The desert had taken hold of him in Arizona; "its bareness, desolation and dangers have a strange fascination for me."

A few weeks by wagon through Imperial Valley convinced him that this was where his life work lay: "To do as much as I can to help make homes here for the thousands of people that this rich soil, hot climate and unlimited water can provide."

As often as he could find the time to do so, he made a practice of going round the camps in the desert to seek out the settlers.

"I would give them a word of encouragement, but it was not easy to do. The conditions under which they were living would bring a lump to my throat."

"Even if they never pay any interest on the investment, I am determined to bring in some of the comforts of civilization for these people," Holt wrote. He was already planning improved transport, electricity, ice and cold storage plants.

Holt went to Imperial Valley when the only settlement was a few tents at Imperial where land seekers checked in with water company officials who sold them stock in the not-yet-existent canal system. They also suggested areas where they could file on land.

Inside of 12 months, Holt helped build the Valley's first hotel, became the first postmaster, started a phone company and headed the first school board, built a school, and the first railway.

They Laughed When He Bought the Land That Couldn't Get Water

When the Development Company sold the land around Holtville to Holt they chuckled up their collective sleeve and figured they'd found a sucker.

But Holt proved them wrong. He liked the land in Southeast section of the Valley because he had a feeling it was the most fertile; also he figured to use the fall from a canal into the old bed of the Alamo River near that land to generate electricity.

It was the development company's surveyors, not Holt, who had erred. Holt did his own surveying and proved the entire 17,000 acre area could be irrigated by gravity.

With that proven, he set about a selling program that would put the land in the hands of men who could farm it, but couldn't afford to buy in the usual manner.

"Any man of good reputation, able to do hard work, and the owner of a good team and a few necessary farm tools can buy land up to 160 acres at prices from $15 to $20 per acre," Holt announced in primitive handbills.

(Within fifteen years the land was worth $100 per acre).

There was no down payment. There was no interest for the first year. Thereafter, only interest was payable on the mortgage, at 6%. After five years, repayment of principal was to commence, and a fifth of this was to be repaid each year.

Holt wanted no speculators. Each tract was sold only to men who were prepared to farm it for themselves.

"They told me how foolish I was," Holt wrote, "but I never had to foreclose and I never had to take back a single piece."

"It was a great satisfaction to me. I was able to help a good many men who, for lack of capital, could not get started on their own," he continued.

"It was also good business. I made $60,000."

This money he plowed back into land, purchasing the 1280 tract which was to become the site of Holtville.

The Day the Desert Nearly Caught Up With Our Hero

"Come to Los Angeles immediately" the telegram read.

Holt knew the business deal that was in the making and that his presence was needed.

The year was 1901, the date was August 14.

The thermometer at the primitive camp where Holt was tenting near Imperial registered 122° in the shade.

In order to be in LA the next day, Holt knew he had to get to the railroad at Niland by the time of the night train—9 p.m.

Horseback would have been the usual mode of transport, but there wasn't a horse to be had.

All were out on hire to settlers looking for land.

He looked over at the bicycle in the corner of his tent. He had used it in the winter to commute between the railroad and the camp, a distance of 30 miles—but he had never tried it in the summer.

"I believe I could do it," he mused, "taking things easily and allowing six or seven hours."

The trip nearly left Holt a bleached pile of bones in the desert.

No man travels alone across the desert in August with impunity.

He filled a half gallon canteen of water, strapped it and a small bag to his bicycle, and set out from the camp at one o'clock—figuring that eight hours would be ample time to get to the railroad.

The nightmare trip gave him a wholesome respect for the desert which he never forgot.

All might have been well, had he not decided to take a short cut about six miles out from the camp.

Here the road turned off from the direct route to make a detour of several miles around the heads of gullies that could not be crossed by stages or freight wagons.

At this point, a trail left the road, and this short cut was used by men on horseback who could negotiate the gullies better than wagons.

Holt figured he could take the trail and push his bike over the gullies.

Hoisting the bike in and out of the gullies proved more arduous than the figured, and the water in his canteen rapidly diminished. The heat was so intense that his lips cried out for moisture as his frail body became more and more dehydrated.

In desperation he climbed a rise to search the horizon for some sign of dust from a wagon or team that he might intercept and beg some water.

Nothing in sight.

He mounted his cycle and continued.

"After that I don't recall what happened," he related later.

He came to consciousness to find a teamster dampening his face and cheeks and dripping a few drops of water between his lips.

Holt begged for a decent swig, but his rescuer wisely increased the dosage only minutely till Holt became sufficiently revived to get on to the wagon.

It was a wiser man who dismounted in Los Angeles and went to his home to recuperate.

The incident cured him of all desire to ride a bicycle—he never rode one again, though he had been a keen rider.

When he met the wagon driver again later he asked him how come he took the short cut that particular scorching August day.

The man said he was on the way from a canal construction camp to the railway for supplies and figured, that with an empty wagon and four horses, he might be able to make the gullies.

The Valley in August Is No Place To Go Bicycle Riding . . .

Luckily for Holt, he did.

A religious man, Holt felt it was destiny that sent the man on a shortcut he'd never taken before.

"Why did he come along at that particular time?" he wrote. "Only a few hours later and he would have been to late. A few hours earlier he would have been ahead of me."

Except for Holt, he was the only man to have passed over that road that day.

Again, Holt wrote in his memoirs that the man never usually did make the trip on a Sunday. Why this Sunday?

He concluded that his time had not yet come.

"I must have been saved for some purpose. To fill some niche in the development of the desert."

The experience fired his energies, his talents, his desires to bring fruit to the desert.

Faith and a Shoestring Builds Imperial Valley's First Railroad

Holt soon realized that a railroad into the Imperial Valley was an absolute necessity if the area was to progress economically.

Already the California Development Company had sent representatives to the Southern Pacific, but they declined even to send anyone down into the Valley to investigate.

They were hauling plenty of freight and passengers to Old Beach Junction (now Niland) for movement by wagon and team to Imperial.

"They thought the men trying to develop the Valley were impractical dreamers or bunco artists," Holt lamented.

"We've failed to get anyone to build it, so I'll build it myself." He started talking to railroad engineers, and came up with a probable figure of a half a million dollars for the thirty miles of railway from Old Beach to Imperial.

Armed with this figure, he incorporated a railroad company and hired an engineer.

The engineer hired a survey crew, and the grade stakes for a road bed were quickly set in the winter of 1902.

Holt then let the contract for grading the railroad bed—no great chore, since the route was fairly level and there was no rockwork.

The fact of the matter was that he had no money to finish the railway past the grading—but he was trusting to the Almighty that once the grade was finished some other interested company would buy him out and finish the job.

The grading was but half finished when a private car of SP line ground to a halt on a siding at Oil Beach. Five men got out, hired a team and buggy, and drove south. They spent two days looking over the Valley, and returned as mysteriously as they had come, without identifying themselves to anyone.

A few days later, Holt got a telegram from the president of the SP inviting him to San Francisco for a conference.

"So you want to get into the railroad business?" Holt was asked. He replied negatively, explaining that he had to build the line to ensure the progress of the Valley.

He agreed to sell out, the figure being what it had already cost him, plus a tidy profit. The clincher on the deal was that the SP would finish the line and have trains running in four months.

By spring of '03 they'd made good their promise, and the friendship made by Holt was cemented as the line quickly became a good revenue earner.

In fact, it was the close friendship between Holt and the SP that was later to influence the railroad company to pit its entire resources into closing the breach in the Colorado River several years later; and to put a private car and a lifetime pass at Holt's disposal.

As for Holt, he took his profit from the rail deal and put it into a railway to his burgeoning Holtville. First train to the city ran October 4, 1904.

Though the line was eventually taken over by the SP also, it retains his original name "Holton Interurban."

On its stationery and phonebook entry remains the last vestige of "Holton" the original name he gave to Holtville.

FIGHT FOR COUNTY SEAT

Building the townsite of Holtville rankled the California Development Company so much they tried to buy him out.

"We intend to handle all the townsites in Imperial Valley," he was told curtly.

But Holt was not to be bought out. He went ahead building brick buildings in Holtville and renting them to businessmen, thus starting a feud which lasted for years.

In 1904 Holt had joined his Holton Inter-Urban to the SP line at the point now known as El Centro, and there the next year he purchased a large tract of land for another townsite.

"I plan to build a town here which will become the center and metropolis of the Valley, therefore the name El Centro," he wrote.

Friends told him he could not possibly succeed—other towns in the Valley had been started with the same end in view. The fledgling papers in Imperial, Brawley and Calexico made fun of Holt and his nonexistent town in cartoons.

They laughed louder when he started construction of an opera house to seat 750 people, at a time the population of the 'city' was 90.

Holt of course laughed last. He opened the opera house free to churches, Sunday school conventions, political conventions and the like. Gradually people began to come to El Centro for these gatherings, and the habit helped the city grow.

What Holt needed now was time for El Centro to grow so that it would become the natural county seat—if and when Imperial Valley became a county.

But other plans were afoot.

The Imperial promoters were too smart to play a waiting game. They started the wheels rolling to form a new county, knowing that every year it was delayed would increase the voting strength of El Centro.

Holt was forced into the county seat fight before he was prepared for it: there were 42 registered voters in El Centro, 500 in Imperial, and just under a thousand in the rest of the Valley.

Mudslinging and vitriol was the order of the day as Imperial fought to become the county seat. Brawley, too entered the race.

Holt left his politicking to the week before the election, when he addressed voters in five different localities round the Valley.

He didn't bother with Imperial—he figured everybody there would vote Imperial anyway. (All but two did.)

His speech was well-prepared, rebutting as it did, every point made by his opponents, and using no bitterness or rancor.

He was cheered wherever he spoke, and it pleased him immensely that no-one left his meetings despite the length of his speech.

When the votes were counted El Centro had a 210 majority.

Holt had won another battle.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARIES WOULDN'T PAY UP—HOLT CUT OFF POWER

If you don't pay your power bill, they cut your power off.

It's the same today as it was in '07 when Holt generated all the power for the Imperial Valley from his power station on the Alamo at the north edge of Holtivlle.

He had an agreement with the Mexicans to deliver power to Mexicali. It was said to them at a wholesale rate, and the Mexicans put in their own distribution system from Calexico.

Five feet on this side of the border was a meter which was read each month—and where a switch was located to shut it off if the bill wasn't paid.

Holt had occasion to throw the switch following the Mexican Revolution. Bills just weren't being paid, and the revolutionist military commander said he'd shoot anyone who approached the master power switch.

Holt got a detachment of soldiers, marched off to the box and switched off the current, anyway.

No shots were fired, and eventually the bill was paid.

"The Mexican business has been satisfactory ever since," Holt wrote, "nevertheless after that trouble, I have been very careful not to cross the Mexican line."

By 1905 Holt was generating power at the Almo site at Holtville.

"At Holtville, it is possible to develop about 400 horsepower by dropping the water from a large canal down a bluff into an old dry river bed," he wrote on first viewing the scene.

"After having created the power, we can use the water further downstream for irrigation."

Holt spent $250,000 putting in the power plant and an ice and cold storage plant.

He was of course, backed by some wealthy men, in these undertakings. He assured them that the two investments would take care of all the Valley's needs for a long time to come, and possibly for 25 years by perhaps doubling the investment and thus the production capacity.

How wrong he was.

When he sold the plants during the first World War, there was over $2,000,000 invested in the power and cold storage facilities he operated.

Demand and useage rapidly increased, and the plants were being continually expanded.

HOLT'S BRAND OF JUSTICE NEEDED NO LAW STATUTES

It was under duress that Holt took the job of being the first Justice of the Peace in the Imperial Valley.

His first reaction was to reject the commission presented him complete with big red seal.

He thought it over and told himself; "I've never run away from a necessary job—and I'll not run away from this one."

The county seat then was San Diego—a 400 mile journey by stage to the railroad, then by train to Los Angeles and another train south.

First thing he did was to find out something about the law.

He sent off to the Board of Supervisors in San Diego, who had appointed him, and by return mail received a ten volume set of California Statutes.

Not having time to figure out in them how or where to find anything, he put them on the shelf and proceeded to administer justice the way he thought best.

The way Holt handled his first court case was typical of the way he later handled bootleggers, or other disagreeable characters who drifted into the Valley.

There were few actual crimes.

Shortly after getting his warrant, Holt called down to Calexico. There a man had tried to arrest another on the grounds of having stolen something from him.

He hadn't heard much of the discussion when he realized it was a "spite" action between two men who'd had an argument.

"When he'd listened to both sides he said: "There is absolutely no evidence or witnesses for this accusation.

"It seems to me as if it's a personal quarrel. Why don't you two forget it and go back to work?"

The accused man stepped up and offered his hand to his accuser. The accuser would have none of it.

Holt made an attempt to get the man to forget the past, but he was adamant.

"Well," said Holt, "If that's the way it's going to be, I don't believe the people of this Valley want a man like you around. Why don't you take the next stage out of here? I believe you'll be happier some place else."

He declined to leave at first, but two days later he'd gone.

He had learned quickly that nobody wanted anything to do with a man who couldn't live alongside his neighbors.

He hadn't been able to rent a cot to sleep on, buy a meal or get a job.

A roughly and ready kind of justice perhaps, but a justice tempered with humanity, and the needs of the small community.

Holt, however, proved he could take the law into his own hands if the need arose.

Such an occasion arose one day when he received word that a man who had fenced several hundred acres of land was standing over it with a shotgun, while crews were trying to finish a canal across his land.

He was standing out for an exorbitant price for his land, knowing full well that the water from the new canal was desperately needed for it was a diversion around washed out headgate that couldn't easily be repaired.

The engineer on the job chickened out and was preparing to take the train to Los Angeles and start condemnation proceedings, when Holt got word what was happening.

He drove straight to the spot, looked the recalcitrant farmer right in the eye. The man insisted on his asking price.

Holt indicated a clump of cottonwood trees.

"See those trees standing on the other bank of the gully?" he barked. "Well, we are going to build this canal across your land today. If you shoot anyone, you will be hanging from that tree within ten minutes of the time the shot is fired."

Then he stepped up and cut the wires and led the crews through the fence. The disarmed farmer fumed and fussed.

But Holt's brand of justice saved the day. The man was later paid for the right of way across his land on the same basis as other landowners.

Such was justice in the early days of the Valley.

Indians Acclaim Poverty Agency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, it is always gratifying to learn of the successes of our poverty program. As the representative of several thousand Indians and several Indian tribes, I was pleased to learn that an Indian tribal representative recently told a Senate subcommittee that the antipoverty program "brought a sense of dignity, responsibility, enthusiasm, and desire" to his people.

The New York Times on April 25 published an article concerning the benefits the Indians of this country are gaining from the poverty program. Without objection I should like to insert the text of this article at this point in the Appendix:

INDIANS ACCLAIM POVERTY AGENCY—SPOKESMEN TELL SENATE UNIT PROGRAMS SPUR PROGRESS

(By Joseph A. Loftus)

ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., April 24.—An Indian tribal representative told a Senate subcommittee today that the antipoverty program had "brought a sense of dignity, responsibility, enthusiasm and desire to people who were almost completely without hope in the depths of poverty."

The spokesman, Vine Deloria Jr. of the Standing Rock Sioux, and two other tribal representatives said the program had alerted the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other old-line agencies to Indian needs.

The trend began in the early nineteen-sixties, said Mr. Deloria, who is executive director of the National Congress of American Indians. He did not identify the earlier programs but said that the "war on poverty greatly accelerated this trend."

"When Indian tribes became eligible as sponsoring agencies themselves under the Indian desk in the Office of Economic Opportunity," he said, "other agencies who had felt they had 'cornered the market' on Indian programs suddenly found themselves in competition with the Indian community action program.

WAITING FOR CRUMBS

"For the first time in many years these agencies had to become competitive to survive. No longer would an Indian be required to wait, hat in hand, outside an office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Public Health Service waiting for a few crumbs to fall his way. Instead he could form his own programs and get funding through the O.E.O. and begin to make real plans for progress for his people."

Other agencies he criticized were the employment service, which is a collection of state agencies responsible in part to the Labor Department, and the Small Business Administration.

When, he added, "it looks as though they can get additional funds and build additional empires on the state and regional level, suddenly Indians are very important to them. In this past year as the difficult programs, developed under or original with O.E.O., have been spun off to other agencies, we have had a proliferation of agencies all trying to 'get into the Indian business.' So we are about to be saddled with a series of regional, state, and local bureaucracies for every program that we have eligibility for."

A loan program for poor entrepreneurs has been taken away from the Office of Economic Opportunity, and some training programs have been delegated to the Labor Department.

"The genius of early development of programs under the economic opportunity act," said Mr. Deloria, "was that Indian people were not required to go to a state office, then a regional office, then a district office, then finally a national office simply to get to the Labor Department."

NEW AGENCY WELCOMED

Al Spang, a member of the Northern Cheyenne tribe of Montana who is working for his doctorate, said:

"The Indian people, who have lived with, functioned under, and fought with old-line established agencies for years, welcome the opportunity to work with an agency that is not burdened with manuals, regulations, and red tape. We know that these established agencies are project-oriented rather than people-oriented, a realization that ought to startle all Congressional Representatives into reality and fight for the continued existence of O.E.O."

Senator Joseph S. Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, a champion of family planning programs financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, encountered the Indian insistence on self-determiation when he questioned the wisdom of the reproduction rate of reservations.

"At the moment," said Ronnie Lupe, an Apache tribal chairman from White River, Ariz., "I would discourage such a program" as family planning.

"Why?" asked Senator Clark.

"I would like the Indians to outnumber the foreigners." the witness replied. The audience laughed.

Senator Clark, chairman of the Subcommittee, on Manpower Employment and Poverty, conducted the hearing in the spacious lobby of the Civic Auditorium with an audience of about 500 Indian representatives came from South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico. Most of the Indians wore conventional clothing, though there was a sprinkling of tribal dress.

Senator Clark had lunch with seven enrollees at a Women's Job Corps center, who gave him a generally favorable report of the center's curriculum and conduct.

Duststorm in Iowa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of our colleagues a news item of serious concern in my home State of Iowa. On April 18, the Des Moines Register screamed with a black headline 2 inches high: "Dust Darkens Iowa Skies—Winds Steal Rich Topsoil—Loss Estimated at 25 Million Tons."

The Des Moines Register's farm editor, Don Muhm, reported:

> Iowa skies were brown Monday—brown with an estimated 25 million tons of rich Iowa topsoil.
>
> Blown by gale-force northwesterly winds that sometimes gusted over 70 miles an hour, the dust cloud extended as high as 6,000 feet into the air and carried about one-eighth inch of topsoil from 10 million acres of north central and northwest Iowa farmland.
>
> The blowing soil swept across highways and pattered against windshields like small hail. At times, the moving soil on the highway was so thick it was difficult to see the pavement under it.

Mr. Speaker, this news story of soil damage from wind erosion in Iowa is a dramatic reminder that soil and water conservation is a vital, continuing need to the future welfare of our Nation. Under unanimous consent I insert this news account in the RECORD as a reminder of our continuing need for our national effort to protect and develop our soil and water resources.

WIND STEALS RICH TOP SOIL FROM FARMS—LOSS ESTIMATED AT 25 MILLION TONS

(By Don Muhm)

Iowa skies were brown Monday—brown with an estimated 25 million tons of rich Iowa topsoil.

Blown by gale-force northwesterly winds that sometimes gusted over 70 miles an hour, the dust cloud extended as high as 6,000 feet into the air and carried about one-eighth inch of topsoil from 10 million acres of north central and northwest Iowa farmland, said soil conservationist Frank H. Mendell.

Mendell, with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, estimated that if all the soil in the air were laid down in a six-inch plow depth, it would be enough to make 22 farms of 1,000 acres each.

Winds around the state averaged between 30 and 45 miles an hour Monday, and during the mid-day peak period top gusts in the 60s and 70s were recorded. Spencer recorded a gust of 75 miles an hour; Ottumwa 67 and Des Moines 63.

Winds are termed "hurricane" force if they are steady between 73 and 82 miles an hour.

BLOWS D.M. TRASH

It was a messy wind in Des Moines, redistributing most of the "clean-up, fix-up" trash which householders had left out for city collectors.

Fences along the Freeway soon were piled high with waste paper, old cartons, dead weeds, torn house shingles and anything else that would blow.

Farm fences served the same purpose in the country, catching dead corn stalks and leaves left over from last year's harvest. Soil from the fields piled up in drifts behind these fences like snow behind a snow fence.

The blowing soil swept across highways and pattered against windshields like small hail. At times, the moving soil on the highway was so thick it was difficult to see the pavement under it.

The swirling clouds also limited visibility, adding to the driving hazard.

Mendell, who has had a long career with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service dating back to the Dust Bowl Days of 1934 when he first became an employe of the service's predecessor, the Soil Erosion Service, pointed out that the federal conservation agency was created after dust from Oklahoma and the

Great Plains settled on the nation's Capitol in Washington, D.C.

RECALLS DUST OF 1930'S

"There were times in the 1930's when the sky was darkened by dust clouds," said Mendell Monday. "It looked just about that bad today at times."

William H. Greiner, director of the State Soil Conservation Committee, said a combination of factors set the stage for the soil loss in Iowa Monday.

"The dry fall and winter in Iowa, along with the considerable amounts of fall plowing, made fields more susceptible to erosion caused by the high winds," said Greiner.

"It was one of the worst days I have ever seen."

Greiner said the "open" fall, coupled with the "early" spring, enabled farmers to plow more land in preparation for this year's crops. He noted that Iowans plan to increase corn plantings by 12 per cent this spring, and to boost soybean plantings by 10 per cent.

"More land was ripe for erosion," said Greiner.

WINDS OF MAY, 1964

Dr. Frank H. Schaller, Iowa State University agronomist, compared Monday to the early May period in 1964 when high winds on three days caused much concern about wind erosion.

Studies show, Dr. Schaller reported, the frequency of such high intensity winds:

Iowans on an average can expect winds of up to 55 miles per hour once every 2 years; winds of 80 to 85 miles per hour once every 50 years; and winds ranging from 85 to 90 miles per hour once every century.

These wind velocities are measured at 30 feet elevation. The figures were compiled by the U.S. Weather Bureau, Dr. Schaller said. He added:

"These are average figures. In the first eight days of May, 1964, we had winds of the type to expect once every two years on three different days."

FROM OTHER STATES

The Iowa State agronomist noted that the soil can move hundreds of miles.

"In Iowa we probably were getting soil from other states, while our soil was blowing elsewhere," Dr. Schaller said.

The three men agreed on the solution to stopping such wind-inspired soil losses: Rough soil surface, different tillage methods, mulching with vegetative materials and incorporation of more organic matter into the soil.

"Farmers often use a disk to roughen up fields to reduce erosion caused by hard winds," said Dr. Schaller.

Greiner suggested the possible use of strip-cropping or trees to thwart the wind damage to fields, as well as mulching.

ORGANIC MATTER

Mendell said that "better tillage would help, with more organic matter in the soil." The rougher the land, he added, the less the erosion.

Besides stinging eyes and making walking difficult, the wind caused minor damage in areas throughout the state, causing downed utility lines, broken windows and flying tree limbs.

In Marshalltown, 250 loaves of bread left in metal carts near a grocery store on the south side were blown as far as a block away. The roof of the Diamond Paint Products Co. was reported damaged, and two large plate glass windows were broken downtown.

A tree limb fell on a car in Davenport shortly before 10 a.m. Monday, but neither of the two women in the car was injured. About $800 damage was done to the car.

Waves 4 to 5 feet high churned the Mississippi River into a froth, but no damage was reported to dikes holding back floodwaters.

In Des Moines, the State Executive Council closed the Iowa Commerce Building because of the high winds.

The building, constructed around the turn of the century, has been condemned by the state fire marshal. The action took place after windows were blown out by 50 m.p.h. winds.

The council felt the building was too hazardous to occupy and closed it until the wind subsides and the amount of damage is determined.

Needless to say, flying was pretty rough, too, but large airliners were able to maintain schedules despite the wind, the Des Moines Municipal Airport reported.

Few small planes ventured forth, however, mainly because they had trouble staying upright while taxing down the runway.

At the home of Mrs. Betty Hill, 1233 Seventy-third st., the wind ripped off a metal awning over the front door and sent it soaring over the house high into a willow tree in the back yard.

The Iowa Power and Light Co. reported no serious problems with the wind, but many individual homes were without power when services lines blew down or were damaged by whipping tree branches.

TELEPHONE LINES

The company said it had the maximum number of crews on duty to handle the home repairs.

Damage to telephone lines also were scattered, Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. officials said. About the worst was in the Johnston area, where 13 poles were blown down, one by one.

Temperatures in Iowa Monday were about 30 degrees less than Sunday, with highs ranging from 65 at Council Bluffs to a cool 38 at Mason City. The high here was 58 at midnight, but only struggled to 56 in the afternoon.

Precipitation recorded from thunderstorms that passed through eastern Iowa Sunday night included .12 at Cedar Rapids, .20 at Dubuque and .02 at Ottumwa.

Frost and freezing temperatures were expected in the state Monday night, with brisk winds continuing, though not quite so strong. Mostly sunny skies are expected today, with highs in the 60s.

Big Brother Disapproves of Individual Responsibility

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in our time of unparalleled national prosperity, our people are being educated to the righteousness of Federal control of every facet of our lives—including the home and family. The dole receivers, like so many parasites, are being taught to accept more and more loss of human dignity by "Big Brother" government, just as if it were a way of life.

This dangerous trend destroys thrift, honor, self-reliance, and pride, and will destroy our people. What has become of individual responsibility and individual initiative that they are now to be stomped on as wrong? America's strength is not groups and clusters of people—not robots or slaves to a central government—it is the individual, his home, his family, and his church.

Mr. Nicholas R. Murray, the fearless and esteemed editor of a weekly newspaper in Louisiana's Sixth District, for which I speak and work, had an interesting "homespun" commentary on the subject of the moral fiber of responsible Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I insert his article from the April 26, 1967, Home Almanác in the Record:

OLD MAN GRIGGS

(By Nicholas Russell Murray)

A federal judge said in New Orleans last week that the Plaquemines Parish School Board "apparently would let school children go hungry rather than accept federal surplus food."

This was the comment of Judge Herbert W. Christenbery at a hearing sought by the Justice Department to strengthen the school desegregation order in Plaquemines parish, where it was brought out that when the price of school lunches was raised from 10 to 25 cents this year, half of the pupils stopped eating at the schools.

Of course, you could turn the judge's remark around and say, "The Justice Department would let the children go hungry and ignorant rather than let them go to the kind of schools their parents want them in," and it would be just as true. But both statements are beside the point. The real question is, Whose responsibility is it to feed the kids—the Government or their parents?

When I went to school, there wasn't any federal surplus food, neither were there any school lunch rooms. We had a choice: we brought our lunch, we went home or got something elsewhere, or we postponed eating till school was out in the afternoon. I never knew of anyone starving. The kids in Plaquemines have the same three alternatives, plus a fourth. They can pay the two bits and eat at school. I don't know of any place you could get an adequate meal any cheaper. Including the ones the kids eat at home.

Plaquemines Parish is not a disaster area. On the contrary, it is one of the richest parishes in the state. I refuse to believe that the parents of half the children in the Parish public schools are unable to feed their families. I don't believe that there are any who can't, except for those who are physically incapable of working, and I feel sure the Welfare sees to it that those are taken care of. Yet the principal of the Negro school at Phoenix says as many as 150 children a day "do without."

"What do you mean, do without?" Judge Christenberry asked him. And the principal replied, "They don't eat."

Why don't they eat? Have their parents become like the sea gulls who lived on the scraps thrown over the side of ships stationed at one of our naval bases during the war—and when the Navy moved out, the sea gulls starved, because they'd forgotten how to catch fish? It sounds that way. And if thirty years of Welfarism have brought free born Americans down to the level of sea gulls, then we are at a sorry pass indeed.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in his syndicated column, points out that in the beginning, we considered federal assistance only as an emergency measure to stave off starvation at a time when proud men were selling apples on the corner and onetime executives were hawking vacuum cleaners door to door.

"We were told," he says, "that as times got better these programs would taper off. But the reverse has been true. The better the times, the bigger the relief load. In the past seven years, while Washington has boasted of our unprecedented prosperity, direct federal public assistance rose from $2 billion to $3.3 billion dollars. What has happened, apparently, is that we are creating a growing army of citizens who cannot or will not support themselves. And in our well-meaning but ham-handed efforts to see that people who don't need relief don't get it, we have created conditions that increase irresponsibility and dependency."

Somehow, Mr. Jones concludes, we have to come up with a relief system that doesn't

cause rot. We must find, he maintains, some way of protecting all citizens against starvation and utter want while encouraging responsibility and initiative.

The latest suggestion is for a "negative income tax," by which the government would make payments to all whose income falls below a poverty line, just as everybody who makes above a certain amount has to kick in to the government. Which sounds fair in theory, but you can see the problems. If there's cheating on the present income tax, just think what there'd be on one like that!

Anyway, I'm afraid it would take more than a negative income tax to motivate people who have got too lazy to put a slice of baloney between two slices of bread for there's cheating on the present income tax, that call for real drastic treatment—something like Old Man Griggs in the old story.

The Squire was riding along the road and he met a funeral procession. "Who's dead?" he asked.

"Nobody," they told him. "It's just Old Man Griggs. He just got so worthless and no count, we decided we might as well bury him."

"That's horrible!" exclaimed the Squire. "Take him back home, and I'll give him two barrels of corn to help him get back on his feet."

Old Man Griggs rose up in the coffin and asked "Is the corn shelled, Squire?" No, the Squire replied, it wasn't shelled.

"Then," said Old Man Griggs, settling comfortably back in the casket, "let's get on with the funeral!'

SBA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the story of the growth of America's industrial might is the story of the growth of hundreds of thousands of small businesses into large and successful enterprises.

Small business has been ably described as the "seedbed of American industry." Virtually all firms started as small businesses, including the giants of today's industrial world.

It is essential that this seedbed for the growth and development of new industries be kept healthy. America is the industrial leader of the world. To maintain that position it must be aware of new products and new ideas that enterprising small firms have to offer.

SBA has the responsibility of assisting small firms. It not only provides financing when they are unable to obtain loans from other sources, but it also helps them sell their products or services to the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to call my colleague's attention to the help SBA's Los Angeles regional office provided to American Electric Inc.

This small firm was organized in 1961 by Norman Fuller as a subsidiary to the Atlas Manufacturing Co. with only three employees. Fuller assigned it the task of designing an electrical mechanism to remove the door from silos housing Minutemen missiles.

In 1963, American purchased the assets of the Alfred Hofmann Co., a producer of practice bombs, and a short while later purchased Metatronics Division of Texas Metals and Minerals Corp. With this new production capacity, American was now able to produce for the Government, tanks and fire bombs as well as practice bombs and its original electrical devices.

In 1964, American acquired a plant in Spring City, Tenn., and sought a contract to manufacture for the Air Force a new type of fire bomb. Although American's bid on the contract was low, the company was disqualified by the Air Force because its production facilities were not considered to be adequate.

American appealed to SBA for help and SBA's procurement specialists made an independent survey of the company's facilities. They found that the tools for the production line had been acquired and were ready to be operated at American's California plant.

SBA, therefore, determined that American had the requisite capacity to produce fire bombs along with its other product lines. A certificate of competency was issued and American was awarded the Air Force contract.

A certificate of competency is a device by which the Small Business Administration assists a small firm to win a Government contract when it is low bidder, but the Government purchasing officer rejects the bid because he questions the ability of the firm to produce the item satisfactorily.

In such instances, if the small firm takes its case to the SBA, SBA will survey the company's plant and if it determines that the company is capable of producing the item in accordance with its guidelines, it then issues a certificate of competency and the contract is awarded to the firm.

Two benefits result from the issuance of a certificate of competency. The low-bidding small firm wins the contract, and secondly, the Government saves money because otherwise the contract would automatically be awarded to a higher bidder.

Since winning the 1964 Air Force contract with the aid of SBA,, American made truly astounding growth. But growth causes problems and SBA assistance was still required.

Two additional certificates of competency were isused by SBA to help this firm obtain Government contracts on which it was low bidder. In two other cases it help the firm obtain defense contracts by persuading the contracting officers that the company could perform the contracts satisfactorily.

SBA's total assistance enabled American to win $7 million in Government contracts, all of which were essential to the company's continued growth.

The company decided to centralize its operations in 1966. It established its present headquarters in La Mirada, Calif., consolidating there its operations formerly carried out at five different locations. In addition to its main plant the company still operates two plants in Tennessee.

American Electric, Inc., is no longer a small company. It has grown from three employees in 1961 to 1,650 employees at the present time. In 1966, it obtained $68.6 million in Defense Department contracts. It ranks 66th among all companies in the United States producing defense-oriented products.

Vincent Fortuna, American's vice president in charge of sales, credits the Small Business Administration's help in the company's early days for much of its success.

Mr. Speaker, the Johnson administration deserves much credit for successes such as that experienced by American Electric. The President is a strong supporter of the Small Business Administration as part of his program of promoting "creative federalism."

By working together, business and Government gain great advantages. In his state of the Union message, President Johnson said:

> Federal energy is essential but it is not enough. Only a total working partnership among Federal, State, and local governments can succeed.

The President includes in this "working partnership" the Nation's businessmen. He has said that the Nation faces—

> a tremendous job of reorganization, of systematic management, calling upon all of our public and private resources at all levels of our national life.
>
> The closer we can work together—

President Johnson has stated—

> the sooner, the better, and the more economically we can get the job done.

When President Johnson appointed Bernard L. Boutin as head of the SBA a year ago, he urged that small business he made one of the greatest growth industries of the Nation.

The assistance the Small Business Administration has given to American Electric is an example of "creative federalism" at work.

By giving American Electric assistance at a critical time in its development, SBA started this firm on its way to becoming a large, successful enterprise accomplishing vital projects for the Defense Department.

Under Administrator Bernard L. Boutin, the Small Business Administration is adhering to its mission of keeping the "seedbed of the American economy" vigorously growing and seeing to it that small firms have a chance to grow and prosper.

Against the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Earl Warren, the front man for Gunnar Myrdal, demonstrates against the elected, responsible leadership of California while Cathy Douglas, wife of Justice William Douglas, marches with Carmichael, King, and other society dignitaries at New York against the elected leaders of the United States—and don't you know, they swear there was not an un-American present.

What an image this group of dissenters projects. They are against their people and the Government of their country. They are just "aginners."

I ask that the UPI release for April 29 and the Washington Post society column for April 17 be here inserted for all to review:

Entire University of California Faculty Protests Reagan Action

BERKELEY, CALIF. (UPI)—University of California professors protested en masse yesterday the tuition and budget proposals of Gov. Ronald Reagan and the January firing of President Clark Kerr.

Thousands of teachers donned caps and gowns to attend a "faculty power" rally in UC's picturesque, outdoor Greek theater on the edge of the campus. The extraordinary convocation was orderly.

The academic community was supported by Chief Justice Earl Warren, historian Richard Hofstadter and economist John Kenneth Galbraith, who all addressed the assemblage.

"Only twice in a hundred years has tuition been seriously suggested, but in both instances (1895 and 1899) understanding governors rejected the idea," said Warren, a former California governor and an "Old Blue" of the UC class of 1912.

All three speakers praised Kerr as a great educator and administrator.

Neither Kerr nor Reagan was at the convocation.

The UC regents, including the governor, fired Kerr in January. The action came just after the new governor proposed tuition for all nine campuses of the university. Kerr had said he was opposed to tuition.

Kerr's firing, the tuition proposal and Reagan's proposed UC budget cuts stirred the campus into turmoil. They led to student demonstrations as well as marches on the state capitol in Sacramento.

The academic rally was organized by criminology Prof. Bernard Diamond who said, "The threat of political intervention and fiscal irresponsibility of unwarranted budgetary restrictions strikes at the very heart of the university's greatness."

Marching to the Beat of Different Drums

(By Scottie Lanahan)

8 a.m., Saturday—Very hot in Washington. Decide to wear light spring dress, suitable for marching from Central Park to United Nations. Pick up Mrs. Drew Pearson, wearing cotton suit, and her step-grandson Drew Arnold, tall, handsome, red-headed student at GW.

9 a.m.—Arrive National Airport . . . Justice William Douglas is there, with arm around blond bride Cathy, dressed in khaki military-type jacket . . . also gorgeous brunet Linda Merrifield, whose husband is law clerk to Justice Douglas. Mrs. William Fulbright is supposed to have come; doctor said no. Only Congressional wife is Mrs. Henry Reuss (husband, D-Wis.) with daughter Jackie, senior at Sidwell Friends.

9:15 a.m.—Private plane belonging to Mrs. Cyrus Eaton, wife of magnate who befriended Khrushchev, lands from Cleveland, scoops up marching party. Seats arranged like living-room furniture . . . make mistake of riding backwards, very woozy-making. Anne Eaton, who looks like Greer Garson, gives out maching orders and picnic lunches.

10:30 a.m.—Land Newark, met by two sleek black rented limousines. Mrs. Eaton carried off plane in wheel chair—she is partially paralyzed by polio. Tells us on way into town she asked everybody she knew whether being pushed across New York would look ridiculous, and all said yes.

"So I decided to do it anyway," she says. She is on national committee for March, one of founders of Women's Strike for Peace.

11:30 a.m.—Arrive Central Park. Freezing cold, put on coats, mine comes to ankles, never mind, there are plenty of other peculiar-looking people around.

BLUE JEANS AND DAFFODILS

Look for Communists, Trotsky Revisionists, Black Muslims and so on . . . only see masses of Greenwich-Village-like young people wearing blue jeans and daffodils, apparently new rage imported from London. Indians from South Dakota, never been to New York before, look frightened by microphones thrust under their noses.

Dagmar Wilson, Washington founder of Women's Strike for Peace, frantic: police force has rearranged all plans at last minute. Committeewoman gets in physical combat with photographer closing in on Martin Luther King. Harry Belafonte offers arm to Cathy Douglas.

12:30 p.m.—Spill out of park onto 59th St., then down Madison Ave. Lines bedraggled, atmosphere quite gay, not at all like Civil Rights march on Washington, which had almost religious feeling.

Bystanders three-deep along sidewalks strangely quiet. One shouts, "You're all Communists," another, "You ought to have your brains washed." A few clap. Most just stare.

Absence of singing noticeable. Once in a while, young group starts up with "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids have you killed today?" Others eye them anxiously, questioning taste. At 52nd St., anti-anti-war group runs along sidewalk parallel to march with sign, "Doctor Spock Smokes Bananas," and shouts of "Ho Chi Minh, how many kids have you done in?" Trotsky Revisionists?

GUITARS AND HELICOPTERS

1:30 p.m.—Reach UN Plaza. Large crowd already waiting. TV cameras on tops of buildings shrouded in smog. Pete Seeger, Daddy of the social-message folk singers, gets crowd to chant with him, "One, Two, Three, Four, Stop, This, Lousy, War." Raised platform packed with guitars. Helicopters fly overhead, drowning out singers. Ordered out by McNamara?

3 p.m.—Speeches start. Announcement made Central Park is still filled—crowd roars with pleasure. Twenty lost children are found. Martin Luther King gets ovation. Like other Negro speakers, he emphasizes civil rights aspect of war, but gets most applause when he is most general, for example when quoting President Kennedy: "Mankind must eliminate war, or war will eliminate mankind."

Dr. Benjamin Spock, the baby and child care expert who is dedicating his life to the peace cause, and Dr. Linus Pauling, the Nobel-prize-winning atomic scientist, speak briefly. They look cold and out-of-place, bundled up in their good manners among the arrogant and bearded intimates of the civil rights leaders, who hug each other with joy when Stokely Carmichael calls the Secretary of State a "fool," and the President a "buffoon."

"A PSYCHEDELIC WAR"

"White people are sending black people to fight yellow people to keep them from becoming red," says Carmichael, the other civil rights idol of the occasion. "You might almost call it a psychedelic war." The crowd titters. A small, vociferous group yells "Black Power" over and over.

Carmichael is sensitive-looking, but obviously a victim of his own fame, like a movie star. Followers grab at him, whisper to him, acting as bodyguards or advance men. Defensive, as if he were a sort of god.

4:30 p.m.—Starts to rain. Our little band, already frozen, decides to take advantage of our advantages, like limousines. Limousines disappear. Find Carey limousines. On way back across town, cross last section of march, still filling streets.

On way to Newark, stuck in gigantic traffic jam . . . truck is turned over on side, lying in middle of highway. Discuss march. Hostess Anne Eaton, is pleased by size of turnout, not as worried as rest of us about confusion of two causes.

"We need as many people under the umbrella of the fight for peace as we can get," she says. "Maybe they're not all our best friends, and maybe we don't approve of everything they said, but as long as we have a common end, we're getting somewhere."

NOT JUST BUNCH OF BEATNIKS

6:30 p.m.—Back on plane for Washington, bar open, Mrs. Eaton's step-grand-daughter-in-law, Cris LeFevre, married to Dr. Robert LeFevre of Cleveland, wraps blankets around those still shivering.

Round-table discussion about why this sudden merger of the civil rights and anti-war movements. Surely not just whim of Martin Luther King. Agreement that in a subtle way, deep in the national consciousness, the fight for racial equality and national self-determination are related. Marchers were not "just a bunch of beatniks," we agree. Do not feel entirely comfortable, however, with the sudden shift, much as we're all for civil rights.

8:00 p.m.—Land in Washington. Boiling hot. Thank Mrs. Eaton. Get stuck in monumental traffic jam going over Key Bridge; accident. Luvie Pearson loses front-door key.

9 p.m.—Reach home, have supper, crawl in bed. Wonder what in the world good accomplished. Reassuring that at least Administration has tangible proof that American people have no heart in war, only faith in Administration. Figure that is good for Administration to be reminded of. Go to sleep feeling like Trotsky revisionist, coddled by Capitalism.

Iowa String Quartet Proves Proficiency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the Iowa String Quartet, from the University of Iowa, played the last in a series of three concerts at the Phillips Collection.

The Iowa String Quartet was well received in Washington. Its performance drew rave notices. Playing now on the Paganini Stradavarius instruments, the Iowa String Quartet prompted one critic to write:

> Truly, they should play here more often.

Articles from Washington papers follow:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, May 1, 1967]

Iowa String Quartet Proves Proficiency

(By Charles Crowder)

The Iowa String Quartet played the last of three concerts at the Phillips Collection yesterday afternoon and continued to prove it is one of the most interesting ensembles in the United States today.

There have been some shifts in players in the group over the past few years. Charles Treger, now an internationally known violinist, used to be with these men and until last fall, cellist Joel Krosnick, well on his way to an international reputation, took on the lower strings.

Charles Wendt is the new member in the cello department, joining Allen Ohmes and John Ferrell on violin and William Preucil on viola. Wendt brings an evident capacity to adjust to any new situation, for the Iowa Quartet sounds as if the players had been together for a number of years. It is a seasoned sound, rich, mellow and always focused on some musical purpose.

A sign of the Iowa Group's quality is its having been chosen by the Corcoran Gallery to use its Paganini Stradavarius instruments. They used the "new Strads" yesterday and, from the manner in which they did, the Corcoran series of next year will be a musical must.

It is a particularly happy matching of Strads, all of them having a distinctive quality of burnished gold; there is a penetrating sweetness which at the player's command is covered with an edge of lustrous intensity. The combination of the four together makes a grandiloquent sound.

It was strange that, by coincidence, the Iowa Group chose the same F Major Quartet (from Opus 18) by Beethoven to close its last Phillips concert as the Julliard did for its last one at the Library of Congress ten days ago.

Whereas the Julliard goes for a richly sensual approach, the Iowans lean heavily toward the refined side. They achieve just what they go after; a delicate blending, sensitive phrasing and an an aristocratic sense of style and finesse.

Samuel Barber's Quartet Opus 11, the Iowa men unfolded the richness of the Strads. The slow movement was to become the famed Adagio for Strings, the only piece by an American composer played at the funeral of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is beautiful music and the Iowa players did it justice.

Pianist Emerson Meyers joined the group for the Brahms Quintet Opus 34. The first two movements, not the best of Brahms by far, give little chance for real music making but the last two gave everyone the call to arms for some expert playing. Meyers knows all about ensemble playing and he went right along with this splendid quartet.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, May 1, 1967]

STRADS ENHANCE IOWA'S ELEGANCE

(By John Vinton, assistant music critic)

(Iowa String Quartet (Allen Ohmes, John Ferrell, violins; William Preucil, viola; Charles Wendt, cello). Assisting artist: Emerson Meyers, piano. At the Phillips Collection. Program: Quartet in F Major, Op. 18, No. 1, Beethoven; Quartet, Op. 11. Barber; Quintet in F minor, Op. 34, Brahms.)

Washington's second set of Stradivari instruments, the "Paganini" Strads belong to the Corcoran Gallery, made their first appearance here yesterday at a concert by the Iowa String Quartet. The concert took place in the Phillips Collection and was the third and last appearance of the quartet there this season.

In contrast to the Strads at the Library of Congress, these instruments are more mellow than brilliant, and in the hands of the Iowa they make a balmy, twilight sound. The Iowa has them on loan and will be playing them in many of its concerts, including three next season at the Corcoran.

The loan, unfortunately, could be a mixed blessing, for no facility at the Corcoran compares with the music room at the Phillips. Nor do many ensembles have the Iowa's relaxed approach to music, which is so much in harmony with the old-world elegance of the Phillips. Perhaps the two galleries could get together and have the quartet play duplicate concerts, one in each.

In yesterday's program, the Iowa played early works by Beethoven, Barber and Brahms. For the later's piano quintet, they had the assistance of Emerson Meyers, one of Washington's most distinguished pianists.

Seeming to float on air, they wove graceful designs matched in tone and nuance, matched even to the speed of trills and vibratos. But their playing was not just flawless; it was alive, breathing, soaring, weeping. It was the kind of music making that leaves a pleasant memory in the ear for hours. Truly, they should play here more often.

Editorial of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH Y. RESNICK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

EDITORIAL OF INTEREST

[An editorial broadcast on WGNY, Newburgh, N.Y., Apr. 25, 1967]

(By Campbell K. Thompson)

In the past, we have usually refrained from editorializing on national and international issues, if for no other reason than the fact that other media . . . radio, T.V., newspapers and magazines have adequately covered all sides of controversial issues at that level.

However, we now feel motivated . . . perhaps obligated . . . to comment on an issue that has developed implications quite close to the local level. We're speaking of the Viet Nam War, more especially the so-called anti-Viet Nam war demonstrations in New York City, recently, in which local area people participated.

Let us say at the outset, that we would not consider for a moment, abridging an individual's right to dissent . . . the instant that occurs, we will begin to lose those inalienable rights on which this country was founded and which we have frequently found necessary to defend. However, there is, in our opinion, a vast difference between the right to dissent, and the right to refuse to accede to the will of the majority. It may be an oversimplification, but as we see it, the principles of our society, while guaranteeing the right freely to disagree, also bind those in the society to accept the will of the majority, however distasteful this obligation may be. The only alternative . . . if a person refuses to obey laws written by a majority of our elected legislators, or to accept decisions made by executives, elected by a majority of voters . . . is simply to leave the society whose majority rule they cannot accept.

Admittedly, there is a fine line between the limit of disagreement and dissent, and the unwillingness to accept the decisions of which we speak.

But we think that find line was reached and breeched with the demonstration in New York City. It was part of a nationwide movement called the "Spring Mobilization for Peace in Viet Nam."

Yet it was *not* pro-peace . . . it was anti-United States, as evidenced by the burning of the American flag, and the chanting of "Hey, Hey, L.B.J., how many children did you kill today."

It was not pro-peace, it was pro-North Viet Nam, as evidenced by the free display of the North Viet Nam flag.

It was not anti-war, it was pro-Hanoi, as evidenced by one sign that read, "Ho Chi Minh Never Called Me " 'Nigger'."

This last fact brings up another matter. There have been many, including this station, who have either supported or have been sympathetic to the general objectives of the civil rights movement. We believe that the civil rights leaders who have allied themselves with the "anti-war in Viet Nam" movement have made a grave error, and have lost substantial support. *Church* leaders, however *they* may be concerned with the absence of moral justification for war, or the human and social factors involved, have *also* made a grave error in associating themselves with this anti-United States—pro-North Viet Nam movement.

It is a fact, that once one joins a group . . . *any* sort of group . . . he must accept and be bound by the actions, expressions, and philosophy of that group. There is no possibility of a participant's rationalizing, in this case, for instance, that (quote) "I am against war, but certainly not against the United States" (unquote) . . . not when our flag is destroyed and the North Viet Nam flag is displayed.

Let us examine the issue purely from a religious standpoint. Certainly Judeo-Christian theology is inconsistent with war and has a high regard for human life and spiritual values. But quite frankly, are not the active religious leaders in the movement advocating faith in our enemies, *rather* than faith in God?

We hope that those who are truly concerned with the justification of and need for the war in Viet Nam will critically examine their own thinking and take *special* care to examine the philosophy and motivation of those with whom they associate.

We think that it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that while the right to demonstrate and dissent cannot be denied, the larger and longer-enduring the demonstrations and dissension . . . the more anti-United States and pro-North Viet Nam their character . . . the more encouragement will be given to North Viet Nam leaders to *refuse* offers to sit down at a peace conference, and to continue the war.

Unlike newspapers, we are required by government regulation to afford an opportunity to be heard, to those holding opinions opposed to ours. If requested, we shall make that opportunity available to a representative of a bona fide group that diagrees with us.

Auto Insurance Outside of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week I received a letter from the American Mutual Insurance Alliance of Chicago, Ill., which included an article giving valuable information on automobile insurance outside of the United States that may be helpful to persons traveling by automobile in Canada. Because of the centennial this year in Montreal, about 6 million Americans can be expected to travel to Canada for this celebration.

Although we all plan to have a safe trip, accidents do happen, and the American Mutual Insurance Alliance is to be commended for providing this information. With permission, I include the article below:

INSURANCE TIPS FOR EXPO 67 VISITORS

If you are among the 6 million Americans expected to travel to Montreal for Expo 67, you'll do well to brush up your French phrases and begin a list of travel needs. And if you plan to drive, you should obtain a pale yellow card that will allow you, in case of an accident, to smoothly resume your north-of-the-border trip as a financially responsible driver.

Opening April 28, the six-month exhibition celebrates the centennial of Canada's national union in 1867. A peninsula and a pair of islands in the St. Lawrence River offshore from downtown Montreal, Quebec, hold cultural, educational and commercial exhibits of 70 nations.

No passport or visa is needed to enter Canada, and any valid U.S. driver's license will be honored throughout the country. One of the most useful items to take along could be the yellow Non-Resident Inter-Province Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card. Available from your auto liability insurer, it provides proof of your compliance with Canadian financial responsibility laws.

If you have an accident in Canada and don't have the card, you will at least suffer the inconvenience of being delayed until your insurance company can be contacted for proof that you are abiding by the minimum liability limits of the province you're in. However, if your liability limits are too low to meet provincial requirements, or if you have no valid liability coverage, you might have to post cash bond or lose the privilege of drving on.

As in the states of the U.S., provincial financial responsibility laws are designed to protect auto accident victims by requiring motorists involved in accidents to show evidence that they can pay for the damages. The yellow nonresident card is similar to the pink card carried by Canadian drivers and is accepted as evidence of financial responsibility by police authorities throughout Canada. It is legally required in all provinces and territories except Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

If you have auto liability coverage only up to the minimum limits in your state, your policy limits will have to be raised to fulfill Canadian requirements. Virtually all provinces now have a minimum "inclusive" limit of $35,000. This means there is a requirement of $35,000 of liability insurance available to settle bodily injury claims, property damage claims, or both. To obtain comparable levels under the system used for most U.S. policies, limits have to be raised to $35,000/$35,000/$35,000 (coverage of $35,000 for one person injured in an accident, $35,000 for two or more persons, and $35,000 for property damage). To be sure your limits are high enough and to obtain proof, you should contact your auto insurance company or agent. Indicate where you plan to go, ask that your limits be adjusted and request a nonresident card.

Here are a few other tips for your trip to Canada and Expo 67:

Take along some form of identifying papers, such as birth or voter's certificate, to speed border crossing.

If you plan to take a pet dog, be sure to have him vaccinated against rabies and to obtain a veterinarian's certificate showing this has been done within the 12 months preceding entry into Canada.

Convert your American money to Canadian currency at the first bank you find after entry to make shopping easier and to gain the advantage of the favorable rate of exchange.

Keep a list of your Canadian purchases, save sales slips, and pack purchases separately for rapid customs inspection when you re-enter the United States.

If possible, make your Expo 67 trip in May, early June, September or October to get better lodging reservations and to avoid the summer crush of fairgoers.

For reservations, write the Canadian government's computerized central lodging service for Expo 67: Logexpo, Mackay Pier, Montreal, Canada. Give dates you plan to be in Montreal, and indicate type of accommodations and prices desired.

Free travel counseling is offered by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in Ottawa, and at its branches in a number of U.S. cities.

Chairman Price of the Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK M. KARSTEN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I know that all of the Members of the House are glad our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Price], agreed to serve as chairman of the Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. His selection has not only met with the approval of the House but has been very favorably received by the press and the people of the country.

It has been my privilege to know Mel Price for over 30 years. He and I began our careers in Washington in the early thirties as congressional secretaries and we have long been close personal friends. Throughout his distinguished service in the House, he has always had the respect and esteem of all of his colleagues. His paramount qualities are integrity, fairness, and devotion to duty.

His experience as chairman of subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee as well as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, will serve him well in his new assignment. From his service as a Member and his early training as an employee, he has obtained a vast knowledge of Congress. His hobby is sports and this has embued him with a great sense of fairplay, Mel is eminently qualified for the difficult duties which have been assigned to him.

I would like to call to the attention of the House a television broadcast by Joseph McCaffrey on April 28, in reference to Mel's selection as chairman and I include Mr. McCaffrey's statement as part of my remarks:

A Joseph McCaffrey Commentary
Channel 7, April 28, 1967

Suddenly Mel Price is being discovered, off Capitol Hill. The Illinois Congressman, who has just been named to head the House Ethics Committee, is now, very suddenly, meeting reporters he never knew covered Washington. Stories are being written about him as if he had just arrived here.

Yet he has been here since the 1944 election, when as an Army private doing KP, he was elected over an incumbent Republican. Those who know the House of Representatives have known Price for years. More importantly they have long recognized his quiet influence within the Democratic majority. Price is and has been for some time one of the power men within the party and within the House of Representatives.

If a member is pushing a bill his chances of getting it through are much better if he has Mel Price with him. All of this illustrates something about the House of Representatives which isn't pointed out enough. There are, in that body of 435 members, dozens and dozens of members who are not known outside their own districts or their own States, but who carry great influence because of their hard work, their integrity, their fairness, and their generally all around ability as working Congressmen.

Melvin Price was an ideal selection to head the new committee in his own right. His nomination also has another benefit, however. It focuses attention on the fact that some of the best men in the House aren't flashing, headline grabbers, but men who day after day do their jobs and do them well.

A Strong Warning for Self-Reform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the Tucson Daily Citizen of April 28, 1967, included on its editorial page a thoughtful comment on the responsibility we all face as a result of the recent reelection of Adam Clayton Powell to fill the vacancy in the 18th New York District. As some of my colleagues and I pointed out in the Congressional Record of April 19:

> Powell clearly meets the Constitutional requirements of age, inhabitancy and citizenship. The framers of our government considered the denial of a seat in Congress against the express wishes of a constituency as a most grave and serious matter.

The Citizen has performed a service to its readers in pointing out the constitutional issue involved here. Beyond the question of seating Mr. Powell, however, is the larger question of establishing a meaningful code of ethics in the Congress. As the Citizen points out:

> These abuses show the necessity of Congressional self-reforms, an enforceable code of ethics which can rebuild public confidence in the nation's lawmakers.

Without objection I will insert this editorial at this point in the Appendix:

Strong Warning

The House of Representatives again faces the problem of seating the once-deposed representative from New York's 18th Congressional district, Adam Clayton Powell.

Last Jan. 10, Mr. Powell was denied his seat by the House membership. At the time, the decision was just. The House had just concluded hearings during which testimony proved to the satisfaction of House members that Mr. Powell was guilty of wholesale abuses of his high office.

But in a special election to fill his vacated seat this month, his district, well aware of Mr. Powell's proven misconduct, reelected him by a 7–1 margin.

This time, the House should abide by the obvious wishes of Mr. Powell's constituency. Mr. Powell may well be a complete washout. But his district wants him—powerless as he will be if seated.

Several congressmen, including Rep. Morris K. Udall, want the House to seat Mr. Powell under the condition that he repay any monies he might owe to the United States. It would appear that's about as far as the House can go in this round.

In any case the Powell disclosures as well as those involving Sen. Thomas Dodd (D-Conn.) should serve as a vital lesson to Congress.

These abuses show the necessity of Congressional self-reforms, an enforceable code of ethics which can rebuild public confidence in the nation's lawmakers.

Rep. Powell and Sen. Dodd should stand as warnings to those who would misuse funds and power derived from being elected to positions of public trust.

Massachusetts Help to Ireland During the Great Famine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of this rich Nation have continually, throughout their history, demonstrated sincere compassion for others around the world afflicted with disaster and crisis. Even within the last year we have witnessed an immediate and, I would emphasize, private response to aid citizens of Florence, Italy, and the little Welch mining community of Aberfam.

One of the most spectacular, and for its time, large-scale initiatives of this kind was launched in Boston 120 years ago when news of the Irish potato famine reached that city in January of 1847. What followed has been termed "one of the most extraordinary acts of charity and self-denial in American history," for within a matter of weeks, 800 tons of supplies arrived by ship at the city of Cork, to be supplemented many times during the critical months of the famine.

The captain of that first ship out of Boston—Robert Bennet Forbes—resided in Milton, Mass.; and his historic home at 215 Adams Street has been preserved by his descendants. This was the site, last week, of ceremonies which commemorated the 120th anniversary with an exhibition "Massachusetts Help to Ireland During the Great Famine." Although my duties here in Washington prevented me from attending the opening on April 27, I am proud to have been included as an honorary member of the commemorative committee which was headed by His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, archbishop of Boston.

I respectfully call your attention to this historic event as related in the program which follows, and in particular to the keynote message so eloquently expressed by his eminence in a foreword written for the exhibit's catalog:

MASSACHUSETTS HELP TO IRELAND DURING THE GREAT FAMINE—A COMMEMORATIVE EXHIBITION, APRIL 27 THROUGH OCTOBER 28, 1967

FOREWORD BY HIS EMINENCE, RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING, ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON

The past speaks to the present in a variety of ways but few are more eloquent than the great deeds of earlier generations. In the pages of this little book we are reminded of a story too long forgotten, the record of an outpouring of goodness that literally crossed the ocean to offer a helping hand to a distressed people. Today we think of our vast foreign aid programs as something contemporary America invented; more than a century ago, however, the town of Boston had its own "foreign aid" effort, when Captain Forbes sailed a vessel loaded with food and provisions to the famine-struck shores of Ireland. The inspiring story of a charity that rose above all differences is told in these pages and it deserves the respectful attention of all Americans.

In these ecumenical days, we will find a special interest in the manner in which all elements in the community joined hands and hearts in order to make practical their sympathy for those in need. Sometimes our memory of the 19th century history recalls only the problems of the immigrant in a strange land, his frustrations and vexations; we should remember also the many people in the Boston community of those days who made him welcome, looked sympathetically upon his problems and assisted in his adjustment. When the Irish of Boston wished to help their kinfolk in Ireland during the Great Hunger, it was the leaders of the Yankee community—men like Captain Forbes—who came forward, not merely with encouragement, but with funds, contacts, knowhow, and personal involvement to make it possible. We should read, with grateful hearts the story that is told here; we should cherish the memory of the great men it describes, and we should commit ourselves to the same generous brotherhood that it represents.

THE GREAT FAMINE

Ireland during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was no stranger to the scourge of famine.

The famine which began in 1845 and lasted until 1852 can now be seen as one of the great disasters of modern history. The devastating potato blight—*Phytophthora infestans* to give it its proper name—caused only partial loss of the potato crop in 1845. But for a nation one-third of whose people depended solely upon the potato, starvation in that year was averted only by the purchase by the British government of $500,000 worth of American grain and a program of public works.

In 1846, the failure of the potato crop was total. This time the problem was beyond the power of the government to handle. By autumn even seed potatoes had been consumed. Mortality from famine and the diseases associated with it rose to an appalling height; the stillness of death settled upon the land. Whatever more could be done was now largely up to private efforts.

THE FIRST NATION-WIDE AMERICAN RELIEF EFFORT

When news of the failure reached America with the arrival of the Cunard Steamship *Hibernia* on January 20, 1847, this nation was moved as never before to reach out a helping hand. Meetings were held in every large city. From Maine to Louisiana, Massachusetts to Arkansas relief committees were organized to collect provisions which railroad and canal companies shipped free of charge to our ports.

MASSACHUSETTS HELP TO IRELAND

Nowhere was the response more immediate than in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The first call to action came from John Bernard Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston. The response of Boston's Catholics to his famous "Famine Pastoral" of February, 1847 forms one of the most extraordinary acts of charity and self-denial in American history.

"Let us arise and we shall not be alone," Bishop John had said. Following his lead, the merchants of Boston at a mass meeting held at Faneuil Hall, February 18th, formed the New England Relief Committee, under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Boston, Josiah Quincy, Jr. for the purpose of sending supplies to Ireland.

For the first time in American history, Congress granted two warships to alleviate the shipping shortage—U.S.S. *Macedonian* was lent to the merchants of New York and U.S.S. *Jamestown* to the merchants of Boston. *Jamestown* sailed from Boston under the command of Captain R. B. Forbes with Captain F. W. Macondray second in command, on March 28th, loaded to the danger point with 800 tons of supplies. After a remarkable voyage of only 15 days she discharged her cargo at Cove of Cork. In the next five months six other vessels followed including *Macedonian*, under the command of Commodore George C. DeKay of New York.

A COMMEMORATIVE EXHIBITION

An historical exhibition, "Massachusetts Help to Ireland During the Great Famine," is being held to mark the 120th anniversary of this important page in American history.

This exhibition, held at the Captain R. B. Forbes House from April 27th through October 26th, 1967, draws upon illustrative materials executed at the time. Included are photographs, paintings and prints from various public and private collections in Ireland and America. Also on display for the first time are some of the more than 400 recently-discovered documents relating to the New England Relief Committee, together with commemorative items brought back in the *Jamestown*.

In telling the story of the Massachusetts effort the exhibition seeks to underline the lasting ties of friendship between Ireland and America, County Cork and Massachusetts and the cities of Cork and Boston. In a world once again confronted by the challenge of famine, it seeks also to emphasize the theme of brotherhood among nations.

COMMEMORATIVE BROCHURE

As a permanent record of the exhibition, the Museum has issued a 120-page Commemorative brochure. Printed in a limited edition with thirty illustrations, it contains an historical essay by H. A. Crosby Forbes and Henry Lee and a catalogue of the exhibition. The "Foreword," graciously written by His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, is reprinted on the back panel of this folder.

COMMEMORATIVE COMMITTEE—HONORARY MEMBERS

His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston (John Bernard Fitzpatrick 1812–1866; Bishop of Boston 1846–1866).

His Excellency John A. Volpe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (George Nixon Briggs 1746–1861; Governor of Massachusetts 1844–1851).

The Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker, United States House of Representatives (Robert Charles Winthrop 1809–1894; U.S. Congressman 1840–1842, 1842–1850).

His Excellency William P. Fay, Ambassador of Ireland to the United States.

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy, United States Senate (Daniel Webster 1782–1852; U.S. Senator 1835–1840, 1845–1853).

The Honorable Edward W. Brooke, United States Senate (John Davis 1787–1854; U.S. Senator 1835–1840; 1845–1853).

The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, Former United States Senator.

The Honorable James A. Burke, United States House of Representatives.

The Honorable Paul H. Nitze, Secretary of the Department of the Navy (John Young Mason 1799–1859; Secretary of the Navy 1844, 1846–1849).

His Excellency David K. E. Bruce, Ambassador of the United States of America to the Court of St. James (George Bancroft 1800–1891; Minister of the United States of America to the Court of St. James 1846–1849).

His Excellency Raymond Richard Guest, Ambassador of the United States of America to Ireland.

The Honorable John F. Collins, Mayor of Boston (Josiah Quincy, Jr. 1802–1882; Mayor of Boston 1845–1849).

Mr. Gearóid F. Ó'Clérigh, Consul General of Ireland in Boston.

Most Reverend Cornelius Lucey, D.D., Bishop of Cork (John Murphy, D.D. 1774–1847; Bishop of Cork 1815–1847).

Rt. Hon. Sean Casey, Lord Mayor of Cork (Sir William Lyons 1794–1858; Lord Mayor of Cork 1848–1849).

Rear Admiral Roy S. Benson, U.S.N., Commandant, First Naval District, Boston.

Captain Thomas McKenna, Director, Naval Service of Ireland.

Captain Stuart C. Jones, U.S.N., Commander, Boston Naval Shipyard (Foxhall Alexander Parker 1824–1879; Commander, Boston Naval Shipyard, 1845–1849).

Commander C. I. Byrne, Commandant, Haulbowline Naval Base, Cobh Harbor (Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B. 1775–1857, Commandant, Haulbowline Naval Base, Cove of Cork).

Year 1847: Joshua Bates; Major N. Ludlow Beamish; J. Ingersoll Bowditch; Andrew Carney; N. M. Cummins; Captain George Coleman DeKay; Patrick Donahoe, Editor of The Boston Pilot; John Murray Forbes; Captain Robert Bennet Forbes; David Henshaw; Patrick Tracy Jackson; Abbott Lawrence; Thomas Lee; Sir William Lyons; Rev. Thomas J. O'Flaherty, Pastor, St. Mary's Church, Salem; Captain Frederick William Macondray; Very Rev. Theobald Matthew; Josiah Quincy, Jr.; William Rathbone; James Scott; Robert Charles Winthrop; Atlantic Insurance Co., Boston; Baring Bros. & Co., London; Cunard Steam-Ship Co., Ltd., Boston; J. M. Forbes & Co., Boston; Port of Boston Pilots; William Rathbone & Co., Liverpool; James Scott & Co., Cove.

Year 1967: Sylvain Van De Weyer; Dr. Ludlow Beamish, B.C., Canada; George Bowditch, N.Y.; Rev. Carney Gavin, Mass.; Mrs. N. M. Cummins, Co. Cork, Ireland; George Coleman deKay, N.Y.; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis J. Lally, Editor of The Pilot; John Murray Forbes, Mass.; Michael Robert Bennet Forbes, Mass.; Andrew Henshaw Ward; Patrick Tracy Jackson, Jr., Maine; James Lawrence, Jr., Mass.; Thomas Lee, Mass.; Mrs. Clarence Ford, Mass.; Rev. Edward F. O'Connell, Pastor, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Salem; Frederick William Macondray, Calif.; Rev. G. A. Mathew, O.P., Oxford, England; Edmund Quincy, Mass.; William Rathbone, Berkshire, England; Major-General T. P. D. Scott, C.B.E., D.S.O., Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Winthrop, Mass.; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., N.Y.; Baring Bros. & Co., London; Cunard Steam-Ship Co., Ltd., N.Y.; J. M. Forbes & Co., Boston; Port of Boston Pilots; Rathbone & Co., Liverpool; James Scott & Co (Cork), Ltd.

The War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Ivan L. Fail, of Nixa, Mo., lost a very dear friend in Vietnam, Pfc. Charles R. Greer of Thayer, Kans. Pfc. Greer is one of over 8 thousand Americans who have lost their lives in Vietnam in a war which seems to have no end. Deeply moved by the tragic loss of a friend, Ivan Fail composed a poem and asked that it be dedicated to the memory of Pfc. Greer. This poem follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. MCNAMARA, AND FELLOW POLITICIANS: YOUR WAR

I just got the news I lost a good friend
In your rotten war that you won't let us win
You should be proud of the deed that you've done
Cause his worst foes was not an enemy gun.
It was big shots like you, who sputter and spout
That we have to stay there to keep the Communists out.
Your phoney cry is Freedom for all
To encourage the boys to fight and to fall
But I'm not buying that bunch of lies
As long as there are targets you make them pass by
While they wade around in the slime and the mud
Lying in their buddies' guts, gore and blood.
You make fancy speeches all over the place
But could you look my friend's ghost in the face
And tell him you'd send him back there again
To die in your war that you won't let them win?
While the traitors and beanicks send aid to the foes
You condone treason, because they all know
We're fighting a war that you won't declare
And they can't be punished for the treachery you share.
You'll create something, when the time comes to vote
Then I have a feeling that you'll brag and you'll gloat
But I hope the people see through your mad scheme
And vote with their conscience and not for a dream.
Politicians don't die by the bombs and the guns
By the way, Mr. Humphrey, where are your sons?
And Lynda, where's Georgie, your Hollywood friend?
Why won't he fight in the war that "Daddy" won't end?
My Marine brother will escort his best childhood friend
Home from the war that you won't let them win.
How can I tell him it's just one of those things,
That they are the puppets and you pull the strings?
While you make enemy targets off limits to war
You have the guts to ask for some more
Of the cream of the crop, some mother's son
To die in your war by an enemy gun.
Your words of "peace" have a sickening sound
As we place my buddy six feet in the ground.
So go trade with Russia, your partner in crime
And murder our boys off one at a time
But don't call on me to fight in your war
I've had it with you, I don't want anymore.
I'd go to prison before I'd go back again
To fight in your war that you won't let them win.

Dedicated to Pfc. Charles R. Greer, of RR 2, Thayer, Kansas, murdered in your war, March 21, 1967.

IVAN L. FAIL.

Hoover Park Popular Place

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently the House of Representatives cut $400,000 from the appropriation for the Herbert Hoover National Historical Site at West Branch, Iowa.

The cutback in the land acquisition funds will unduly delay the completion of the memorial to President Hoover.

Within the last week, an article about the Hoover site appeared in many of the daily papers in Iowa.

The article tells about the beauty of the park and the significance of the library and its contents.

The article follows:

HOOVER PARK POPULAR PLACE: 750,000 VISITORS

WEST BRANCH.—More than 750,000 people have been to the Herbert Hoover Birthplace, Blacksmith Shop, and Presidential library since the library was dedicated in 1962.

This spring and summer an increased number of families will visit the various exhibits and the museum at West Branch which honor the only Iowan ever to be elected President of the United States.

Opening of the interstate 80 Iowa-Illinois bridge and completion of the route across the two states make this a convenient stop for motorists, since the Hoover Park and buildings are located only a short distance off the West Branch exit of interstate 80, ten miles east of Iowa City.

FOUR TIMES LARGER

An addition to the library was completed in 1964, and the main building now is four times larger than the original structure.

The public is admitted to the buildings week days and Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays. The grounds are open from 7 a.m. to sunset.

The library term is somewhat misleading. The reading room, with its more than 13,000 volumes, 10,000 periodicals and other documents of the Hoover era, actually is only a part of the institution. Five times more space is occupied by the museum, where scores of exhibits portray the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover and their 50 years of public service.

It is impossible to estimate the value of some rare objects and art pieces—Chinese porcelains; delicate Belgian lace; Russian icons; jeweled, silver, and gold objects. A woolen mantle, estimated to be 1,700 to 2,000 years old and presented to President-elect Hoover in 1928 by the President of Peru, is one of the best examples of an ancient South American culture ever discovered. It was first displayed by the Museum of Natural History, New York, in 1958.

NEW EXHIBITS

New exhibits installed in the Hoover museum during the past year include what probably is one of the finest collection of medals in the world outside the archives of royalty. During his lifetime, over 200 medals, both American and foreign, were awarded to Mr. Hoover. One hundred of the decorations have been placed on permanent display.

The life of Lou Henry (Mrs. Herbert) Hoover is depicted in another new series of displays. She was born at Waterloo in 1874, served for many years as national president of the Girl Scout organization, and was active in many humanitarian projects.

The Presidential papers, Mr. Hoover's personal files, and other private collections are deposited in the Library's archives. During the past year they have been used by research scholars and authors from 12 states and 3 foreign countries.

Classroom groups and youth organizations are frequent visitors, especially during the school year. The Library building now includes a 180-seat auditorium which is available to educational, civic, and professional groups.

THIRTY-THREE ACRES

In addition to the Presidential library, the 33-acre grounds are the location of the former President's Birthplace cottage, the gravesites of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, and a replica of the father's blacksmith shop. Across the street is a restored old Quaker meeting house, where Mr. Hoover worshipped as a child. These buildings are equipped with articles of the period, some of them original furnishings of the Hoover family. Picnic tables and outdoor facilities are provided in the park.

The West Branch Heritage Foundation, a local organization, operates a museum in downtown West Branch, and the foundation has prompted the restoration of some of the town's old buildings to their original architecture.

The Hoover Park and the structural exhibits are to be made a National Historic site, operated by the National Park Service, and the entire area eventually will cover 200 acres. The Library and immediately adjacent grounds will remain under the administration of the National Archives and Records Service.

The Race for the Moon: Overconfidence Is Fatal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, national interest has turned to questioning the causes that lay behind the tragic accident on January 27, which took the lives of three brave American astronauts.

Undoubtedly, the pressures of the race for the moon contributed to the failures in NASA's program direction and the contractor's performance. The deadline set to achieve a manned lunar landing within this decade encouraged "cutting corners."

Mark Bloom, the able science writer of the New York Daily News, makes this point in the first of two excellent articles concerning the developments since the day of the Apollo fire. Part I of the series follows:

[From the New York Daily News, May 1, 1967]

THE RACE FOR THE MOON: OVERCONFIDENCE IS FATAL

(By Mark Bloom, science writer of the News)

"I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth."—(President John F. Kennedy, May 25, 1961.)

At 6:31 P.M. Cape Kennedy time last Jan. 27, the nation was well on its way to meeting the goal set for it by President Kennedy—a successful manned round-trip to the moon by the end of 1969. A minute later, three of America's finest astronauts were dead, and the $23 billion Apollo project was a shambles.

Around 10 P.M. Moscow time April 23, a Russian cosmonaut was in orbit, flying the first Soviet manned space mission in 25 months. His new spacecraft, Soyuz I, was the pride of Soviet technology. But Soyuz 1 began to tumble out of control, and one of Russia's finest cosmonauts was dead within a few hours.

These two tragedies followed on the heels of a series of dizzying successes starting six years ago when man first invaded the hostile realm of outer space. They were totally unexpected and the world was shocked.

THE POSSIBILITY OF DISASTER APPEARED TO BE REMOTE

Manned spaceships had been launched 24 times—16 of them American—without a fatality. Mounting space achievements lulled the public into a sense of false confidence, even apathy. The possibility of disaster seemed increasingly remote. The moon and the planets appeared to be within our grasp.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, its failure-ridden early days forgotten, was quietly going about its business of ensuring American preeminence in space, and officials predicted privately that 1968 was a good bet for a manned lunar landing.

Rumors filtering from the Soviet Union indicated that Soyuz 1 was the first manned flight model of a spacecraft intended for a looping mission around the moon next October, taking cosmonauts within a few hundred miles of the surface. It was also said to be designed as an earth-space ferry for larger, semipermanent manned orbiting laboratories.

Not even a decade had passed since Russia's Sputnik 1 became the first artifical earth satellite, and man had swept easily across barriers which blocked the dreams of adventurers for eons.

But now America's chances of sending astronauts to the moon during this decade are in jeopardy, and the Russian manned space program is probably in even worse shape.

The reason that outweighs all others is that both nations, racing each other to the moon and overconfident with success, began to overlook the first law of space travel: It is hazardous; even the tiniest flaw can mean death.

America pushed off to a late start in space exploration, taking a casual attitude toward development of huge rockets until 1954, when intelligence reports tipped Washington that Moscow was directing feverish activity in the field—and had been since 1947.

So it was a double blow to the national pride when Sputnik 1, a 184-pound satellite, was blasted into orbit Oct. 4, 1957. In addition to inaugurating the space age, Russia proved it had a rocket which could be warheaded with a nuclear weapon and guided to a U.S. target. America was outgunned and outpropagandized.

UNITED STATES GOT SECOND JOLT WHEN GAGARIN FLEW IN SPACE

The missile gap soon narrowed, and America's industrial might quickly gave the U.S. the lead in total striking force, but Russia's early start in rocketry kept that nation ahead in development of the huge boosters necessary for heavy satellites.

By early 1961, the space race was well under way, Russia still in the lead, but the U.S. apparently catching up. Then came the second jolt, shocking the nation even more than Sputnik 1.

Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin rocketed into orbit on April 12, 1961, aboard Vostok 1 to become the world's first man in space. John Glenn's orbital Mercury mission was still 10 months away, and the best the U.S. could do was Alan Shepard's Freedom 7—a 15-minute suborbital dart into space on May 5, 1961. In the eyes of the world and the nation, it was a poor substitute for going into orbit.

It was under these conditions—20 days after Shepard's flight—that President Kennedy captured the imagination of the world by committing the U.S. to a national goal of landing Americans on the moon during this decade—a feat previously looked upon as one for the '70s. His science advisors assured him that it would be done with a massive effort and there was an excellent chance of beating the Russians.

"No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space," Kennedy said, "and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish."

This was New England understatement, to put it mildly.

Looking back at the state of manned space flight in 1961, it seems unbelievable that anyone thought Americans would walk on the moon before 1970. It is equally astounding that we moved as fast as we did.

Virtually nothing was decided, except that Apollo would carry three men and would go to the moon. Plans at the time did not even call for the Gemini project, finally given the go-ahead on Dec. 7, 1961.

THE BIGGEST ENGINEERING PROJECT IN HISTORY—AND THE COSTLIEST

Once the project moved into gear it became enormous. Its projected cost of $23 billion represents, from a dollar figure alone, the largest engineering project ever undertaken in the history of mankind.

It dwarfs what has been considered the most impressive crash program of the past—the $2 billion Manhattan Project to develop the first atom bomb. Gemini even nudged slightly past the Manhattan Project in cost, though Mercury was well under $1 billion.

The steamrolling operation to place Americans on the moon picked up the brightest young engineers in the country. Aerospace became the glamour field.

When, however, many of these young enginers came up with better way to do things—new ideas to replace old—it was often too late to make any changes. The program was too big and too far along. It couldn't be stopped to go back; Apollo was behind the times even before it flew.

APOLLO DECIDED TO BUILD TWO CRAFT, WITH IMPROVEMENTS IN SECOND ONE

So the Apollo decision-makers decided to build two moonships—the Block 1 and Block 2 versions. The Block 2 design would incorporate the improvements devised during the Block 1 development.

Block 2 would go to the moon, while Block 1 would be used for early unmanned and manned checkout flights testing the basic concept of the spacecraft. In this way, time could be saved, and the finest and safest vehicle available would be ready for a lunar voyage before 1970.

Astronauts Virgil (Gus) Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee died aboard the first Block 1 spacecraft built for manned flight.

Many of the improvements recommended by the Apollo 1 board of review, which made an exhaustive investigation of the tragedy, were already planned for incorporation into Block 2.

Nasa Administrator James E. Webb admitted at a recent Congressional hearing that, looking back, perhaps it would have been better not to have used Block 1 Apollos for manned missions.

And now, of course, they won't be.

But decisions like these, especially before the fire, were not easy to make. The unprecedented scope of Apollo lends itself to inertia.

More than 300,000 persons have had a hand in Apollo. The biggest industrial hand by far is the Space and Information Division of North American Aviation, Inc., at Downey, Calif.—to the tune of more than $5 billion.

On the government side, two major Nasa centers run the show for the spacecraft with their own thousands of employes—the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston and the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Kennedy, Fla. And overseeing the whole operation is the Apollo program office at Nasa headquarters in Washington.

Somewhere along the line, things began to get out of hand. It still isn't clear just when or where this happened.

DISASTER WAS ALMOST INEVITABLE, INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRE SHOWS

Investigation of the tragedy at Cape Kennedy has made it clear that a disaster was virtually inevitable. In fact, testimony before Congress after the fire indicates that we may have been just lucky it didn't happen in Mercury or Gemini.

Joseph F. Shea, who was Apollo program manager at the Manned Spacecraft Center, was keenly aware of the limitations. Like everyone else in the program, he never even dreamed of a fire threat, but he knew Apollo wasn't perfect. In a significant speech six weeks before the fire, he warned that there were 20,000 bugs in the Block 1 project alone.

Shea, now number two man in the office of manned flight at Nasa headquarters, said that going to the moon was a vastly different story in terms of survival from simply going into orbit.

"Apollo has a requirement for hardware maturity that is significantly higher than the similar requirements that we have had in Gemini," Shea asserted.

In an operation as gigantic as Apollo, he concluded, "you get kind of humble."

Who Owns the Land Under the Sea?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I am bringing to the attention of Congress a most noteworthy undertaking. This summer a number of private geophysical companies will launch a fleet of 20 vessels to study and survey the U.S. Continental Shelf.

This venture promises much. The U.S. Continental Shelf represents a bottom land of 885,000 square miles. The scale of resources available in this immense area are largely unknown. However we do know that there must be large deposits of natural gas, oil, precious metals, and other recoverable minerals represent resources that could be harnessed for present needs and future reserves. One estimate alone indicates there may be as much as 23 trillion cubic feet of natural gas available in the shelf.

Discovery of such a huge reserve of resources would have a meaningful impact on planning for the future needs of man. The promise of additional natural abundance on this planet is of paramount importance in light of our quickly expanding population. The oceans offer such vast potential to make life on earth more reasonable for so many millions that when we hear of a project that has as its goal uncovering the resources of the sea we are immediately prompted to encourage and support it.

However, projects planned this summer once again points up a corollary problem. At present legal complexities prevent the fullest exploitation of the information that can be gained from exploration of the shelf and similar programs. The President and Congress should, and must, make an intense effort to insure that the harnessing of the resources found in the shelf will not be delayed by interminable litigation seeking to determine who owns the land under the sea.

Congress made an unsuccessful attemp to resolve this perplexing issue in 1953 when it passed the Submerged Lands Act. Since passage the States and the Federal Government have engaged in numerous legal battles for control of portions of the Continental Shelf. As of this date the issue is still in the courts and remains unresolved.

On a number of occasions in the past I have asked that the laws pertaining to the seas be the subject of intensive and complete study. To encourage exploration, discovery, and utilization of ocean resources is futile if the results of such encouragement lie unused awaiting the outcome of indefinite court rulings.

As we increasingly turn our attention to the potential of the seas, and as more projects such as the planned exploration this summer of the Continental Shelf become reality, let us insure that what we learn does not become lost in legal misunderstanding and delay. Surely, we have the technical ability to resolve the legal questions that have been generated from our increased interest in the sea. It is now time we resolved these questions.

A May 2, Wall Street Journal article reporting the proposed summer exploration of the U.S. Continental Shelf follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 2, 1967]

Underwater Treasure Hunt: Plans Set To Tap U.S. Continental Shelf—Rewards, and Headaches, Could Be Huge

(By Burt Schorr)

Washington.—An odd assortment of some 20 sea-going vessels is about to embark on a summer-long treasure hunt under the coastal waters of North America.

The quarry includes gold and other precious metals, though not the hoard of some long-dead pirate, but a good part of the fleet's mission is to study the Continental Shelf for possibly significant finds of offshore oil and natural gas.

The payoff for the U.S. economy could range from cheaper supplies of natural gas for industries and utilities in the Northeast to important sources of scarce gold and platinum. But the rewards could bring on new headaches, too, as Federal and state officials continue a wrangle over ownership rights to the Continental Shelf, which extends offshore under the Atlantic and Pacific oceans from the U.S. and Canada coastlines.

The treasure-hunting fleet, which includes a 205-foot converted Navy tug based near San Francisco and a Dutch-built 196-footer out of St. John's, Newfoundland, comprises mostly ships operated by private geophysical companies. Several, however, are under the flags of various governmental units.

Oil and natural gas production from the Continental Shelf, mainly off the coasts of Texas, Louisiana and California, already has a spectacular record. Since the mid-1950's, some 2 billion barrels of petroleum liquids and 5.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas have been removed from these offshore areas.

ADDING TO TREASURY COFFERS

In addition, reserves of another 3.5 billion barrels of liquids and nearly 23 trillion cubic feet of gas have been proved by drilling. To date, the treasuries of several states and the Federal Government have benefited through more than $3.5 billion in direct oil and gas payments by the offshore producers.

In recent years, the feeling has been growing among Federal and private geologists that the relatively shallow offshore waters over other portions of the Atlantic and Pacific shelves also may cover substantial amounts of valuable minerals.

Harold L. James, chief geologist for the Interior Department's Geological Survey, says the U.S. Continental Shelf—usually defined as that bottom land to a depth of 650 feet—totals some 885,000 square miles. "That's a hunting ground about one-fifth as large as all the dry land area of the U.S. Most of this shelf is being analyzed by geologists for the first time and could well contain significant deposits of recoverable minerals," he adds.

There's already ample evidence of petroleum company interest in the Atlantic seaboard. Since 1960, the Geological Survey has granted 26 permits to geophysical exploration companies for surveys of Atlantic shelf areas from Maine to Florida for oil company clients. Prior to 1960, the agency had received no requests for survey permits.

One Eastern site thought to be a prime prospect for development is an underwater band exending from near Sandy Hook, N.J., northeastward over the Grand Banks off the eastern coast of Newfoundland. Some experts feel that 1 billion barrels of oil and 5 trillion cubic feet of gas may be waiting there.

Two companies—Pan American Petroleum Corp., Tulsa, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and Imperial Oil Ltd., a Canadian unit of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)—plan this summer to step up their joint exploration of the Grand Banks begun three years ago. The companies have the permission of the Canadian government and the Newfoundland provincial government to explore 31 million acres ranging as far as 300 miles off the Newfoundland coast.

[Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of Mobil Oil Corp., said it will make a major oil exploration effort this summer at Sable Island, a 20-mile-long patch of sand in the Atlantic Ocean 120 miles east of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Associated Press reported. The company said it will invest an estimated $1,750,000 in the well, which at 15,000 feet would be the deepest ever attempted along the eastern North American shelf.]

So far, petroleum geophysicists studying the Atlantic shelf have been handicapped by the lack of producing wells on adjacent shores. This was the clue that initially sent oil men farther and farther out into the Gulf of Mexico.

But based on the numerous elephant teeth and other Ice Age relics netted by Atlantic seaboard fishermen, Government paleontologists, or fossil experts, have determined that the sea bottom as far as 80 miles off shore and 270 feet deep was heavily vegetated dry land 11,000 years ago, before melting glacial ice raised sea levels.

On the other side of the continent, the Geological Survey, aided by state university marine scientists, is beginning the first concerted investigation of an intriguing question: Do the known placer gold sites—alluvial or glacial deposits that dot Alaska's Seward Peninsula around Nome—extend out into the once-dry Continental Shelf under the Bering Sea?

In July, a three-man Geological Survey team will cruise the Bering Sea just south of waters controlled by the Soviet Union. Its oceanographic vessel, the University of Washington's Thomas G. Thompson, will trail a magnetometer over a 1,000-mile zigzag course to provide cross-section glimpses of the shelf's geology. It will also occasionally scoop up a sample of the bottom for visual inspection.

"We'll be looking for the positions of old river valleys and submerged beaches," common sites for gold strikes, says David Hopkins, one of the geologists taking part in the Bering Sea program.

PICKING PROMISING AREAS

Later, other vessels sponsored by the Geological Survey will single out the most promising areas for intensive geophysical study and exploratory drilling. Survey scientists based at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts already have completed a similar reconnaissance of the Atlantic shelf. This summer they will likely close in on specific areas where mineral-recovery prospects are strongest, possibly the Gulf of Maine.

Placers generally are loose sediments deposited in past geological ages along stream beds and beaches. Drilling into them for sample cores on dry land is relatively simple. But under water the placer sediments tend to be elusive and difficult to sample.

"A placer core brought up from the Continental Shelf might contain two feet of rock, but you don't know whether most of it was picked up from the top level of the deposit or down near the underlying bedrock," says

John W. Padan, of the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines who is coordinating a joint project with the Geological Survey to develop new coring techniques.

"If we can get a good cross section sample of the sediment ,it will be as good as finding the gold itself," he adds.

Experimental work on the problem will get under way in June when the bureau's marine mining vessel, Virginia City, a recently converted Navy tug, sails for Alaska's Norton Sound. The Virginia City will carry a drilling device developed by a Shell Oil Co. subsidiary.

The Shell rig, which is "tuned" to the resonance of a particular deposit, is expected to penetrate the unstable sediment with far greater ease than the standard "pounding" method. Development of the device reflects Shell's own interest in finding Alaskan offshore gold and plantinum deposits. The Shell unit on its own already has obtained some test placer cores by drilling through ice.

GOVERNMENTAL INTEREST

Federal cooperation in the drive to explore for mineral assets on the nation's ocean shelves reflects Congressional interest in expanding domestic production of heavy metals. In the fiscal year ending June 30, the Interior Department has some $3.3 million to spend on all phases of shelf study. Two years ago the figure was $800,000.

The U.S. itself doesn't intend to undertake the recovery of any deposits. But one survey geologist reckons that $100 million or more of gold is waiting for private interests to dredge from Alaskan waters. The gold would be a welcome addition to the nation's short supply.

As for natural gas, a rich strike on the Atlantic shelf might well have as heavy an impact on industry in the Northeast as the North Sea gas find had for British energy consumers. A Federal Power Commission economist says, for instance, that New York City utilities currently are paying pipeline companies about 37 cents a thousand cubic feet for natural gas. At its source, some 1,400 miles away in southern Louisiana fields, a price of 19 cents a thousand feet was recently recommended by an FPC examiner.

"Obviously, this represents a large potential market for any natural gas found on the Atlantic shelf," the economist says.

He speculates that Middle Atlantic electric utilities would increase their use of gas at the expense of often-sulphurous coal and oil. In 1965, only 6.6% of the total fuel used for power generation in the Middle Atlantic area was natural gas.

But some fishing and outdoor interests, for their part, are uneasy about shelf exploitation. Their concern is seen as a possible harbinger of a new Congressional wrangle over shelf rights.

Last September, underwater explosions set off by a petroleum survey boat on the Georges Bank, a heavily-fished area some 90 miles off Cape Cod, killed fish "over a 30-mile radius," says Hugh F. O'Rourke, executive secretary of the Boston Fisheries Association. The incident spawned a New England-wide organization of conservationists and fishing interests, headed by Mr. O'Rourke, which is currently lobbying for creation of a Massachusetts Geological Department that would concern itself with offshore oil exploration.

FEDERAL-STATE DISPUTE

But more than raising concern for sea life, discovery of commercial mineral deposits in the offshore shelves could rekindle the smoldering Federal-state dispute over ownership of the submerged land.

The Submerged Lands Act of 1953 sought to settle the issue by giving the states ownership of the ocean bottom three nautical miles out from their coastlines. (A nautical mile is 6,076.12 feet). Because they had established an historical precedent, Texas and Florida were allowed to prove ownership for a distance of three leagues, or nine nautical miles, into the Gulf of Mexico.

But since 1953, a host of complex technicalities has kept the matter almost continually in the courts.

A sample complexity: What is an inland water? Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution and the 1953 Submerged Lands Act assure the states of ownership of lands lying beneath inland waters. Consequently, the states have considerable interest in the workings of a United Nations-sponsored international treaty signed by President Kennedy in 1961. The treaty specifies that a bay, for example, is an inland water body if the total width of its mouth, or mouths, doesn't exceed 24 nautical miles and its area isn't less than the area of a semicircle having its diameter equal to the width of the bay's mouth. Under the treaty, a bay also must qualify as a "well-marked indentation" containing "land-locked" waters, and not merely be a curvature of the coast.

The definition is pertinent to a suit filed last month in Anchorage by the Justice Department, which seeks to bar Alaska from offering leases on potentially oil-rich land under parts of Cook Inlet. The suit contends the true mouth of Cook Inlet is some 45 miles across, but that in applying the treaty definition for an inland water, state-granted leases may only extend three nautical miles outside the line marking the points where the inlet narrows to 24 miles, and within a three-mile margin along the shoreline outside this line.

It's understood Alaska will argue that Cook Inlet historically has been considered an inland water and thus is wholly subject to state ownership of mineral leases.

In Canada, the Province of British Columbia clashed last year with the federal government in Ottawa over which has jurisdiction over offshore mineral rights. The case went to the Canadian supreme court where British Columbia subsequently was joined by the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. After hearings last month, the court reserved judgment.

The 176th Anniversary of the Polish Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, each year we in the Congress join with Polish-Americans throughout this country in commemorating the anniversary of Poland's Constitution of 1791. Today marks the 176th anniversary of that Constitution, whose traditions sustain the Polish people even under Communist rule. But there is much to celebrate today in addition to the anniversary of the Polish Constitution.

Last year Polish people everywhere celebrated the millennium of Poland's identification as a nation. They also hailed the millennium of the birth of their Christian faith. Few nations can boast similar anniversaries. Both these anniversaries demonstrate that Poland has continued to live in spite of the many misfortunes of her long life.

Poles and Polish-Americans have made tremendous contributions to mankind in the arts and humanities, religion, science and government, and this year marks significant anniversaries of Polish individuals who have won fame in these fields.

This is the 150th anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a patriot and national leader of Poland, one of America's Revolutionary War generals, an aide to George Washington and a friend of Thomas Jefferson. It is with justified pride that we recall his part in our struggles as a new nation. This year is also the centennial of the birth of Marie Sklodowska-Curie, who contributed to mankind's knowledge and use of physics through her pioneering work with radium.

As they enter the second year of their second millennium as a nation, Polish people everywhere can look back with pride on a long and impressive history and a record of significant contributions to world civilization. And they can look to a future made hopeful by their continuing faith and strong ideals.

Polish Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 176th anniversary of the adoption of the May 3 Polish Constitution. The Polish people's possession of their cherished democracy did not long endure. In 1795 the third partition of Poland ended the right of the Polish people to self-determination. Since that time, the Polish people have sought to exercise their love for freedom and democracy, but have been prevented from doing so by many unfortunate circumstances, including the presence of the Soviet Union at this time.

It is appropriate that this commemoration of the May 3 Constitution of 1791 should coincide with the observance of three other significant events in Polish history. Today marks the 150th anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the great Polish patriot who served not only his native land, but also the efforts of his Nation to win its independence; the 50th anniversary of the death of Henryk Sienkiewicz, the brilliant Polish novelist whose works are a significant part of Western culture; and the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mme. Marie Skoldowska-Curie, whose discovery of radium is considered to be one of the most important scientific discoveries of all time. The citizens of the United States acknowledge the great debt that they owe to the Polish people for the many contributions they have made to this country and to the world.

It is important that we who are so abundantly endowed with freedom take this opportunity to encourage and sustain the Polish people in their struggle to assert their national identity and to exercise their right of self-determination and love for freedom. Let us all honor the memory of the May 3 Polish Constitution and hope that at some future day the principles and spirit it embodied will again be the basis of government in Poland.

NATO: Difference in the Degree of Urgency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, within the context of our concern over the present and future status of NATO, the views of all interested parties should be given the widest possible consideration. Out of such an exchange of viewpoints certainly we can look forward to an ultimately more meaningful solution.

With that objective in mind I am inserting in the RECORD at this point a recent article by Prof. Eric Waldman.

Professor Waldman, a recognized authority on Germany, is on the faculty of the Department of Political Science, the University of Calgary, Canada. His article appeared in the April 12 issue of the Calgary Herald.

The article follows:

NATO: DIFFERENCE IN THE DEGREE OF URGENCY

(*This is an article written by Dr. Eric Waldman, professor of political science, University of Calgary, describing the concern of West Germany in her contribution as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.*)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Western collective security arrangement, was established in 1949 as a deterrent to further Soviet expansion in Europe. Many significant changes have occurred throughout the world since the early post-Second World War period.

Possibly some of the most important developments in this respect were the emergence of economic and political stability in Western Europe; a revival of French nationalism with its impact upon anti-U.S. attitudes, which are by no means restricted to France; the preoccupation of the United States in Asia; the appearance of numerous new states as a result of the disappearance of former colonial empires; and last, but not least, the Soviet-Sino conflict with its many side effects.

Some of these changes—the enumeration does not claim to be all inclusive either—had a marked impact on NATO and started discussions in depth of the very purpose of the Western defence alliance. Highly diversified opinions were formed in regard to NATO organization, strategy, troop strength, and even with respect to the further need for the partnership.

Considerable variations from earlier thoughts emerged in NATO council meetings. As a rule, only problems such as those resulting from the necessity of removing troops and headquarters installations from French soil, or relating to the request presented to the German government to offset the balance-of-payment deficits of the United States and Great Britain brought about by their large troop contingents maintained in the Federal Republic, make the headlines.

Occasionally, there is also an official pronouncement by a leading Western statesman giving assurance to the world that, in spite of all the observed changes, NATO is still fulfilling an indispensable function within the over-all scope of Western security arrangements.

In spite of the indivisible nature of Western security, a basic principle of the North Atlantic collective security system, a difference in the degree of urgency could be observed among the NATO members. The Federal Republic of Germany, primarily because of her geographic and strategic location, has demonstrated far more concern about her contributions to NATO than most other member nations which seem to find comfort in being farther away from the Iron Curtain.

An appreciation of modern weapons' technology apparently failed to overcome a false sense of security. The Germans, on the other hand, realize that any form of military conflict would, in all probability, transform a considerable part of their territory into a combat zone. They are, therefore, extremely interested in avoiding this frightful situation and to see in NATO an effective deterrent power.

The Federal Republic has, up to now, kept to the timetable for the build-up of her military forces and has, as the only NATO member, placed all of her combat-ready troops—with the exception of the units of the territorial defence (about 40,000 men—under the integrated NATO military command.

Perhaps this German contribution has been taken too much for granted, and nobody expected any changes in German attitudes, in spite of the perpetual re-evaluation of the NATO needs, and the recurring justification of the contemplated, or actual troop reductions by the United States, Great Britain and Belgium.

No longer it is possible to expect a further increase of the Germany military contribution, designed at least in part to offset other troop withdrawals. The German government is forced, because of the over-all economic and financial situation prevailing Germany, to apply severe cuts to the current budget, including items related to the ministry of defence and to civil defence.

The plan agreed upon by Germany and her NATO partners envisaged the creation of a German military establishment of 509,000 by the 1970s. However, the current military budget of 18.2 billion Deutsche marks ($4.55 billion) necessitates a freeze at the present level of personnel strength. At this time, the bundeswehr (German armed forces) has 461,200 soldiers, of which 215,195 are draftees. In other words, financial limitations prevent further military build-up.

Since 1955, the year in which the decision in favor of a German military contribution was made, the total expenditures for defence have grown rapidly. However, for the last four years, the military budget has remained substantially the same.

In 1964, the defence expenditures reached, with 32 per cent of the total budget, an all-time high. In the current fiscal year, these funds have been reduced to 25.5 per cent of the total budget.

About two-thirds of the approved defence budget will be used for operational expenses. This leaves only about $1 billion to purchase equipment. The projected defence budgets for the next few years are as follows: 1968—20.8 billion DM; 1969—22.1 billion DM; and 1970—22.8 billion DM. In all probability the sum of the current budget of 18 billion DM will remain a constant figure for the annual military expenditures for the next few years.

The budget cut has not only had an impact on the overall strength of the bundeswehr, i.e., a reduction of about 40,000 men from the planned strength, but also upon its efficiency. Less money will be available for field maneuvers. The peace-time requirements on motor vehicles will go down to 62 per cent from the present 66 per cent because lack of funds will prevent even the purchase of a sufficient number of replacement vehicles.

The financial state of affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany has, therefore, not only a direct impact upon the size of U.S. and British troop contingents, because of the German inability to offset entirely the balance-of-payment deficits, but even upon the German military contribution to the Western alliance.

It is quite possible that thereby a situation will be created which, in due time, might appear to the Soviets to be an invitation for increased political pressure in Europe and elsewhere.

Observers of the international scene, who repeatedly have claimed that the celebrated "relaxation of tension" represents a tactical phase of Soviet foreign policy, influenced, or even caused by a real deterrent power of NATO, will then have the poor satisfaction of saying: "I told you so."

Tribute to David S. Seeley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government will be losing one of its finest young public servants when David S. Seeley goes to New York City to assume a new post as director of the office of educational liaison there.

Since he joined the Office of Education in June 1963 as a special assistant to Commissioner Keppel, Dave Seeley has been a vital and creative influence in the shaping and administering of Federal educational programs and policies. During the past 2 years, he has had primary responsibility for implementing in public education the provisions of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and despite continuing controversy, he has carried out this challenging assignment with insight, patience, and tact. The progress toward meaningful school desegregation which has been made since passage of the 1964 act is, in large part, due to Dave's untiring and energetic work.

At the age of 36, Dave Seeley has already made his mark in the public service. A graduate of Harvard Law School, he studied at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, then served as a director of the Peace Corps teacher training program in Nigeria and as an attorney in the office of the general counsel at HEW before joining the Office of Education. For the past year he has held the title of Assistant Commissioner of Education for Equal Educational Opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor John V. Lindsay and the city of New York are gaining a man of intelligence, dedication, and administrative skill. I am confident that Dave Seeley will serve American education and government as well in his new post as he has here, and wish him all good fortune in this new chapter in his career.

"Protest, Young Man, It Is Your World"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers and news media carry almost daily stories of campus demonstrations and student revolts for academic freedom, civil rights, peace in Vietnam, and other worthy causes. Many of our citizens have expressed surprise at the new political awareness emanating from our campuses after the quiet generation of students of the post-World War II years. Mr. J. Alvin Kugelmass, an excellent writer on the staff of the San Jose Mercury-News, has written an interesting article entitled "Protest, Young Man, It Is Your World" exploring the similarities and differences between today's student activities and the great campus revolts of the 1930's.

Mr. Kugelmass, who attended Columbia University and the College of the City of New York in the late 1920's and early 1930's, considers that events such as the depression and the civil war in Spain were not, as the issues of today on which the students pivot themselves, solely concerned with the young at heart. He notes, however, that while it was fashionable to fight for peace and munitions makers were socially unacceptable, a youth today is accused of disloyalty if he inveighs against war; an enemy at home.

In the 1930's there was hardly a campus that did not use expulsion or suspension as a weapon against the campus radical. Very few faculty members dared support causes considered to be radical. Those who did were summarily fired without appeal. He concludes that the brave activities of a few on the campus in the 1930's allow today's student the latitude of the campus freedoms they enjoy presently.

The article concludes:

> Today's college activists . . . are not misguided; they are not dupes; they are not immature; they are not troublemakers. Students in other lands have overturned governments and have made history, good history. It is the function of the university to speak out and articulate against injustice, on behalf of the Negro, the poor, the deprived. Who else is there to speak? Who else?

The full text of the article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 11, 1966]

PROTEST, YOUNG MAN, IT'S YOUR WORLD

(By J. Alvin Kugelmass)

(Now on the staff of the San Jose Mercury News, Kugelmass attended Columbia University and the College of the City of New York in the late 1920s and early 1930s.)

BERKELEY, CALIF.—What of the great campus revolts of the 1930s? How do we of those gray and hopeless days of three decades ago differ from the wild ones of today who confront us with bitter indictment? Did our issues bear more ballast; was our charivari more symphonic or more strident; did we simply inveigh against authority because it existed; were we incited by noble causes?

It is not easy to view the student masses assembled in protest at this great campus and to see without heartbreak the sensitive faces, to observe the clean anger, the anger that is so very similar to the emotion we expressed.

How much better did we go about settling our world rights? Were our issues greater? They come, like some gigantic waxwork exhibit on tour, circling about and staring at us with reproach. There are Sacco and Vanzetti; the Scottsboro boys; Tom Mooney, railroaded by injustice right here in California. There were countless other figures that became rallying points; fixed, totemic crusades.

There were the earth-shakers: the bleak and endless Depression and the hopelessness of it; the forces of the wicked gathering in Spain, Italy and Germany; in the Balkins. These events were not, as the issues of today on which the students pivot themselves, solely concerned with the young at heart. Our issues were of historic momentousness, and in considering this feast of disputes we are considering the history of man and not of junior citizens.

A HYPOTHETICAL TARGET

Thus, it may be properly said that our dialogues, as the campus student of today likes to call them, made their impress in history. True that we fought for peace, but no one was arrayed against us simply because there was no war. It was fashionable to fight for peace and munitions makers were socially unacceptable. A youth today is a traitor if he inveighs against war; an enemy at home.

How did we line up our forces against the hydra-headed enemies? Did we picket better? Were our leaflets more inflammatory; did our dialogues make more sense?

There, too, we had the easier time. For what one did overtly was to join, without fear, a thing called the Young Communist League, which already had organization. We assembled with the League Against War and Fascism, and that was a strong spearhead. We struck off leaflets for myriad organizations on shoddy mimeograph machines.

THE STUFFED SHIRT

Millions of miles of paper, it seems, littered the land. Little of what it bore, one suspects, was either grammatical or reasoned. We flailed out and to a great measure we succeeded beyond dreams. But these successes were not apparent for many years, long after we had emerged from the ivy towers.

But they did make an impression on the people. We did, in great measure, alert the Nation to the menace of fascism; we did in large part inoculate a sense that fascism meant a denial of free speech.

Who were our enemies? They were formidable. Authority was all about us, entrenched behind massive respectability. Mostly, he was a stuffed shirt; and in retrospect, he was the facsimile of the British Col. Blimp, for he was none other than Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Butler may be ranked with the imperishable Pyramids, indestructible. It seemed the man would never retire, never take ill and most assuredly would never die. He expelled students out of hand and this won for him the plaudits of the press. There was not a single newspaper in the land, hardly a magazine of substance, that supported us in our frantic struggle with the dark forces of what we called feudalism.

We were scoffed at when we trumpeted against injustice in the land and when we burlesqued Hitler and Mussolini. Oddly, we were able to find statements issued by Butler that sounded like carbon copies about authority that stemmed from the new leaders who were exercising a new kind of divine right that was implemented by the hobnailed boots.

Butler was not the only one by any means. Not long after he expelled a student in the most celebrated case of the kind concerning free speech and freedom of the press in the Columbia Spectator, other university presidents became emboldened. Excepting for Princeton (there were forays at Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth), there was hardly a campus that did not use expulsion or suspension as a weapon against the radical.

Perhaps even more notorious than Butler, simply because he headed a tax-supported institution, was Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York. He lent himself well to caricature and he responded with violence.

While Butler was portly and pompous, Robinson unfortunately was a slight man with an unfortunate wisp of mustache and spindly legs. To make matters worse, he fancied himself at the viol. Thus our artists had a field day depicting him: the viol stuck between his knees, the tiny mustache, the eyeglasses twinkling and the hands toying on the strings. Beautifully, Hitler had made the mustache non grata and he was a shoo-in, was Robinson, as a butt au naturel.

Robinson became known as "the man who struck a student with his umbrella." One day he was showing the City College campus to a pride of ROTC brass when a thin and volatile student strutted by imitating the goosestep. Robinson parried, wheeled away like Eroll Flynn and lunged to the assault. From that point on, Robinson was doomed. He was the pedagogue who had lost his temper.

Winters seemed bitter then. Perhaps it was lack of nourishment; perhaps it was want of a good coat, but it was fun to hole up nights with a crazy printer who was an ardent Trotskyite and who worked feverishly to meet our demands. We did the poor man an injustice for we convinced him our political leanings were similar and thus he served us without payment. Actually, we justified this, for we said smugly that we were using the "enemy" and the results were of consequence.

Very few faculty members had the temerity to support us openly. Those who did were summarily fired without appeal. True, we raised funds for them, but what good could $18.41 garnered at a rent party in some Greenwich Village hovel do?

Our student organizations on campus were mostly composed of a slate we lovingly called "the lackeys." They were mostly football players, it seems, who were invited to the dreary Sunday teas given by the members of the austere faculty to the deserving. Students with funds did not band together to revile us. They held us in extreme contempt and somehow we were beyond the pale, in a kind of socialized Coventry. We were peasants, of course.

It is difficult since the McCarthy era to understand how students could have belonged quite openly to leftist groups without meeting with reprisal not only from campus authority but from relatives and friends. But the debilitating and clammy impress of the Depression provided license for extremism.

BESIEGED BY LACKEYS

One of the most satisfying recollections of those mad, frenetic days of incessant strife (when did we study?) was the battle of the subway. At dawn one morning, we were lugging hundreds of revolt newspapers the crazy Trotskyite had turned out for us in an endless night, and we were besieged by well-clad, well-groomed and well-fed Lackeys.

They seemed monstrous; they ripped our bundles and began hurling them onto the subway tracks. We fought manfully but badly. I think we were outnumbered, but it's safe to say we were also chicken; after all, we reasoned later, we were intellectuals, men of good will, devoted to peace. We were not trained to fight in the clinches.

Rout seemed impending when lo, a policeman appeared and laid on with his club. The little old man at the newsstand, who had been blowing on his blue fingers as he opened his stand, ran to join. He swung copies of the Saturday Evening Post. Our friend the cop said proudly he came from a long line of Irish revolutionaries and the newsstand dealer, who carried our wares without profit, was a Hebraic scholar who munched apples and read the prophets. So, between the singular axis of Irishman and Jew, along with our own pitiful efforts, we managed to sell out, at 2 cents each, 450 copies of the student paper.

BALLOONING FASCISM

Page 3, of course, showed Butler puffing on a big cigar with his feet comfortably resting on a scrawny intellectual wearing glasses, who was labeled "faculty." Robinson was plucking at the strings of his viol and the notes, in the form of a balloon, fashioned into an Italian fascist song.

It is a privilege to pay homage to the students in rebellion today. It may be smug, but it is true that what we did, in great degree, allows them the latitude of the campus freedoms they enjoy today. It is not for nothing that a lofty institution such as Stanford University has an accepted freedom of speech built into the very fabric of a written and unwritten charter. We helped write that charter.

But the students at Berkeley, those at Harvard, those in Chicago, those across the sweep of the Nation's campuses, are splendid in their struggle. They speak out against war and are labeled the traitor. We were not. They speak out for more freedom and they are reviled. We were, too, but were not branded as world revolutionaries as they are.

They are not misguided; they are not dupes; they are not immature; they are not troublemakers. Students in other lands have overturned governments and have made history, good history. It is the function of the university to speak out and articulate against injustice, on behalf of the Negro, the poor, the deprived.

Who else is there to speak? Who else?

Kansas Loses Veteran Newspaperman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LARRY WINN, JR.
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, last week, the State of Kansas lost one of its most beloved and respected citizens. A man whose career as a newspaperman began when he was 10 years old and continued for the next 74 years. Drew McLaughlin, Sr., was and will be remembered for his work in his community through his "Notes and Comments," and "Gaddin' About" columns in his Miami County Publishing Co. newspapers. He will be remembered as a family man, an educator. But to most, he will be remembered as a great citizen of Kansas.

[From the Kansas City Star, Apr. 29, 1967]

PAOLA, KANS.—Drew McLaughlin, Sr., 84 years old, a veteran Kansas newspaper editor and a member of the Kansas Board of Regents 24 years under six governors, died in his sleep here early today at the home.

In 1965, Mr. McLaughlin was named Kansas newspaper editor of the year by the William Allen White Foundation at the University of Kansas. He had been an active correspondent for The Star and the Associated Press for nearly 70 years.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in Hiawatha, Kans., and began his newspaper career at the age of 10, working for an uncle, Ewing Herbert, at the old Brown County (Kansas) World, predecessor of the Hiawatha World.

From 1909 to 1914, he was editor and owner of the Sabetha (Kans.) Herald, and from 1914 to 1919, he was part owner, editor, and manager of the Hiawatha Daily World. Later, he worked as a reporter on the Topeka Daily Capital and the Salina (Kans.) Journal.

Mr. McLaughlin purchased the Miami County Republican at Paola in 1920 and had been associated with its publication since. He later became chairman of the board of the Miami County Publishing company, also publisher of the Paola Western Spirit.

Mr. McLaughlin was secretary of the Republican State convention in 1916, and in 1928, was a delegate from the Second district to the Republican National convention. He was president of the Kansas Press association in 1923, served six years as a member of the Paola board of education, and was county chairman of the Republican party in Miami County several years.

Throughout the years, Mr. McLaughlin worked tirelessly for the Paola community through his columns, "Notes and Comments," "Gaddin' About," and his editorial.

Mr. McLaughlin was a member of the First United Presbyterian church, Paola. He was a member of the Paola Masonic lodge and the Abdallah Shrine, Kansas City, Kansas.

Polish Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, on this May 3d I am proud to pay tribute to the Polish people. The 1791 Constitution was enthusiastically received—both by Poles, who welcomed this opportunity to modernize their Government—and by friends of Poland who rejoiced at the peaceful undertaking of King Stanislaus and of the Polish Diet. Unfortunately, Poland was not to enjoy the "civil liberty and the good order of society" proclaimed by this document. She was quickly overrun in 1792 by the Russians and Prussians and subjected to a devastating partition. While the Russians threw out the 1791 Constitution they did not and could not take away from the Polish people the spirit of freedom and courage of conviction which inspired that charter.

Even today Poles express, whenever possible, their desire for freedom from domination and love of liberty. During last year's celebrations of Poland's millennium as a Christian nation, the Communist government realized that the Polish people would take this occasion to demonstrate their deeply religious fervor for their country and desire for its progress as a Christian nation. Not to be outdone, the Polish Government scheduled state celebrations to be held in competition with the church celebrations. But the Polish people continued to reject communism by supporting Cardinal Wyszynski and other church leaders in Poland.

Mr. Speaker, we in the U.S. Congress join with our countrymen throughout the United States in anticipating a bright future for the Polish people, with every hope for the reinstatement of the ideals of the May 3 Constitution, so that Poland will once more be a voice of freedom in the world.

United States Must Maintain Its Leadership in Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I wish to call attention to two recent editorials by the publishers of Newsday, one regarding the NS *Savannah*, and the other on "Go-Ahead for the SST." These editorials give testimony to the leadership role consistently displayed by the publishers of this outstanding newspaper.

I commend their contents to my colleagues:

[From Newsday, May 1, 1967]

A GO-AHEAD FOR SST

President Johnson has asked Congress to give the go-ahead for the construction of two test models of the American supersonic transport plane, better known as the SST. With a government investment of more than $1 billion over the next four years, and $52,000,000 in deposits by U.S. airlines as evidence of their interest in purchasing the new planes, it is possible that the first of the models will be in the air by 1970.

About time, too. The Soviet Union is well advanced with its plans for the supersonic TU-144 and a Franco-British combine is building another supersonic plane, the Concorde. These though smaller and a bit slower than the American prototypes, are likely to be in the air for commercial use by 1971. This lead time is no cause for alarm; the British were first on the market with a commercial jet, but the Americans now have the field pretty well monopolized, thanks to better design and production facilities. Maximum action consistent with safety is called for. The U.S. has always been first in commercial aviation, and must not now relinquish its position.

[From Newsday, May 1, 1967]

THE NS "SAVANNAH"

The world's only atom-powered merchant ship, the NS Savannah, may be headed into retirement.

Simply stated, the reason for the move to retire the Savannah is: She costs too much to operate. This decision has become the subject of considerable controversy in Washington. There are many who argue that it would be feasible and practical to continue to operate the ship. But the question involving the Savannah goes far beyond the current controversy into the entire future of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

Our fleet is in decline. Policies adopted decades ago to insure a strong merchant fleet have failed. Bold and effective new policies have not yet been developed. It is not surprising, therefore, that those who hoped for the success of the experimental Savannah are unhappy to see it being readied to rust in reserve.

If the U.S. is to compete in world shipping, it is going to have to become a leader in the new technology of ocean commerce. Whether or not the Savannah continues to ply the ocean, other nuclear ships are going to have to be built.

The Savannah has a cargo capacity of only 9,830 tons. This is smaller than the capacity of ordinary cargo ships, which carry 10,000 tons. It is possible, however, to build nuclear merchant ships capable of carrying 17,000 tons. Such ships would be able to make 30 knots; the Savannah's top speed is 20 and a half knots. These second-generation nuclear cargo ships could be built as containerized vessels. This is one of the latest innovations in cargo handling. Containerized ships are built to handle large, sealed containers of cargo, which are easier to transport to and from the dock by rail or truck.

The Maritime Administration, the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission made a joint study of the possibility of building a fleet of second-generation nuclear cargo ships. Although the details of the study have not been released to the public it is known that the estimated cost of a three-ship squadron of such ships is about $130,000,000. Over a period of 20 years of operation, it is believed that ships of this type could be both competitive and profitable.

Before a decision could be made to proceed with the construction of such a squadron, agreement would have to be reached between the government and the shipping industry on a formula for sharing the cost of construction. At present, the government pays about 55 per cent of the cost of construction of new ships. The industry and the government have not agreed on a fair formula to apply to the cost of building these more efficient and profitable nuclear ships.

While Washington ponders, other nations are moving. West Germany is testing its first nuclear ship. Italy and Japan are reportedly drawing up plans for nuclear ships. The Russians have already demonstrated that they have the technical ability to produce such ships. They are operating one atom-powered icebreaker and are building another.

The NS Savannah was named for another U.S. ship, which in 1819 made the first steam-powered ocean crossing. The owners of that first Savannah removed her engines and sold them after her maiden voyage. England turned to steam power, while the U.S. continued to rely on sail for a generation. The U.S. has pioneered again with the NS Savannah. Is history repeating itself?

Mount Gleason Junior High School Students Beautify Their City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more in keeping with the traditional American habit of community action than the work of the students at Mount Gleason Junior High School in Sunland, Calif., in beautifying their city. Under the sponsorship of Mr. Ephraim Donitz, agriculture teacher, and Mr. J. P. Dyck, sponsor of the student leadership class, the students have planned and executed a "Sunland-Tujunga Beautiful" contest. The student chairman is David Honjio.

The students have enlisted the aid of the local chamber of commerce, Mr. Walter Oates of Walt's Nursery, and the Sears Roebuck Co., to contribute trophies and awards for winners of the beautification contest. This is the first time that students in the Los Angeles area have conducted a community-wide beautification contest. They say that the slogan "Keep America Beautiful" should first start on a community level.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the outstanding citizenship demonstrated by these students at Mount Gleason Junior High. Their actions are proof that real progress is made at the local community level. This effort to make Sunland-Tujunga more beautiful costs the taxpayers nothing. It comes from the basic spirit of community service which motivates every good American. It is in sharp contrast to the Federal beautification program which will cost taxpayers nearly $800 million. Americans should follow the excellent example of the students at Mount Gleason School.

The Harland Morley Story: From Newly Arrived Navy Contract Employee to Outstanding Citizen of Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I have been concerned for some time about the problem of misleading information which has been emanating from a small minority group of mainland contract employees in Hawaii with respect to working conditions in our State. It has come to my attention that some of my colleagues have been receiving letters from their constituents who are temporarily residing in Hawaii during the course of their contract employment in our 50th State, in which dissatisfaction has been expressed concerning working conditions, and a number of complaints have been voiced.

To present a fair case I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a letter from a contract employee who is well-qualified to speak for his fellow employees in this regard.

Mr. Harland A. Morley, group superintendent of the service group at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, who has received numerous awards for his outstanding service and who is a former recipient of the Federal Employee of the Year citation, has kindly shared his views with me regarding the current grievances being expressed. He speaks both fairly and squarely on the matter, and I would like to share his pertinent observations with my colleagues in the House. I call particular attention to his comment—

> I have never lived and worked in as desirable an atmosphere as one finds in Hawaii. To have good neighbors and friends, one must first be one.

Mr. Morley's informative letter of April 10, 1967, follows:

APRIL 10, 1967.

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MATSUNAGA: I feel I should let you know of a problem which may or may not be brought to your attention by your fellow legislators.

Recently, some of the newer mainland contract employees have been writing to their congressional representatives to the effect that they are not satisfied with a variety of conditions, ranging from lack of sufficient overtime, assistance given them in adjusting, high living costs and a feeling the local employees resent them, etc.

As you probably know, I came to Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard in 1953 from Mare Island Naval Shipyard in California and, though in a supervisorial capacity, it was even more difficult to adjust at that time. To give both sides of the story, my son enrolled (one of six Haoles) in the Farrington High School. On graduation, he was awarded the Kusunoki Athletic Scholarship to the University of Hawaii. (I personally felt Farrington had some better athletes.) My Daughter-in-Law (from a Navy family) also graduated from Farrington High School and was given a four year scholarship and graduated from the University of Hawaii. My other two sons are graduates of Kailua High School.

I have personally been given numerous awards, was selected from many local candidates as "Federal Employee of the Year" for the State of Hawaii in 1959.

I am presently Group Superintendent of the Service Group at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and while I have no recent contract employees in our approximately 900 employees, I do feel very qualified to comment on the current grievances of a small minority group.

One finds certain prejudices and adjustment problems wherever one goes; also, there is usually one or more dominant racial groups to deal with. I have lived on Indian reservations in Washington State, in the Napa Valley in California where Italian Americans are strong, in Vallejo, California where the Negro representation is very high. In all fairness, I have never lived and worked in as desirable an atmosphere as one finds here in Hawaii. To have good neighbors and friends, one must first be one.

Additionally, I would like you to know that our present Shipyard Commander, RADM J. J. Fee, has had wide managerial experience, was Assistant Chief of Naval Ship Systems Command, and also Commander of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Both RADM Fee and our Production Officer, Captain S. Sherwin have been doing everything possible to assist the new contract employees (even more than some of us feel necessary). They are reviewing each case on an individual basis, have met with a wives club of these employees, have wives of other well adjusted contract employees organized to assist when possible, arranged formal reception procedures, etc.

As a contract employee myself and having served as President of the Pearl Harbor Association as well as terms as President of the 14th Naval District, Master Mechanics and Foremen Association, I feel well qualified to comment on this matter; consequently, if this subject is presented to you by your mainland colleagues, please feel free to show them my comments. I assure you everything possible is being done by our Shipyard Commander to smooth out a fluctuating workload which presents a very difficult challenge.

The real solution to this problem of course, lies in the training of sufficient numbers of our local residents to preclude the need for hiring from the mainland. This is being vigorously pushed with a strong apprentice and helper training program.

Trusting I may have the honor of seeing you again on my next trip to Washington, D. C. and wishing you continuing success.

Very respectfully yours,
HARLAND A. MORLEY.

National School Safety Patrol Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a joint resolution today to provide for the designation of the second week of May of each year as "National School Safety Patrol Week."

Mr. Speaker, the lifesaving efforts of the school safety patrols play an increasingly important role in the nationwide campaign to reduce traffic accidents, and I believe all Americans should be reminded of the fine work these young people are performing.

The school safety patrols, since their organization on a national scale in the early 1920's, have played an important role in the reduction of highway accidents involving school-age children. There are more than 900,000 safety patrol members now serving 40,000 schools in all 50 States, protecting 19 million children. Mr. Speaker, I urge public attention and citizen support for the school safety patrols.

In Honor of Polish Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, today the people of Poland commemorate their Constitution of May 3, 1791. The cornerstone of Polish independence and freedom was laid shortly after the promulgation and adoption of our own Constitution of 1787. Unfortunately, while the United States has enjoyed over a century and three-quarters of constitutional government, the Poles have, except for the period between the two World Wars, spent these years under the successive tyrannies of the czars and the commissars. Today while scores of new nations dot the continents of Africa and Asia, Poland is but another of the numerous colonies that comprise the Soviet Empire.

I am reminded, on this historic occasion, of the contributions to American independence that were made by two Polish soldiers who loved freedom so much that they crossed the Atlantic and helped the infant United States in its struggle against Great Britain. For a few minutes I want to discuss the achievements of Kosciuszko, who built the Military Academy at West Point, and Pulaski, who founded the U.S. Cavalry.

Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura Kosciuszko, who was born in Poland February 12, 1746, was known as the hero of two worlds. In August 1776, he arrived in America, where his military and engineering ability was immediately put to use in the service of the new republic. He constructed fortifications at various points, including Saratoga. The victory at Saratoga turned the tide for the Americans and led to France's recognition of the independence of the United States. Kosciuszko's contribution to that victory was recognized by his superiors and he was entrusted with the task of constructing the fortifications at West Point. It was the Polish volunteer who first suggested that a national military school be established there.

Altogether, he fought for 6 years in the American Army. In 1783 the Congress acknowledged his "long, faithful, and meritorious service" by conferring upon him the rank of brigadier general. The gallant soldier died October 15, 1817.

While there was triumph for Tadeusz Kosciuszko in America, there was only sadness for him in his native Poland, which was doomed to remain under the Russian despotism. Today America continues to enjoy her freedom while Poland remains subjugated by her giant neighbor. Although the tyranny bears a different label than it did in Kosciuszko's day, it is nonetheless a tyranny.

Another famous Polish soldier, Casimir Pulaski, was born 1748 and arrived in America in 1777. Pulaski, a brigadier general, founded the U.S. Cavalry. He led both the American Cavalry and the French Cavalry during the siege of Savannah. Pulaski did not live to witness the triumph of American arms, as he was wounded at Savannah on October 9, 1779. He died 2 days later.

Mr. Speaker, we who live in the United States today owe an unpayable debt to those brave early Americans who fought for independence from Great Britain. While we honor these men for the part they played in securing freedom for America, let us also salute the gallant soldiers who came here from other lands to help light the torch of freedom. High on the roll of distinguished foreigners who aided us in our struggle for independence we must place the names of Tadeusz Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski.

Knowledge and the Apollo Disaster

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, many individuals in our country were concerned about the tragic Apollo fire that took the lives of three very brave men. Some showed their concern by criticizing the space program, and others, like Mrs. Grace L. Bourque of Norfolk, Mass., decided to pen memorials to the spirits of these three departed heroes. Perhaps, as Mrs. Bourque suggests, they have discovered the secrets that we mortals will continue to seek.

I commend her tribute for the RECORD as a memorial to the Apollo three and to those who continue the sometimes heart-rending search for knowledge.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FALLEN ASTRONAUTS

Searchers for the answers to an infinite void
That stretches endlessly beyond the atmosphere of earth
Seekers for answers to the Sun, the Moon, the Stars
Their discoveries in outer space
Have proved their worth.
They served their country well whate'er the task
That they were called upon, and so prepared to do
Their names are in the archives of our history
Apollo's, brave, courageous, gallant crew
Have joined the past.
Now they have surely found what lies beyond
The Sun, the Moon, the Stars, in this great galaxy
They know what lies beyond that endless void
Their spirits safe with God in outer space
Forever free.

—GRACE L. BOURQUE.

NORFOLK.

California Board of Education Supports Administration's Education Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of deep concern to me that the accomplishments of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 are in jeopardy. The fear is shared by educators all over the Nation.

False hopes of a cure-all, federally free aid to education program have been raised by proponents of the Quie substitute. Close analysis of the alternative proposal reveal the groundlessness of their arguments.

The California State Board of Education and the California Association of School Administrators have wisely looked behind the shortcomings of the substitute package and have conveyed to me their complete support of the committee-passed bill, H.R. 7819.

Below I include a resolution passed by the State board of education and a telegram sent to me by the California Association of School Administrators supporting H.R. 7819:

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT AND ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

Whereas, the California State Board of Education supports Title III of the National Defense Education Act, and Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; and

Whereas, these two programs have significantly improved the educationl program of the State of California on the following manner: Title III of the National Defense Education Act through providing assistance in developing children, youth and young adults to their greatest potential; giving teachers the opportunity to keep up-to-date in new knowledge and subject matter and develop new teaching techniques and skills by providing program supervision and related services; and Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act by providing programs to meet the educational needs of disadvantaged children, thereby resulting in significant improvement in the educational achievement of children handicapped by poverty; and

Whereas, action on these two programs is pending as follows: The President has requested, for fiscal year 1968, a reduction of National Defense Education Act, Title III, funds from $79,200,000 to $47,000,000 for the acquisition of equipment and materials, and has recommended no appropriation for program supervision and related services; and Congress is considering a five-year extension of Title III of the National Defense Education Act with no authorization for funding for equipment and materials acquisition or for support of program supervision and related services; and the House Committee on Education and Labor is recommending amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, which would increase the amount of funds to California from $73,600,000 to $93,000,000 for fiscal year 1968 under the appropriation request of the President.

Therefore, be it resolved that the State Board of Education urges that the following action be taken: That Congress pass the amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, recommended by the House Committee on Education and Labor; and that the President and Congress appropriate the full National Defense Education Act, Title III, authorization for fiscal year 1968 of $110,000,000 for equipment and materials acquisition, and $7,500,000 for administration, program supervision and related services; and that Congress support, extend and expand the National Defense Education Act with an annual authorization for funding of no less than $175,000,000 for equipment and materials acquisition, and include administration, program supervision and related services with an annual authorization for funding of no less than $15,000,000; and

Be it further resolved that the executive officer of the California State Board of Education is directed to transmit this resolution to the President of the United States, each member of the California congressional delegation, members of appropriate congressional committees, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the United States Commissioner of Education, and local governing boards of California school districts through their respective superintendents.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,
April 14, 1967.

ALPHONZO BELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

The California Association of School Administrators supports the amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, title one, currently recommended by the House Committee on Education and Labor. We urge that the Congress adopt these amendments. Which would increase funds for California educational programs for low income children by almost twenty million dollars. We are deeply concerned that unless these amendments pass, ESEA title one fund will shift to other States at the expense of California children.

GEORGE GEYER,
President.
JAMES H. CORSEN,
Executive Secretary, California Association of School Administrators.

Polish Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, today is Polish Third of May Constitution Day and wherever there are citizens of Polish descent across the world, they are silently observing this national Polish holiday. I wish to join with my Polish brothers in this remembrance.

One hundred and seventy-six years ago this day, Poland adopted the Constitution that is still quietly followed by Poles everywhere.

In the face of the Communist tyranny now ruling their homeland, the Poles strengthen and renew their national fervor this day.

Their courage is increased by the memory of the strong years before: The Poles ask that once again their land be made free and independent.

This year's observances are fourfold. In addition to the day itself, three salient anniversaries of Polish-born heroes are being observed: The 150th anniversary of the death of Count Thaddeus Kosciuszko, America's Revolutionary War hero and aid to George Washington; the 50th anniversary of the death of Henryk Sienkiewicz, great man of literature and author of "Quo Vadis"; and the centennial of the birth of Marie Sklodowska-curie, the woman who discovered and defined the fundamental properties of the atom.

I ask that all Americans take several moments to meditate on the importance of this day with our Polish brothers.

Security by Achievement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 29, I released a copy of the Phillips report concerning the performance of North American Aviation on the Apollo program. This action did not particularly please those who favor concealment of disagreeable facts from public scrutiny.

Today another and very important aspect of the problem of freedom of information has come to my attention. This came to me in the form of an editorial from the March 1967 issue of Astronautics and Aeronautics, a publication of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, written by its president, Harold T. Luskin.

Mr. Luskin discusses the withholding of scientific information and the overuse of security classifications. He says:

> In the interests of *security by achievement*, as opposed to security by concealment, we should probably communicate as widely and promptly and effectively as we can the results of our massive research and development program.

I wish to call this perceptive commentary to the attention of my colleagues. The editorial follows:

SECURITY BY ACHIEVEMENT

(By H. T. Luskin)

Inherent in our Constitutional objective to advance the aerospace arts and sciences is the requirement to provide the maximum possible flow of technical information. To satisfy this requirement, we are a "meetings and publications" society. If there were no external constraints applied, we would like to see no limits to the flow of information we supply other than those imposed by soundness, relevance, and economics.

Also inherent in our field of activity is our intimate participation in national defense. Here we may find constraints to the flow of potentially available aeronautical information. One of the mechanisms by which constraints are applied is security classification under the direction of the various departments and agencies of the federal government.

The limitation of information flow by the federal government is a recurring subject of great importance to the AIAA. We must continually state the case for the least possible restriction on AIAA papers to act as a balance against the view that maximum secrecy is tantamount to maximum security. For that reason, in the following paragraphs I have abstracted and further developed some remarks on the subject made 10 years ago by Dr. Louis Ridenour. I believe they objectively state a proper AIAA position on this subject.

Generally speaking, there are two main categories of aeronautical information which are subjected to security classification. These relate, on the one hand, to existing military capability and, on the other, to research and development work which is mainly significant in terms of future military capability.

In quasi-peaceful times, such as now exist, our military establishment has as its main current value its deterrent effect on possible hostile actions of other nations. To have any deterrent effect, the military establishment must actually disclose to potential hostile nations some idea of its capabilities and order of battle. Even in this area, in which information is necessarily generally considered secret, some information will inevitably become public. Detailed operating doctrine and precise technical details (e.g., communication frequencies used by the armed forces) must be maintained as strictly secret. This makes a potential enemy's task more difficult, and lowers the effectiveness of his countermeasures. Professional societies can hardly object to this situation.

The effect of security requirements on the flow of technical and scientific information to the professional societies relates mainly to future military capability. Even without any impedance or restriction imposed on information flow in the name of security great difficulties exist in establishing effective communications.

The vast growth of our research establishment and the consequent requirement for an increase in the number of scientific communications have not been fully met by the classical medium of technical communication—the specialized journal. Publication delays of a year or more are common, and means for abstracting, indexing, reviewing, searching, and retrieving papers are inadequate. Thus, quite apart from security restrictions, our scientific and technical community has difficulty in maintaining effective internal lines of communications. Our experiments in Selective Dissemination of Documents, referred to in previous editorials by Past-President Dr. R. L. Bisplinghoff, and AIAA's biweekly "International Aerospace Abstracts," produced under contract to NASA, are steps toward the solution of this problem.

The basic reason for desiring prompt and effective dissemination of the results of scientific and technical work is that further rapid progress will thus be facilitated. When concealment of scientific work is considered in the name of security, it must always be remembered that the effect of such concealment will be felt both in our own development community and in that of our potential enemies. If our total technical competence is greater than his, then on balance we will hurt ourselves by suppressing the free publication of technical information.

The use of the word "security" to describe restrictions on the flow of information has a tendency to obscure this point, since in other connections "security" is a synonym for "safety." It is not necessarily synonymous with "safety" in the present connection, and this must be remembered at all times.

An example illustrating these points is afforded by the Radiation Laboratory series of 27 technical volumes describing the work done during WW II on radar and microwave electronics. This series was dedicated to the proposition that the 5000 or more technical man-years spent on wartime radar development should not have a transitory value but, instead, should be preserved as a basis for further work. The resulting books, which appeared in the years 1947–51, sold very widely, both here and abroad. Their publication was criticized by people who claimed that we "made a present" to Russia of everything we learned, by taking so much effort, in this important field.

It can be fairly stated, however, that this view completely overlooks the fact that we also made ourselves a present of the results of this work. And no one can deny that we have made better use of this information than the Russians have done. Our advanced electronics progress is rapid and exciting; theirs has been somewhat slower and more perfunctory. In our view then, each AIAA paper is a means of advancing the competence of our entire community.

Finally, we come to the obvious point that the results of the massive research and development program currently supported by military budgets are of the greatest possible use in developing the peaceful economy. A direct and immediate example of this is afforded by commercial air transportation, whose growth and development constitute one of the major technical phenomena of our age. It is not unfair to attribute a major part of the technical advance in our air-transport capability to aeronautical developments sponsored and paid for by the military services.

These benefits to commercial aviation from military development work have come about only because of the timely release from security restrictions of the pertinent technical information. This illustrates how the general peacetime economy can benefit from technical development first made with military requirements in mind. Whenever the declassification and ordinary publication of such work is admissible from the military standpoint, there is no doubt of its desirability from the over-all point of view.

In the interests of *security by achievement,* as opposed to security by concealment, we should probably communicate as widely and promptly and effectively as we can the results of our massive research and development program. To do less is to threaten the success we have enjoyed under our free-access-to-information, free-enterprise, democratic system.

Polish 3d of May Constitution Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the stalwart Polish people on this Polish 3d of May Constitution Day.

It was on this day in 1791—not long after the adoption of our own Constitution—that Poland succeeded in reforming her public life by adopting a Constitution which declared that "all power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people." Unfortunately, this light of liberalism emanating from Poland was viewed by her Prussian and Russian neighbors as a threat to their absolutist form of government, and in 1795 these two nations sent their military forces to partition and plunder freedom-loving Poland.

As we reflect on this momentous historic event, we are reminded, once again, that tyranny cannot coexist with freedom, and that freedom will ultimately prevail. This anniversary also calls to mind the common bond between the American and Polish peoples who share a deep dedication to the cause of liberty and the rights of man.

On this occasion let us join the thousands of Polish-Americans, who have contributed so magnificently to the growth and security of our country, in reaffirming our hope that the courageous, liberty-loving Polish people may soon have a government entirely of their own choosing which will permit them to live again in peace and freedom.

Air Slum

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, it may well be that the real application of the Malthusian theory lies in the life of the city. The urban environment may reach a toleration point in growth that will dictate its eventual death. A city which by its size and population depletes and befouls the air its residents breathe reaches a point where it can no longer support the needs of its citizens and as a result begins to choke itself to death.

Albert Bush, a professor of engineering at UCLA, has introduced such a suggestion into the current dialog on air pollution. Professor Bush has suggested that the ultimate size of a city could very well be determined by the amount of fresh air available for its citizens.

What Professor Bush asks is that we pay attention when planning extensions of our cities and suburbs to the availability of fresh air for new residents. Such planning is similar to considerations given to providing adequate water and power. Availability of fresh air should be no less a consideration.

Focusing his remarks on the Los Angeles basin, Mr. Bush points out that the atmosphere is often stagnate, and a victim of poor ventilation. Fresh air, unlike water and power, cannot be imported into an area. Since importation cannot be a consideration other methods must be employed that will provide fresh air.

We are all well aware of the need to clean the air we breathe. At present, most of our attention is being directed at controlling the pollutants that are daily dumped into the atmosphere. Certainly this attention is not ill directed, and we must continue to intensify our efforts on this aspect of the battle against air pollution.

However, Professor Bush asks that we also concentrate concern in an additional area. Insuring an adequate supply of sources of fresh air is as important as cleaning contaminated air. It is particularly important in places like Los Angeles where there is a serious lack of air movement.

Professor Bush's suggestion is based on the knowledge that plant life is man's source of replenishment of oxygen. Planning large green belts around freeways, placing restrictions on subdivisions and building on rural undeveloped land, keeping large parts of the area around cities under cultivation are approaches deserving of attention. To indiscriminately concrete vegetated land does not make sense. Especially when to do so may mean literally limiting a city's air supply while increasing the number of people who will need fresh air.

The need for open land around and in our cities takes on importance beyond its utilization for recreation and esthetic purposes. These open areas are bound up with the very air we breathe.

I have made reference often to the total ecology of the human environment. Professor Bush's views once again illustrate the need for planners to consider the vital interplay between all the elements that make up our environment. In this specific case our concern is directed at the important role adequate open vegetated spaces play in alleviating air pollution. I would urge all those now involved in the dialog on the quality of our environment in general, and air pollution in particular to take into account this additional consideration.

Planning a comprehensive attack on air pollution without considering the points raised by Professor Bush would be inexcusable. The cogent questions raised by this issue should make city planners much more aware of the role vegetated land must play in overcoming air pollution. This oxygen-source function of open land, coupled with the other vital purposes for open land in and around the city are compelling reasons for an intense reevaluation of the current practices that often emphasize and enhance concreting the entire surface of the urban environment.

At this point in the RECORD I ask that a column by Los Angeles Times science writer, George Getze, be reprinted.

LOS ANGELES SEEN AS VAST "AIR SLUM" IF MAJOR STEPS AREN'T TAKEN

(By George Getze)

Los Angeles' ultimate size will be determined by the lack of fresh air in the basin, according to Albert Bush, professor of engineering and public health at UCLA.

Unless officials spend as much effort in planning the region's air resources as they have in planning for its water, Los Angeles will become a gigantic "air slum," Bush said.

"So far, we have only tinkered at the edges of the air pollution problem," Bush said in a lecture at UCLA this week.

He said auto exhaust fumes, the inversion layer and sunlight all play a part in air pollution here, but that the basic problem is stagnation of air, the poor ventilation in the basin because of the lack of movement of air. The usual breezes are just not strong enough to move the pollution out.

LIKE CLOSED GARAGE

When the air is stagnant the basin is like a house that is never aired out, or even worse, like a closed garage in which a car has been left running.

For a comfortable environment there must be about 2,000 parts of clean air to every single particle of pollutant, Bush said.

"When there is no air movement, no wind or very little breezes, we just don't get the necessary supply of fresh air," he said.

"We can stand two or three days of this stagnation, but if it ever lasts eight or 10 days we'll be in real trouble," Bush said. (In October, 1965, the stagnation lasted five days in one of the worst smog sieges.)

Los Angeles has never had eight to 10 days of stagnant air without relief, but the city must plan for such an emergency just the same, Bush said.

Planning for such an event is like flood control, in which the city and county plan for an emergency that may happen only once in a decade, or even less frequently.

Los Angeles so far has overcome its other natural shortage, that of water, but there is no way to import air and the city and county have to live on the amount of air there is.

To do so comfortably, Bush suggested four steps that go beyond current controls:

Build nuclear power plants to supply electricity, or import electric power from great distances.

CHANGE FREEWAYS

Change plans for future freeways, spacing interchanges at least five miles apart and bordering all freeways with green belts of trees and parks at least half a mile wide.

Build a mass transportation system.

Do not permit the solid building-up of rural parts of the Los Angeles basin, and subsidize farming to keep large parts of the area agricultural.

Bush suggested that the subsidy take the form of special tax considerations for farmers.

"Now, as soon as subdividers bite off a chunk of farmland the tax rates for the nearby agricultural land go up," he said.

Bush's talk was part of a faculty lecture series of pollution and conservation in Los Angeles.

FRB's Bill Sherrill an Excellent Choice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB CASEY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, the greatest asset that progressive Metropolitan Houston has is the tremendous number of talented, dynamic young men helping guide our growth and prosperity.

It is only natural that such men are called on by our country to serve in vital posts in Washington, and we in Houston took great pride when the President asked William W. Sherrill to serve as Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He undertook the heavy responsibilities of this post with the dedication and ability that have marked his career, and it was indeed a pleasure for me to note that the President expressed his highest confidence in this distinguished young man by naming him to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

On behalf of the people of Houston, I extend our sincere congratulations to Bill. We know that he will serve in this new post ably and well, and it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues editorials from the Houston Chronicle and the Houston Post, heartily endorsing his appointment.

[From the Houston Post, April 1967]

SHERRILL NOMINATED

In choosing William W. Sherrill for appointment to the Federal Reserve Board, President Johnson selected a man he credits with "a useful, keen, logical mind as well as an energetic and imaginative spirit." A former Houston banker, Sherrill brings to the role a rich varied experience in both public service and private finance.

A Marine in World War II, Sherrill was wounded on Iwo Jima. On his return to civilian life, he did his undergraduate study at the University of Houston and earned his masters degree at the Harvard University School of Business Administration.

He served the City of Houston as clerk of Corporation Court, as administrative officer of Civil Defense, as city treasurer and as executive assistant to the mayor.

In business, he became a director of the Colonial Savings and Loan Association, president of the Homestead State Bank of Houston and executive vice president of the Jamaica Corporation.

A year ago he was appointed director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Washington.

It is significant that both the American Bankers Association and Rep. Wright Patman, often a critic of banking operations, have applauded President Johnson's choice of Sherrill.

With his background of experience in federal, municipal and private finance, Sherrill should bring a broad understanding of individual, business and governmental needs to the work of the Federal Reserve Board.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Apr. 26, 1967]

SHERRILL APPOINTMENT A GOOD ONE

President Johnson made an admirable choice when he picked Houstonian William W. Sherrill for membership on the Federal Reserve System's board of governors.

Sherrill's appointment is loaded with significance. He will be more than just another board member. Because of the four-three, conservative-liberal split on the seven-member board, Sherrill's vote may very well determine the future policies of the Fed.

He will replace the board's staunchest conservative, Charles N. Shepardson, a former agriculture dean at Texas A & M who is retiring at the age of 70. Shepardson has been a supporter of the high-interest, tight-money policies of Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr., which at times have been in conflict with the Johnson administration.

A good many economists think Martin has been too conservative in managing the nation's monetary system. But he is so highly regarded in banking circles that President Johnson recently reappointed him to a new three-year term as chairman.

In choosing Sherrill to replace Sherpardson, Mr. Johnson obviously expects to get a man more sympathetic with administration views on fiscal matters.

Sherrill's appointment undoubtedly will be approved by the Senate. He brings to the new post a rich background in banking, business and governmental experience. He is a graduate of the University of Houston and the Harvard School of Business Administration. He served as city treasurer of Houston, port commissioner and chief administrative aide to Mayor Lewis Cutrer.

When Mr. Johnson chose him last year for a six-year term as a director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Sherrill was president of the Homestead State Bank, executive vice-president of the Jamaica Corp., a land-development firm, and vice-president of Colonial Savings and Loan Assn.

Rep. Wright Patman, the Texan who heads the House Banking Committee and an arch foe of Martin's high-interest policies, says he thinks Sherrill will be a "fine member" of the board. The American Bankers Assn. also is pleased. And reportedly so is Chairman Martin.

Miracle of miracles! As Sen. William Proxmire said, "Anyone who gets the support of the ABA and Wright Patman is an extraordinary man."

The Wall Street Journal notes that one of Sherrill's most vital criteria is a negative one—he isn't an economist. The board already is dominated by four economists. And Chairman Martin long has sought to balance their skills with those of someone with practical business or banking experience.

In every respect, Sherrill fits the bill.

Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Education, Receives the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert the formal presentation address of Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American Provost, the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama; the investiture speech of the Honorable Albert Conway, former chief judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and Deputy American Provost; Dr. Charles A. Brind, counsel of the University of the State of New York and board of regents, and Deputy Provost; the acceptance remarks of Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., when Dr. Allen received the highest honor of this foundation. The ceremony took place on Wednesday, the 16th day of February 1967, in the regents room of the education department, education building, Albany, N.Y.

Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously proud of both my distinguished constituents, Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., commissioner of education of the State of New York, whose achievements and accomplishments in the field of education have been unparalleled in the field of education; not only in the State of New York, but throughout the United States. We are very fortunate to have such an outstanding public official in the Empire State, and he is efficiently discharging his responsibilities in this important assignment. I congratulate him on his receiving this high honor.

I also wish at this time to call to the attention of my colleagues that I have another distinguished constituent in the person of Dr. Charles A. Brind, counsel of the University of the State of New York and the board of regents, who also has been honored by this foundation.

At this point, I insert all of the speeches and translation in the Appendix of the RECORD:

DR. BAYERN'S PRESENTATION ADDRESS

Commissioner Allen, we are assembled here in Albany, New York, the famous hall of education of the State of New York, to honor a very outstanding and distinguished Educator of renown, Dr. Allen, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, with the top honor of this Foundation—The Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma, which you richly deserve.

We are here this morning to honor you in testimony; first, of our faith in the ideals of American democracy; secondly, in our devotion to the cause of *universal* education as the bulwark of these ideals; and thirdly, because of our confidence in the cooperation of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere in the preservation of human freedom and peace of all the peoples of the world.

Such was the pattern of the life of our standard bearer, the immortal Eloy Alfaro, the great Democrat of Ecuador. As President of Ecuador at the turn of the century; he expanded and furthered educational institutions of his own country. He appealed to the Spanish Monarch to establish peace, and to grant the people of Cuba the freedom, for which they yearned and bled. Now, those people of Cuba, pray once more that somehow, perhaps by Divine Guidance, they will again see their freedom restored—the freedom which Dr. Castro and the Soviet Union wrested from them, in direct violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama gathers and encourages the permanent political and moral values of the Americas. Eloy Alfaro was the most outstanding Ecuadorean in the Western Hemisphere. The action and thought, which he placed at the service of his country, were instrument and agency of the highest aspiration of half the globe. He worked for a broad land; he strove to raise the social level of the Indians; to spread education among his countrymen; to banish the exploitation of man by man; to act for the defense of liberty, regardless of frontiers; to create American public laws; and to free the flesh and the spirits from their chains.

The Eloy Alfaro International Foundation has neither political or lucrative purposes. The finality is to pay tribute to the memory of Eloy Alfaro, and make available all knowledge of his life and works, as a statesman and liberator. What Alfaro undertook and accomplished in half a century, constitutes the essential transformation of normal people.

Our guest of honor, Dr. Allen, was awarded the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma, by unanimous vote of the Board of Dignitaries, in recognition of his distinguished contribution to culture and humanity, and his outstanding merit and accomplishments in the field of education, in his work for worthwhile endeavors, and in further recognition of his efforts toward the establishment of international peace.

Eloy Alfaro was a citizen, not only of his native Ecuador, but of all the Americas. The personal integrity, the unwavering defense of the principles of truth, justice and friendship among nations; the self-control and self-sacrifice that marked about one-quatrer of a century of unflagging service to his fellow man, extended way beyond the confines of his own country, Ecuador.

He was a rebel and a conspirator, but his rebellion and conspiracy were directed against hatred, injustice, discord and tyranny. He was the leader of a generation fired with the hope and desire that responsible political action would enhance the prosperity of their country and the welfare of their people.

It is most fitting, therefore, for us this morning that we of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, have selected to receive this highest award to a great American, Humanitarian, and Educator. None can ever doubt the limitless faith of Dr. Allen, to the ideals of democracy and in the belief of our guest of honor that it was not from human hands, but from the Great Creator that every man, woman and child inherits the inherent right of life, to human liberty, to happiness, and to equal opportunity, for learning, which has been the lifework of Dr. Allen, and with such opportunity the priceless possession of truth, which alone can make man free.

None can be unaware of the indefatigable service of Dr. Allen, to the cause of the United States, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Defense Board, and to all other such agencies created by all our dedicated Presidents, in order to try to bring peace to this hemisphere and all over the world.

It is fortunate that these vital factors in the life of Dr. Allen, are recorded for all the world to see, in a lifetime of service as an outstanding educator, private citizen and public official, as a civic leader in his community, and throughout the State of New York. We know of no one, who by his service to mankind, and to the cause of international peace, has more fully and brilliantly earned this great honor.

You know, my dear Commissioner Allen, that you now join a very select and elite group of Americans who have been similarily honored in the past. They include former Presidents, John F. Kennedy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry S. Truman, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and other dignitaries such as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, former Governor Averell Harriman, the late General of the Armies, Douglas MacArthur, Senators Mansfield and Dirksen, Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Lieut. Malcom Wilson, Congressmen Celler and Ford, Senators of the State of New York, Brydges and Zaretzki, Assembly Speaker, Anthony J. Travia, the Hon. Charles J. Tobin, Jr., the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Harold Howe, II, and the Honorable Albert Conway, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and who typify the caliber of men holding this high honor.

It now gives me great personal pleasure, and it is an honor and a privilege, for me to call on that outstanding Jurist, a lawyer with the finest legal mind in this country, the distinguished former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Honorable Albert Conway, to carry out the determination of the Board of Dignitaries, to invest you, Commissioner Allen, with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

The Investiture Speech of the Honorable Albert Conway

I am aware of the achievements and accomplishments of Commissioner Allen, in the field of education, as the top official of our great University of the State of New York, and the wonderful work that he has rendered in close supervision of colleges and universities, in the Empire State of New York, and the courage he has manifested in the discharge of his duties in carrying out the laws of the Congress and the New York State Legislature.

As I have spent many years service in the Court of Appeals and as former Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York prior to my Judicial assignments, until my complete retirement several years ago, I know from personal knowledge how effectively Commissioner Allen, has efficiently discharged his responsibilities as the Commissioner of Education in this State of New York. He is highly regarded by many distinguished and outstanding Educators throughout the United States, particularly among the members of both houses of the New York State Legislature and the Congress of the United States, and by many of my former colleagues sitting in the Supreme Court of this State, and the Court of Appeals.

It was on the recommendation of Dr. Charles A. Brind, your Counsel and Dr. Herman A. Bayern, and I, recommended Commissioner Allen for this award. It now gives me much happiness, particularly of my long time interest in the field of education, and as a former recipient, to carry out the determination of the Board of Dignitaries. I hereby present him with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma. He richly deserves this great honor.

Translation of the Diploma to Commissioner Allen, From Spanish to English, by Dr. Charles A. Brind

As a former recipient of this honor, I will now translate from Spanish to English, the Diploma granted to you by this Foundation.

"THUS ONE GOES TO THE STARS

"Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, recognizing the special value of the services rendered by Commissioner James E. Allen, Jr., in support of the objectives of this institutions, he has been awarded the Cross of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation. In witness whereof, this diploma, with the seal of the foundation, is presented in the City of Panama, Republic of Panama, on the 8th day of September, 1966."

Acceptance Speech of Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., New York State Commissioner of Education

I am deeply moved and overwhelmed by the great honor you have conferred on me this morning, by the gracious remarks of Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American Provosts, and particularly to have the unusual privilege and honor of having that great and distinguished former Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Honorable Albert Conway, make the trip to honor me in the City of Albany, New York, in order to make the Investiture. I am thrilled and wish to express my sincere appreciation to Judge Conway and his fellow members of this Foundation.

I shall continue to dedicate my life to culture and humanity, and I shall try to carry out my responsibilities as the Commissioner of Education in trying to solve the problems and in compliance with the laws passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Congress of the United States. Education is the bulwark of the future of our beloved country, and through education we will endeavor to provide the future leadership among our young people, who we hope will serve mankind.

I accept this honor, in behalf of all my colleagues of the University of the State of New York, the members of the Board of Regents, who unselfishly serve the Empire State on a "Labor of love" basis. I also wish to convey my grateful thanks to all of you, and to the board of Dignitaries of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, who so generously selected me to join such a distinguished and elite company of outstanding personalities, who have heretofore been honhonored by this Foundation. I shall regard it as an inspiration to accelerate my efforts, in my official capacity as Commissioner of Education, and in my private capacity, in trying to carry out the aims, purposes, principles and high ideals of this Foundation.

Death Stalks Apollo and a Lesson Is Learned

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the tragic fire that took the lives of three brave astronauts on January 27, 1967, there has begun to emerge a picture, which has shocked the American public, of mismanagmeent and uncontrolled escalation of costs in the Nation's space program. NASA's carefully fostered image of "zero-defects" has been shattered.

The Phillips report of December 19, 1965, which I made public on Saturday, April 29, is seen in perspective if one realizes that this is not a unique document—but only a small part of a continuing and questionable record.

Mark Bloom, the science writer for the New York Daily News, contributed to this perspective in his second article which appeared in the New York Daily News of May 2, 1967. Part II of his series follows:

Death Stalks Apollo and a Lesson Is Learned

(By Mark Bloom, science writer of the News)

(Second of two articles)

For the Apollo 1 crew, it had been a frustrating day on the launch pad at Cape Kennedy. From the time the three astronauts entered their space cabin for a dress rehearsal of blastoff procedures, petty little things kept going wrong.

First there was a strange odor detected by veteran space pilot Virgil (Gus) Grissom in his suit oxygen system. Then there was a series of communications problems which thoroughly disgusted the crew.

It was 6:31 P.M. and the astronauts had been inside the cabin for 5½ hours. If someone could straighten out the communications loop, the test would be over in a few minutes, and the crew could head out for a couple of drinks and a steak at one of the night spots along the Cocoa Beach strip.

They never got there because of a frayed wire, the kind everyone has seen at one time or another on an electric cord leading from a lamp or iron.

Just a tiny part of the 20 miles of electrical wiring aboard Apollo 1, it ran along the lower lefthand side of the cabin below Grissom's couch. Suddenly a spark jumped between the exposed wire and a nearby metal surface.

ELECTRICAL SPARK JUMPED IN PURE OXYGEN ATMOSPHERE

It was an electrical arc, the same phenomena as when you walk across a rug in the winter and reach for a light switch. Just before your finger gets there, a tiny spark jumps the gap.

But unless a spark lands on the driest possible tinder, it does no harm in your home. Not so in Apollo 1 where the environment was pure oxygen rather than ordinary air.

In pure oxygen, compared with normal atmosphere of roughly 79% nitrogen and 21% oxygen plus traces of other gases, a spark flares brightly. Even so, it will still go out if there is nothing around to burn. But there was plenty to burn aboard Apollo 1.

The spark ignited material under Grissom's couch, touching off a fast-moving blaze that engulfed the spacecraft and killed the crew. They were trapped. It all happened so fast they couldn't do much more than cry out a report of fire.

The inevitable had taken place, but in an unthinkable way. Grissom, Edward White and Roger Chaffee did not die facing the perils of outer space, but in a ground test that had not even been classified as hazardous.

The tragedy of last Jan. 27 raised disturbing questions about the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's stewardship of the nation's $23 billion Apollo project to land Americans on the moon during this decade.

Many of the answers have been equally disturbing—some unbelievably shocking.

And, among other things, the revelations have stripped away the carefully contrived image, product of a million-dollar public affairs office, which has made the $5 billion-a-year Nasa collosus the darling of the public and much of Congress. Nasa learned the hard way that glamor is a sometimes thing.

For the first time, really, Nasa was forced to bare its accumulated sins and weaknesses.

AN AGONIZING REAPPRAISAL MAY SAVE FUTURE ASTROS

But painful as this deglamorization may be to Nasa and its major Apollo contractor, North American Aviation, it probably will help save the lives of future American space explorers—and meet one of the mandates originally set by President Kennedy: ". . . returning him safely to earth."

Within 24 hours of the Apollo 1 fire, a blue-ribbon review board was appointed by Nasa to make the fullest possible investigation. After some early personnel shifting, it settled down as an eight-man panel, all government employees and six of them from Nasa.

The board's investigation lasted 10 weeks during which analysis of all evidence, findings, determinations and recommendations were kept strictly secret.

Its report hit a like a bombshell on April 9. Despite the Nasa-heavy nature of the board, the agency and North American were blasted.

Shoddy workmanship and poor management were the major indictments in the 3,000-page report by the team headed by Floyd L. Thompson, one of Nasa's senior engineers and director of the agency's Langley Research Center. The panel also included astronaut Frank Borman.

The report blamed "deficiencies in design, workmanship and quality control" for the factors leading up to the fire, resulting in its intensity and preventing possible escape.

"These deficiencies," the report said, "created an unnecessarily hazardous condition and their continuation would imperil any future Apollo operations."

The day after the report was issued, Congress began taking Nasa and North American over the coals. The report was thorough and detailed, but some key questions remained unanswered. Among them were:

Was safety sacrificed for speed? Did America's self-imposed goal for the lunar mission or the race with Russia contribute to the accident?

Why was the workmanship shoddy on Apollo 1, especially the wiring? Why wasn't more care taken to catch failures?

Why wasn't the ground test declared hazardous since the fire showed clearly that it was?

What steps will be taken to smooth out workmanship and management to increase safety?

What changes will be needed on future Apollos to make them safer, how much will this cost and how long will it take? When are we going to the moon?

They were tough questions, and only one has been answered so far to the satisfaction of most observers. The test, said George Mueller, Nasa's associate administrator for manned flight, was considered non-hazardous because the rocket upon which Apollo 1 sat was unfueled. The possibility of the spacecraft itself catching fire was simply overlooked.

The blame for this stunning oversight was shared by both Nasa and North American. It was North American's responsibility to declare the test hazardous, but it was Nasa's job to review such a decision, or the lack of one.

Even worse, however, was the admission by both Nasa and North American that they were totally in the dark about just how quickly a blaze would spread aboard an Apollo.

The review board had recommended a sharp reduction in the amount of combustable materials aboard Apollos—there were 70 pounds in the Apollo 1 cabin—and called for positioning of what had to be there so that the whole spacecraft would not be engulfed if a fire did break out.

Nasa officials agreed with the recommendation, and admitted that if they had recognized the fire hazard and implemented the recommendation before the test, it might have prevented the deaths of the astronauts.

In fact, Nasa and North American both, except for minor points, agreed with all of the review board's damaging findings. They didn't have much choice.

They were equivocal, however, on pinning down responsibility in such areas as shoddy workmanship and weak management procedures, the two key review board indictments.

In fact, listening to Nasa and North American executives testify, it was difficult to avoid forming the impression that every step in Apollo construction was so tightly watched it was impossible for failures to get through. The review board must have come up with some one-in-a-million errors. Safety was never sacrificed for speed.

But a single question by Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.) brought out a major chink in the armor of both Nasa and North American. He asked about the Phillips report.

NASA DENIES, THEN ADMITS EXISTENCE OF A "SET OF NOTES"

This was a document drawn up 16 months ago by Maj. Gen. Samuel Phillips, Nasa's Apollo program director. Nasa in the past had insisted it did not exist, but finally admitted to Ryan at a House hearing that there was such "a set of notes."

Phillips in his testimony at the hearing made it public for the first time that North American was in such deep trouble in late 1965 meeting its huge Apollo commitments that Nasa might have to relieve the aerospace firm of some of the load.

Phillips declined to go into detail on North American's difficulties, though he did to a greater degree at a subsequent Senate hearing. But Nasa declined to issue the full report, citing possible damage to industry-government relations.

Finally, Ryan obtained a copy from an "anonymous" source and released it last Saturday. It is rumored that Nasa, to get itself off the hook, saw to it that Ryan received a copy so the report could be released without Nasa breaking a confidence with North American.

But the report was as much of an indictment of Nasa as North American. It was clear that if Nasa had been doing a proper job supervising North American, the situation would never have reached the sorry state it did 16 months ago.

The report said North American's work was characterized by an inability to keep to a budget or to meet schedules and the quality of the work that was done was "not up to Nasa required standards."

Phillips testified that North American by April of 1966 had instituted new procedures and was straightening out its problems. This may be true. But the Apollo review board findings strongly indicated that the situation is still not what it should be.

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SHAKEUP MAY NOT SATISFY CONGRESS

And Nasa, by its long suppression of the Phillips report's findings, not to mention the report itself, indicated that it may have more—and newer—unreleased information.

How, for instance, is the Grumann Aircraft Corp., Bethpage, L.I., doing with its huge contract to build lunar landing craft?

There are signs, however, that Nasa has been jolted into action by the Apollo 1 fire. Administrator James E. Webb is scheduled to testify before Congress May 9 with a report on exactly what will be done to straighten out the moon-landing project and an estimate of the time lost and cost of the fire. The agency has hinted a major industrial shakeup may be made.

But in view of the fire and the disclosures of the last three months, this may not be enough for Congress. A full-scale investigation of Nasa's total operations, manned and unmanned, may be demanded.

"The public must be assured," said Ryan when he released the Phillips report, "that future space efforts are properly managed, that the public investment of billions of dollars is wisely husbanded, and that American lives are safeguarded."

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

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5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

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9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kleppe, Thomas S., *N. Dak*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Kuykendall, Dan, *Tenn*	
Kyl, John, *Iowa*	
Kyros, Peter N., *Maine*	
Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	
Langen, Odin, *Minn*	
Latta, Delbert L., *Ohio*	
Leggett, Robert L., *Calif*	
Lennon, Alton, *N.C*	
Lipscomb, Glenard P., *Calif.*	
Lloyd, Sherman P., *Utah*	
Long, Clarence D., *Md*	

Appendix

Death of Lt. D. F. Taylor III, of Osceola, Ark., in Combat in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, a short time ago I learned that Lt. D. F. Taylor III, of Osceola, Ark., had been killed in combat in South Vietnam. While I did not know him personally, I had heard a great deal about Lieutenant Taylor from his father, Col. D. F. Taylor, Jr., USAR, retired, with whose command I served for a time in France during World War II. I hold Colonel Taylor in the highest regard as a soldier and a man, and I know that his son served our country in the same tradition of fidelity, courage, and patriotism.

I ask unanimous consent that news articles be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD in honor of Lt. D. F. Taylor III.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LT. RICK TAYLOR DIES IN VIETNAM—GIVES LIFE FOR COUNTRY AS THAT WAR CONTINUES

Great sorrow swept over Osceola on Tuesday with the news that Lt. D. F. (Rick) Taylor, III had been killed in combat in South Vietnam.

Announcement to The Times was by his father, Colonel D. F. Taylor, Jr. (USAR ret.). Composed and tightlipped, Col. Taylor told the reporter, "Don't print those of pictures of Rick. They got him on Saturday. Don't print anything."

Col. and Mrs. Taylor were informed of the tragedy by telephone at 6:30 Tuesday morning as their daughter-in-law called from Columbus, Ga.

Lt. Taylor, as a platoon leader, had been in the field for some weeks. His platoon had suffered a number of casualties.

One of the finest young men ever to live in Osceola, Lt. Taylor was third generation here. He attended Georgia Tech and graduated from Oglethorpe University in 1965.

After his OCS training, he came home in September, 1965 and brought with him a beautiful bride, the former Miss Rita Dunn, of Columbus, Ga.

He returned to Ft. Benning for service and then, some months ago, was sent to South Vietnam.

His return to The States, and his release from active duty, was only a matter of weeks away. He planned graduate study for his career as a teacher.

Because he was the best known of the Osceola men in the Vietnam War, many friends had followed Lt. Taylor's service as his father shared the often letters that always reflected patriotism, courage and the sense of humor of the American serviceman.

In addition to his wife and parents, Lt. Taylor is survived by two sisters, Louise and Millie Taylor, and by two brothers, Rhebon and Bob Taylor.

The parents have asked that no flowers be sent but that memorials be given to the Boy Scouts of America. Lt. Taylor was an Eagle Scout and gave credit to his work in Scouting for directing him into the field of teaching.

MOONBEAMS

I don't feel like writing this column this column this morning.

All the fear, hatred and disgust, that I have felt for this miserable, unnecessary war for years, is literally choking me.

But, I wrote a column the week after my own son was killed, in a highway accident, on January 20, 1958. For I knew Sonny expected it of me.

I remember, that first week, I forced myself to do my work, in the normal routine, for that was the only way sanity could be retained.

Life must go on. And the love, now greater than ever, is still with us.

And so is Rick.

Green Thumb Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we shall soon have before us again the question of extending the antipoverty program. As one who fully supports the aims of the program and the various activities which it has set in motion, I am pleased to commend to the attention of the House an excellent account of the "Green Thumb" program as it appeared in a recent edition of the Hunterdon Review, a fine weekly newspaper published in my district. I need not embellish upon the story, it speaks for itself as follows:

GREEN THUMB CORPS—"RETIRED" FARMERS IN 70'S SPRUCE UP GROUNDS AT HMC

Nine men, sporting an average age of 72 and most of them retired Hunterdon County farmers, went to work last week sprucing up the grounds of Hunterdon Medical Center.

What they accomplished, in the words of a Medical Center official, was "wonders."

The men are members of New Jersey's pioneering Green Thmb Corps. The Corps, organized last year, is designed to return retired farmers to useful and money-earning labors, most of them highwayside beautification projects.

This year, a Hunterdon County Green Thumb unit donated the opening days of its 1967 work season to the Medical Center and to the hospital grounds, badly in need of a post-Second Decade construction clean-up.

The spunky eldsters went to work with such a will one onlooker remarked: "These men really go. Why, they get more done than a bunch of young folks would!"

The Corps' field supervisor, Otto Blessing of rural Asbury, is proud of what his men have accomplished. Organized in March last year, the Green Thumbers have already earned a reputation for hard work and accomplishment in landscaping and shrubbery planting along the county's highways.

"We're just starting our second season," Blessing said, "and glad to be getting under way by doing a good turn for the hospital."

HOSPITAL IS PLEASED

The hospital was pretty pleased about it too. Said Board President Lloyd Wescott: "We all take pride in our handsome new Medical Center building. Now we can take pride in the appearance of our shrubbery and lawns.

"The Green Thumb men have worked wonders. We have the Corps to thank for nine men who really know their job and who gave us a big hand when we needed it."

Lawns were cleared, undergrowth cleaned out, bushes dug and planted back where they had to be removed when the building program was underway.

Said a patient, watching activities from a window upstairs: "This morning there were four bushes and a whole tangle of undergrowth out front. When I looked out 20 minutes later, there was a rolling stretch of good clean lawn."

ORGANIZED LAST YEAR

Green Thumb groups were organized last year in Hunterdon, Mercer, Gloucester and Burlington counties.

The men earn $1.50 an hour, with a top of $1,500 for a single season—the maximum that can be earned by those on Social Security. Funds for the program come in part from the State of New Jersey and in part from the Federal government.

"You can call it a program for the highway beautification," Blessing pointed out, "but the men do everything from repairing guard rails to helping prevent soil erosion.

"Next time you're riding along the freeway down in Mercer County, take a look at some of the great work they've done along the highway there, and along Routes 12 and 29 here in the county."

This year seven more counties have come into the program, drawing able men out of retirement and back to their place in the sun.

The one requirement applicants must have, in addition to certain age and income have limitations, is farm experience somewhere along the line. This is a re-training program aimed to recreate and sharpen skills which may have grown rusty from lack of use.

Two weeks training, with special courses in safety and first aid, are given to all who meet the qualifications and pass the required physical exam.

THE OLD DAYS ARE BACK

"Two years ago," said foreman of the group, Charlie Christie, "all of us were in retirement. You know what that means. Sitting around wishing for the good old days. Now, thanks to Green Thumb, the old days are back."

Some of the younger men, after a few weeks of on-the-job training, go on to employment with landscaping firms and nurseries. Others stick with the Corps and take enormous pride in "seeing things shape up" along the roads and highways. "We're proud to lend a hand to the hospital too", Christie said, "The hospital does a lot for us."

Two Green Thumbers in the unterdon group are 78 and still feeling "spry as a cricket".

Said 78-year-old Lauritz Larson: "It's great being out in the fresh air and sunshine. You should have seen me five years ago—couldn't even raise my right arm to put my hat on. Today I can do anything—a job like this readly keeps you fit."

A junior Green Thumber at 71, Walter Allegar had this to say: "Sure I like the work. You don't know what it's like to sit around the house and do nothing all day. You know what it adds up to? Nothing.

BETTER TO KEEP BUSY

"My wife keeps telling me, take it easy. You worked hard all your life. Take a rest. So you get in everybody's way and aggravate your wife. It sure is better to be busy."

"Every one of the men is in a lot better shape now than when he joined up," Blessing declared. "One or two may have groaned a little when they started out. But they soon forgot their aches and pains and got into the spirit of the thing.

"Their morale is wonderful and they like working together.

"Sometimes, on a hot day, we have to pull them out of the sun for a breather now and then. These men are pushers, and you just can't stop them.

"I wouldn't want to see some of today's youngsters try to stand up against them," he added with a twinkle. "I know who'd win out—it would be my fellows every time."

Senior Citizen Month

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, the month of May has been proclaimed Senior Citizen Month in my State of Alabama. As one who does not yet consider himself in the golden age group, but who, after only four months of serving in the Congress, is beginning to feel like a senior citizen. I wish to share my feelings with all the senior citizens of this Nation. Therefore, I insert my weekly newspaper column on Senior Citizen Month in the RECORD:

SENIOR CITIZEN MONTH

I want to join with Governor Lurleen Wallace in paying tribute to the Senior Citizens of our great state this month. Governor Wallace has proclaimed May as Senior Citizens Month. She has also set aside this Saturday as Golden Age Sabbath and this Sunday as Golden Age Sunday.

Too often we tend to forget that, although they may have passed their most productive years, our Senior Citizens are still a very important part of our society. Many times we tend to minimize their needs, although in many instances their needs are greater now than ever.

While the cost of living continues to rise at a greater rate than ever before, most of our Senior Citizens are attempting to live on the same income they had several years ago. I want to see some increase in the Social Security benefits, and I will work towards that here in the Congress.

But, I would also like to see our people continue to serve our communities through their later years. This might be done by encouraging them to do part time work for our public agencies that are sometimes badly understaffed. This encouragement could be given by increasing the amount of income a person can have and still draw Social Security benefits.

Many of our Senior Citizens are voluntarily helping their communities through their own organizations. Many of our towns have clubs for retired persons, and Alabama has a state organization of Senior Citizens clubs which is very active. These groups participate in civic activities, and are a big asset to their areas.

We can all participate in Senior Citizens month to make it more meaningful. First, I hope all churches and synagogues will honor our Golden Agers this weekend. They are the ones who have built our places of worship into what they are, and have been responsible for our religious leadership in the past.

Secondly, I hope that our Senior Citizens will rededicate themselves to service to the community during this month. Join a Senior Citizens or Golden Age Club near you. If there isn't one, get your friends to start one. Mr. Phil Cox, Alabama Commission on the Aged, Montgomery, Alabama, can help you.

Thirdly, this month should be a time for those of us with friends and relatives in the Golden Age group to show our appreciation to them for the help they have given us. A letter, a visit, or some special favor means so much to someone who is no longer as active as they would like to be.

Polish Constitution Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I am glad again to have the honor of participating in these ceremonies commemorating the Polish Constitution of 1791. Once again, I pause to reflect upon the long and glorious history of a people long devoted to those principles of individual freedom and democracy which we in America hold so dear. Once again, I am reminded of the oppression and tyranny which have subjugated those proud, free people, almost continuously during the last quarter century. First, there was the terror of Adolph Hitler which haunted the land from 1939 to the end of the Second World War. Then, there were the Communists, who still hold the country in their grips. Once again, I am profoundly saddened.

I am saddened that Poland and so many other captive nations, in Eastern Europe and elsewhere in the world, still are not free to determine their own destinies. It is an ugly fact that there are hundreds of millions of people on this unhappy globe, clamoring for freedom, yearning to live without fear and intimidation, and struggling to keep alive the spark of hope that one day they shall truly enjoy the sweet fruit of their fondest aspirations.

To the people of Poland I say: Do not abandon hope. To the millions of other subjugated people in this world my plea is the same. With a conviction at least as strong as the Communist resolve, we in this country are dedicated to halting the spread of this menace and bringing back to the persecuted peoples of the world the freedom for which they yearn. With unswerving confidence that the cause to which we are committed is a just one, we are prepared to be unrelenting in our struggle. And, we shall prevail. Freedom, truth, and justice, the principles which are the bulwark of popular democracy, shall not be permitted to die.

To the gallant people of Poland I say also: Persevere in your resistance. You persevered even when the ominous shadow of Hitler had spread over so much of Europe. Warsaw in 1944 stands as a shining example of your heroism. There is excellent reason for you to continue your perseverance.

On this 176th anniversary of the Polish Constitution, we here in this Congress join te people of Poland in a rededication to the ideals which we mutually cherish. It is our fervent prayer that Poland once again shall be free.

Aussies Ship 15.5 Million Pounds Meat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during the last 2 weeks, more than 30 House Members, including myself, have introduced legislation which would revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products.

The quantity of foreign produced beef, mutton, and lamb entering this country is emphasized by the ship sailings from Australia alone, recently announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and carried by West Texas Livestock Weekly.

I would like to include the report of those sailings for March and April in the RECORD:

AUSSIES SHIP 15.5 MILLION POUNDS MEAT

WASHINGTON. — (USDA) — The Australian Meat Board announced ship sailings to United States and Canadian destinations with totals of 11,170,880 pounds of beef, 3,967,000 pounds of mutton and 443,520 pounds of lamb.

The Cap Verde sailed March 10 for arrival Norfolk April 10 with 85,120 pounds of beef, at New York April 16 with 143,360 pounds of beef.

The Cap Nelson sailed March 16 for arrival at Charleston April 12 with 3,600 pounds of beef and 145,600 pounds of mutton, New York April 17 with 100,800 pounds of beef; Boston April 19 with 33,600 pounds of mutton and Montreal April 21 with 11,200 pounds of beef, 145,600 pounds of mutton and 71,680 pounds of lamb.

The Montreal Star sailed March 21 for arrival at Charleston April 12 with 26,880 pounds of beef, Norfolk April 14 with 96,320 pounds of beef, Philadelphia April 15 with 69,440 pounds of beef, New York April 19 with 35,840 pounds of beef and Montreal April 27 with 24,640 pounds of lamb.

The Crystal Sea sailed March 22 for arrival at Tampa April 8 with 49,280 pounds of beef, Charleston April 13 with 33,600 pounds of beef, Philadelphia April 18 with 64,960 pounds of beef and 67,200 pounds of mutton, at New York April 20 with 76,160 pounds of beef and Boston April 25 with 67,200 pounds of mutton.

The Cap Norte sailed March 30 for arrival at Charleston April 24 with 138,880 pounds of beef and 64,960 pounds of mutton, Norfolk April 27 with 71,680 pounds of beef, Philadelphia April 28 with 302,400 pounds of beef and 33,600 pounds of mutton, Boston May 2 with 403,400 pounds of beef, New York May 5 with 1,005,760 pounds of beef and 33,600 pounds of mutton.

The New York Star sailed April 2 for arrival at Tampa April 25 with 374,080 pounds of beef, Charleston April 27 with 602,560 pounds of beef and 439,040 pounds of mutton, at Norfolk April 29 with 85,120 pounds of beef and 67,200 pounds of mutton, at Philadelphia May 2 with 712,320 pounds of beef and 324,800 pounds of mutton, at New York May 4 with 1,167,040 pounds of beef, 212,800 pounds of mutton and 29,120 pounds of lamb, Boston May 6 with 365,120 pounds of beef, 33,600 pounds of mutton and 13,440 pounds of lamb, at Montreal May 12 with 781,760 pounds of beef, 658,560 pounds of mutton, 217,280 pounds of lamb and 22,400 pounds of offal.

The White Ocean sailed April 4 for arrival at Tampa April 27 with 743,680 pounds of beef, 89,600 pounds of mutton, Charleston May 1 with 557,760 pounds of beef and 351,680 pounds of mutton, Philadelphia May 3 with 667,520 pounds of beef, 235,200 pounds of mutton and 4,490 pounds of lamb, at New York May 9 with 1,691,200 pounds of beef and some mutton, at Boston May 10 with 461,440 pounds of beef and 67,200 pounds of mutton at Montreal May 17 with 105,280 pounds of beef, 423,360 pounds of mutton, 69,440 pounds of mutton and 49,280 pounds of offal, at Toronto May 21 with 1,040,320 pounds of beef, 145,600 pounds of mutton and 13,440 pounds of lamb, and Detroit May 21 with 67,200 pounds of beef and 134,400 pounds of mutton.

Cheap Shoes Good If There Aren't Any?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, the subject of inflation, its causes and cures, is much on the public mind. A fuller understanding of inflation is certainly necessary if we are to obtain a balanced economy.

I have recently had called to my attention an article on the subject that appeared in one of the leading newspapers in my State, the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner. This article is part of a series on economics intended to be published in book form. While not all can agree with everything said in the article, it is thought provoking, as the author, William Pardridge, intended it to be.

Under unanimous consent I insert the News-Miner article in the Appendix of the Record:

CHEAP SHOES GOOD IF THERE AREN'T ANY?

(By William Pardridge)

Inflation is a whipping-boy. It is, in fact, a mere middleman between the American Welfare State at home and the American Crusades abroad.

Massive domestic handouts in recent years have brought to a crisis-stage the ever-increating deficit financing of the last three decades.

Rigid economic controls are now needed to make the Big Jump from National Welfare to World Welfare, and to an ordered domestic economy.

Expedient economic controls can cement together our present Handout Economy so that inflation itself may not destroy us.

And after the controls on wages, prices, and profits are firmly established beyond recall, then the enabling Handout Economy can reverse itself to become the Rigid Economy, wherein workers actually work, production of goods and services are in austere balance, and business "enterprise" conforms to central planning.

Economists know this.

In the face of Communist nuclear capabilities, temporary measures of economic expediency easily become permanent orders of economic policy.

Competent, honest economic analysis can prevent such drastic, fatal measures, but warmed-over "analysis" practices by self-righteous economists can cripple our economy permanently—and with it, cripple or kill our free political institutions.

Historically, economic freedom and political freedom go together. Without one there is no other. It is a delusion to think that political freedom can be had without economic freedom.

Inflation can be halted not painlessly, but effectively by simple riddance of its cause.

And that cause is the failure to maintain a balance between civilian industrial production (together with needed services) and the total population demanding those goods (and some services).

Economists say "inflation generally is caused by too much money and credit chasing too few goods." This is true, but it is only the beginning of inflation analysis.

Most economists stop after this first step, which they also consider to be the last, step, and then go into superior-sounding criticisms of monetary and fiscal policies as the real trouble makers. At this point the general public gives up, and the paid political announcements take over.

A starting point of realistic inflation analysis is to say that "inflation generally is caused by too few goods being chased by too much money and credit." The goods emphasis is important.

Millions of military production workers, recipients of Government handout jobs, and all the other workers who do NOT produce civilian goods and needed services are forming an INcreasing demand for goods FROM a DEcreasing body of workers who do produce civilian goods and needed services.

Instead of dealing with dollars, we must deal with bodies. We have too much money analysis and too little goods-worker and service-worker analysis.

An increase of corporate or income taxes will not change the tragic imbalance of types of workers—except that it may worsen the situation by curtailing production through curtailment of real demand.

Put another way, increased federal taxes will make matters worse by reducing the number of goods workers and increasing the number of service workers who get paid from increased federal expenditures.

Inflation can be slowed or stopped only by correcting the present imbalance of service workers over goods workers.

If we cut our money stock in two by massive tax increases, but do nothing about the goods-services imbalance, we'll still have high prices because we don't have enough goods and services for all the people.

One traditional scapegoat of inflation—mismanagement of money and credit—must no longer be put on a prejudged public trial as the obvious culprit simply because no other culprit is in sight.

Realistically, a factory worker producing military hardware is NOT an economic goods producer. He is a service worker, for his "goods" do not go into the consumer or civilian industrial market. Yet Government economists and statiticians count this patriot, and he is that, as a real-goods worker when he is NOT.

Economists are resorting to patent medicines to cure organic disturbances. A mouthwash won't dispose of a bad breath caused by stomach disorders, and a skin ointment won't get rid of blemishes caused by emotion or poor diet.

The American Government has put our economy in the hands of aspiring witch doctors who wear striped pants. They call their medicine the "New Economics," which is a horrid, ready-made mixture imported from England, a lovely countryside now in the throes of permanent economic stagnation.

Price controls without increased production will freeze or lower the cost of a pair of shoes. But so will it reduce the shoes available for purchase.

Mister, what good are low-priced shoes if there are no low-priced shoes to buy?

General Aviation Growth and Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, last week in Las Vegas, Nev., the first International Exposition of Flight and General Aviation Conference was held. Many leaders from local, county, State, and Federal government were in attendance. Governmental leaders along with representatives of industry, the military, and the Congress discussed topics that ranged from aviation manpower needs, aviation education in our schools and colleges and airport development.

Much of the credit for this fine conference goes to our colleague, Representative Don H. Clausen, who is currently president of the Congressional Flying Club and a persistent and successful advocate of a more widespread understanding of the role that civil aviation plays in our life today.

This important conference started with a keynote address by Mr. Robert V. Reynolds, Assistant Administrator, Office of General Aviation Affairs, Federal Aviation Administration. Because of the nationwide interest in general aviation and the excellent material included in Mr. Reynolds' talk I commend this talk to my colleagues.

Without objection, I will insert it at this point in the Appendix:

REMARKS BY ROBERT V. REYNOLDS, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, GENERAL AVIATION AFFAIRS FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FLIGHT AND GENERAL AVIATION CONFERENCE, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

I am very happy to be here. I enjoy talking about general aviation and I always enjoy meeting with general aviation people. And of course, I like Las Vegas. The whole idea of this town rather appeals to me—a place to work hard during the daytime and then, at night, relax over a quiet game of bridge—or parchesi—and incidentally, I never saw a city with so many television sets, but so far I haven't figured out just how to work them. The only picture I've been able to get on my set is lemons—and it's very healthy here too, because every time I come to Las Vegas, I get cured.

I want to express my appreciation to the sponsors of this international exposition of flight. They are, in arranging this conference for community leaders, in my opinion, filling a very important need. Aviation, air transportation and especially general aviation, today, is expanding at a tremendous rate and every day it is assuming a more important role in our Nation's business life. This growth in general aviation holds a major promise of great economic advance. Yet, very few people outside of aviation are aware of this opportunity. Few of the non-flying public realize what has happened or what is happening. Even fewer have any indication of what is going to happen in the future.

The purpose and objective of this conference, therefore, was to bring together general aviation people and their community leaders to explore and discuss general aviation and air transportation, both present and future. This is most worthwhile, and I am sure both parties will benefit.

The facts and figures of this growth are astounding, but I think a recent experience of some of our FAA people in the Office of Policy Development is even more revealing. Last summer, our economists assembled together a mass of tables, plugged in their computer and shined up their crystal ball. Several months later they completed a general aviation forecast. But the increases in the rates of growth that were taking place while the study was being completed made the results obsolete—obsolete before they were finally tabulated.

Let's look at a few of these developments. . . .

Last year, FAA issued nearly 130,000 student pilot certificates. That represents a whopping 37% increase over the previous year.

Private pilot certificates were up 27%.

General aircraft operations at FAA control towers up 27%—3 out of 4 or 75% of the 45 million operations are general aviation.

General aviation instrument operations handled by traffic control centers up 44%. 16,000 new general aviation airplanes were manufactured—up 34%.

The airline business is expanding just as rapidly. The first six months of last year showed revenue passenger miles up 25% over the year before. Then came the costliest strike in carrier history—right at the peak of the busy travel season. However, in spite of this, the carriers finished the year with passenger revenue miles up 16 and a half percent over 1965. And this year is running about 19% over last year.

The problem—as I mentioned—is that not enough people truly appreciate the significance of this air transportation explosion. I was, consequently, very pleased to learn that one of the themes of this exposition concerns aviation education programs for youth—and programs directed to community leaders and non-aviation people to provide them with an inside view of the problem, and the opportunities that air transportation, and especially general aviation, offers their individual communities. The field of aviation today offers wonderful opportunities. But there will be more of them in the future. What other industry can advertise for apprentices and promise them they will make a million dollars during their working lifetime! That's the prize that United Airlines is holding out in its advertisements for pilots. Yet very few educational institutions even mention the word "aviation" in their curricula.

In looking over this audience, I estimated that probably three quarters of you have teenage youngsters. Let me suggest to you what aviation is going to be like when they are in thier middle or late twenties—when they will have a couple of youngsters, a mortgage and the first awful knowledge that it all takes money to operate a household.

By 1977, our present carrier fleet of 1,000 jets will have increased to 3,000 plus about 500 turbo props.

By 1977, our general aviation fleet will increase from 100,000 to 180,000 aircraft, and 8,000 of these will be turbine powered!—4,000 pure jets.

The carrier's revenue passenger miles will jump from last year's 80 billion to 226 billion. More than triple.

Total hours flown in the general aviation fleet will jump from 17.5 million today to 35 million hours. Business flying will remain the largest type of general aviation flying and will account for 10.4 million hours in 1977. And it's my own personal opinion that business useage of airplanes will exceed any of our estimates made today and that the business airplane will not only become a necessary tool in modern business but a commonplace one.

I say we are failing our youth if we fail to acquaint them with the future career potential that aviation will offer and we must have more aviation education in our school systems for our youngsters.

These projections for the future indicate the dimension of a new and growing function of general aviation—and the so-called small airplane—its emergence as a real component of our national transportation system. There is, today, a growing recognition by the traveling public of the utility, comfort, speed and safety of the general aviation aircraft. Aircraft under 12,500 pounds weight carrying 4–6–8 and up to 20 people.

This is most evident in the astonishing growth of the scheduled air taxi field. Three or four years ago, scheduled air taxi operators were virtually nonexistent. In early 1964 the total number of scheduled air taxis was 12. By early last year there were 79. Today, there are 116 operators offering fast, safe, comfortable, convenient transportation to commuters between large cities, and scheduled passenger and cargo transportation to many communities who never dreamed they would enjoy scheduled air transportation.

A spurt in growth of this size requires some explanation.

A map showing the physical location of these scheduled air taxi operators gives us the clue. In all except a few cases, they are located around the large air traffic hubs. It is quite evident that these scheduled air taxi operators are serving as extensions and feeders to the trunk and local service airlines. As a matter of fact, 31 air taxis have interline agreements with scheduled air carriers. We are seeing here a new partnership of general aviation and the air carriers—a partnership that will provide better transportation services to the traveling public, by extending air transportation to hundreds and probably thousands of locations that have no air transportation today.

As this partnership pushes ahead three or four years—when the carriers' business will have doubled—we shall see that general aviation will have become a vital, significant segment of the Nation's transportation system.

I don't want you people to get the idea that general aviation is purely a thing of the the future. General aviation is big business right now—today.

It is serving our economy as a vehicle of transport. And it does represent in itself a sizeable figure in our production effort. The retail value of all general aviation aircraft manufactured last year was over a half billion dollars. These manufacturers employ more than 30,000 people. These jobs are part of the quarter million jobs among maintenance and support services and the engine and equipment manufacturers. Many additional expenditures associated with general aviation such as maintenance, operations, fuel purchasing, hangaring, installing new equipment, learning to fly, all contribute to the growth of our economy.

For example, let's assign an *average* cost of $2,000 per year for all expenses for each plane in the general aviation fleet. There is no way of knowing whether or not this is realistic but it does point the way and is modest.

This $2,000 annual cost would mean the general aviation fleet of 100,000 aircraft generates about two hundred million dollars worth of additional goods and services. Not to mention there are many more million dollars being spent by general aviation pilots and passengers on their trips—whether they be for business or pleasure. Any way you look at it, general aviation is big business and all communities, both large and small, should be planning and preparing to provide airports and facilities at the local level to capture their share of this emerging new business, while at the same time improving the transportation service for their citizens.

Several years ago, the airports commission of the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul hired an economics consulting firm to determine how much new business was created in the twin cities area by general aviation flying.

These consultants determined on the basis of lengthy surveys that general aviation activities meant a total business increase—per year—of nearly $233,000,000! Each year general aviation meant $233,000,000 in new business to these two neighboring cities.

This figure was broken down into three categories:

1. Income which Twin City firms attributed directly to their use of general aviation aircraft.

2. Income to tenants and concessionaires serving general aviation at commission airports.

3. New business to Twin Cities firms from firms outside the Twin Cities using general aviation aircraft.

I know of no better way to illustrate what general aviation flying means to a community. In brief, it means money—big sums of money.

But there is another more important meaning in this report from the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airport Commission. It is not mentioned in the report but the fact is the Twin Cities have possibly the best system of satellite general aviation airports there is in the country. The lesson is clear, then . . . . good general aviation airports mean more business to a community.

This relationship between a local airport and community business is everywhere apparent. Let me cite some specific instances that came to light in a survey FAA made back east.

"General Electric Company . . . . . planned new plant in Staunton, Virginia, but first asked to insure local airport for corporate use. . . . .

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation . . . . . air service was one of the determining factors in their recent location in Roanoke, Virginia, area. . . .

The State of Connecticut reports International Harvester and Weyerhauser Company located at Brainerd Field in Hartford because of airport facilities. . . . .

The Marian Electric Company considered leaving Manchester, New Hampshire but relented when airport was opened.

Armco Steel and Pipe Company paid for runway extension of local municipal airport. . . . .

General Tire and Rubber influenced by extension of runway at Mayfield, Kentucky, and located there. . . . ."

There you have it! General aviation produces income. General aviation lures business to a community. General aviation is increasingly becoming a part of the national transportation system.

These things, however, just don't happen. There must be plans. The Twin Cities program began with a thorough economic study. I should like to quote you now one of the key phrases of that study.

"Only by provisions of safe and adequate facilities well in advance of the requirements can the advantages to the metropolitan area and the State of Minnesota from the normal growth of aviation be assured."

That statement sounds reasonable enough. But the significance to us lies in the fact that this economic study was made 24 years ago! The businessmen of Minneapolis and St. Paul are deriving profits from their airports today because the far-sighted aviation authorities of these cities had the foresight to make plans. These two progressive cities, in my opinion, set a splendid example for other cities to follow in planning and constructing general aviation airports.

Unfortunately, there are many communities and some of our large cities in the United States that are not even aware of the advantages of having systems of general aviation airports. They have not even reached the point of planning. They have not even reached the point where Minneapolis-St. Paul was 24 years ago.

We in general aviation, then, have a job to do. We must bring these facts and problems to the attention of our local leaders. We must impress on our local officials and community leaders that general aviation helps a community grow—helps it develop economically. This is certainly the case at the present time. It will be even more true in the future.

So, in closing, let me suggest to you who are community leaders, or public officials—an investment in airports and facilities to serve general aviation could well be one of the wisest and most productive investments your community could make.

"Sunshine Man"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am certain most of my colleagues have in their districts one or more individuals who have made it their purpose or hobby in life to bring cheer to the bedridden and the sick people of their community; who never seems to tire of visiting hospitals, standing at bedsides, comforting bereaved friends and relatives, or offering to help in any way he can.

We have such an individual in the fifth district of Georgia, the Honorable Harry Tice, who has won for himself recognition from fellow Masons and Shriners from Georgia as well as throughout the Nation. He has also made for himself a place in the hearts of countless thousands of people, and his 16 years of hospital visiting have won him the unofficial title of "Sunshine Man."

Many newspaper articles have been written about his humanitarian work, and it is my pleasure to insert some of these in the RECORD, so that others may learn of this fine Christian's endeavors. The clippings follow:

WHO IS HARRY TICE?

Many of our brethren who have been reported ill in the Bulletin over the past several years know the answer to the above question, and we are sure they keep a warm spot in their hearts for this good brother. No—Brother Harry E. Tice is not a member of our Valley, nor is he is resident of our State. He is a dedicated Mason in Atlanta, Georgia, where he is a member of a Blue Lodge, the Scottish Rite, and Yaarab Temple, and is Sick Committee Chairman for all of them as well as for the Elks. He is employed by a Utility Company in Atlanta and sems to devote all the rest of his time to sick committee duties. He says that this is his hobby.

We are glad that Brother Tice has such a hobby. Several years ago he requested our Secretary to be placed on our Bulletin mailing list. Each month Bro. Tice sends a card and words of cheer to our brethren who are listed in our Sick Committee report. He does the same for many other Lodges and Valleys over the country. We would think of Bro. Tice's "hobby" more as a very devoted Christian service. When a brother from a distance mails our sick these messages of sunshine and cheer he does indeed challenge us just to remember our own neighbors.

Your Bulletin Editor received a message from Brother Tice recently while on the sick list. The verse on the card expresses beautifully the cheer that the good brother in Atlanta brings to the sick and bereaved:

> "If He can send rain
> And makes things grow
> Or paint the sky
> A wondrous glow;
> Then He has power
> To help us find
> New hope and faith—
> A tranquil mind."

So that is the story of Harry Tice. Just thought you might like to know.

832,000 CHEERY "HELLOS"

We thought we would do a bit of joshing with Harry Tice, "The Sunshine Man." He has just finished his 16th year of visiting 1,000 people a week in hospitals. We don't mean the number is exactly 1,000 every week. One week it may be 999 and another 1,001, for the benefit of the purists.

He had bustled in and given us a calendar on the back of which was a color picture of the beautiful landscaped grounds of a prominent undertaking establishment.

"How many of these do you unload in the hospitals a week?" we asked Mr. Sunshine.

"Oh, I don't hand those out to any patients," he said hurriedly. "Just to a few of my friends." Hmmmm.

By our arithmatic, Mr. Tice has visited a total of 832,000 sick persons. He started out in 1947 when he joined the Elks. One Elk committee which wasn't densely populated was the sick committee. So he modestly chose it. Since then he has become chairman of the sick committees of the Elks, the Masons and the Shriners.

"Of course, I don't sit with everyone I visit," he said. "I walk down whole wards and then many times I just call out as I pass a private door, 'Howdy' or 'Hello.' If you've been sick in a hospital you know how a cheery greeting can give you a lift even if it's from a stranger. And then a lot of people will lie there and wonder who I was and it will take their minds off their troubles." The benefactor stops when possible, however, and he gives candy to children and grownups, too, when the nurses say it is all right.

"What had a sick person rather hear than anything else?" we asked 58-year-old Mr. Tice, who lives with his wife at 89 Spruce Street NE., and is a troubleshooter with the gas company.

"That they're going to get out of the hospital."

The other night at Yaarab Temple ceremonies the retiring potentate, Tom Perry, handed him a fez which glittered with rhinestones and had on it: "Sunhine." It was an apt gift.

THE "SUNSHINE MAN"

He said he was getting way behind with his visiting and he had a lot of catching up to do.

Harry E. Tice of 89 Spruce St. NE, Atlanta, looked a little out of place sitting there in his pajamas in a chair two feet away from his bed in Crawford W. Long Hospital.

He admitted he was getting a little impatient perhaps and ready to get out again.

It's his nature to move around. He wouldn't be Harry E. Tice—the "Sunshine Man"—if he didn't.

ROOM 307-B

Harry, you see, was a patient in Room 307-B—and he was counting the hours until this morning when he'll go home for a few hours—only to come back to this hospital—and many others over Atlanta.

On his next trip, though, he'll be wearing a business suit, going in and out of hospital rooms and carrying that sunny smile and warm handshake.

This is the real Harry E. Tice—Atlanta's "Sunshine Man"—an individual, who since 1946, has been visiting thousands of the area's sick at hosiptals and private rooms and spreading cheer and optimism where there was once gloom and despair.

TABLES TURNED

This time, the tables were turned on the 60-year-old Atlantan, who entered Crawford W. Long scarcely a week ago for minor surgery.

"But I'm ready to go visiting again," he said, smiling, wiggling his right foot a bit nervously as he talked. "I'm behind with my visiting. Why, I had a man to call just a few minutes ago to say it had been three months since I had seen him."

Even his present stay in the hospital hasn't kept him from visiting.

"I've seen a lot of people on this floor and they seem mighty glad to see me," he declared. "The telephone stays busy—and the folks have been good about sending me cards."

Harry goes on his mission of visiting the sick for at least a half-dozen organizations, where he holds membership. When his Atlanta Gas Light Co. work day is over, he goes home for a jiffy, then points his auto to a hospital, where he spends hours each night visiting the sick.

PERFECT RECORD

He's chalked up a perfect record at the VA Hospital—where he makes it a practice to see every patient.

"All the hospital people know me—the doctors—the nurses—and they're kind enough to let me go visiting after hours for people who have asked me to see them," Harry said. "I usually just say 'howdy'. How easy it is to speak to someone who is lonely."

"There are some people here in Atlanta who haven't spoken a word in years and need folks outside their family to reassure them," he said.

BY MAIL, TOO

Harry E. Tice—chairman of the Sunshine Committee for Yaarab Temple the past 16 years—and a member of Inman Park Baptist Church—gets all sorts of lists from publications and club bulletins of people who are sick and makes it a point to write each a simple get-well greeting.

Regularly, he writes to the sick in Evansville, Ind. and, just this week, he received a two-page letter from someone he's never seen thanking him for a greeting card.

Each Christmas, the Tice house is filled with cards. People write from everywhere.

A VISITOR

The oher day, a woman patient across the hall hobbled into his room to bring greetings of her own.

"I just want to say I've seen so many folks came in here to say hello to you, I decided to visit myself," she told him. And she allowed as how she held some sort of record herself. The last operation was the 30th for her—and she's not sure it will be the last.

All his work is on a strictly voluntary basis. He looks forward to visiting the sick with as much enthusiasm as somebody set on making a million dollars. But he knows money can't buy the kind of happiness his warm smile and handshake can deliver.

"I tell you," he repeated—a little more impatiently this time. "Just as soon as I can get on the road I'm going to start visiting the sick again. I'm getting behind every day I'm here."

He looked up, said hello to a life-long friend he introduced as Abe Goldberg, and asked, "How are you, Abe?"

Same Harry E. Tice, all right.

Anyway, you might know a 12 by 14 foot room is not going to hold him—for long.

Not even for the rest of today.

After all, he's getting behind in his visiting—and that's the "Sunshine Man's" life.

Who Is This Man—Harry Tice?

That is a question we are often asked. He is NOT a member of Straits but is a dedicated Mason—a member of an Atlanta Lodge, Scottish Rite and Shrine, and Sick Committee Chairman for all of them as well as for the Elks. He is employed by a Utility Company in Atlanta and seems to devote all the rest of his time to sick committee duties.

When he calls at a hospital it is not just to visit some certain person. He goes from room to room (where doors are open) visiting all the sick, and it was on one such hospital visit that he discovered one of our members some years ago. After that he asked to be put on Craft mailing list so he could send a word of cheer to our ailing brothers.

Our very best wishes to Brother Harry Tice of Atlanta, Georgia for the fine Masonic duties he performs so generously.

Standing Up for God and Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the concerted voices of two such distinguished American patriots as Lt. Gen. P. A. del Valle, USMC, retired, and Col. Charles C. Greene, USAF, retired, provoke food for thought and cause for action.

Their remarks as contained in St. Michael's News, published by Rev. Marian Palandrano, of Manville, N.J., are reproduced for all to read:

Vietnam v. the Constitution

(By Lt. Gen. P. A. del Valle, U.S.M.C., Ret.)

Article 1 of the American Constitution states unequivocally and clearly that the Congress, and the Congress alone, has the power to declare war. But Congress has not declared any war in Viet Nam, yet our sons are engaged in a war in that country. Rubber stamp resolutions in support of the Executive's usurpation of that power by making war in Viet Nam are just as much in violation of the Constitution as is the Executive by making war. For the Constitution has no provision for the Congress to surrender any of its powers to the Executive. Any way you look at it, the war in Viet Nam is going on as a violation of the Constitution.

Unfortunately, now that we are there and fighting, the legality of putting our fighting forces there is no longer the principal issue. It is overshadowed by two other considerations:

1. The Executive's announced intention to fight only to "bring the enemy to the conference table." Here we have the same kettle of fish, warmed over, which ended in a conference table in Korea which resulted in an armistice, not peace, and was a major defeat for the United States. Just as was the case in Korea, where enemy power across the Yalu enjoyed complete immunity by orders from Washington, so the enemy power in Hainan and Haiphong enjoys sanctuary by orders from the same source. It is important to note this. We shall point out later that it is proof that Washington is not giving the orders, but only transmitting them.

2. The Consular Treaty, now in effect, the East-West Trade Act, now in the works, the New York to Moścow airline flights, the "bridges to the USSR" including cultural exchanges and exchange of trade, sale or gifts of some of the most important strategic supplies, are of an even more serious nature. Article III, Section 3, paragraph 1 of our Constitution defines treason against the United States as consisting only of levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, "giving them aid and comfort." Yet the USSR has always declared they are our enemies and that they will destroy us. Every time their premier opens his mouth he announces this enmity and boasts that the Soviets are providing the munitions to kill our men in Viet Nam. By any reasonable definition, then, the USSR is an enemy of the United States.

Thus the Executive and the Congress, or at least such members of the Congress as vote in favor of these "bridges" to Moscow, are guilty of treason under the Constitutional definition. Now, to explain what we meant when we said that Washington was not giving the orders, but merely tranmitting them.

There are several indications of this extraordinary fact:

1. The two illegal wars, Korea and Viet Nam were waged by the last four Presidents, not just one or two. This would indicate a pecularly un-American policy to fight wars without Congressional declaration and under a direction other than that of our own government.

2. Both wars were and are United Nations wars, not American wars. In Korea we even fought under the United Nations flag. In Viet Nam our men fight under their own flag but, as the President has stated, we fight to carry out our obligations under the Seato Treaty. Now S.E.A.T.O. is a regional organization (South East Asia Treaty Organization) and, like N.A.T.O. and other regional arrangements, falls under control of the United Nations Security Council. Under Article 54 of the United Nations Charter the regional agencies must keep the Security Council informed of "activities undertaken". Under Article 25, the United States as all other United Nations members, "accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council".

3. As the Security Council of the U.N., by agreement with U.S. representatives, is always headed by a Soviet Communist, the present one being one Federenko, we now have good reason to believe that:

a. We have surrendered our sovereignty to the United Nations; and,

b. The United Nations' control of military matters comes under the USSR member who always heads the Security Council.

Therefore, Col. Arch Roberts is correct when he states that our soldier sons serve under command of a Soviet Communist. But these facts even more clearly indicate that our government in Washington has become a mere transmission mechanism to transmit U.N. orders to make war and how to fight them. No wonder, then, that we are forbidden to win wars against Communists.

This explains the curious behavior of President Kennedy in the disgraceful Bay of Pigs tragedy. It explains why he made a point of using the word "interdependence" in a 4th of July speech, as a substitute for "independence". It explains why the last four presidents, the congressional and Supreme Court majority, always favor the Communists and thus give evidence of United Nations control.

Communist Threat Ended?

(By Col. Charles C. Greene, U.S.A.F., ret.)

News concerning the situation in Vietnam flows unceasingly from our communications media, yet confusion is still prevalent as to what constitutes United States policy. Our President stands resolutely against tremendous demands that he stop the bombing of North Vietnam, even though there is no assurance whatsoever this will shorten the war. Yet he imposes incredible limitations on other military measures necessary to bring victory and he seeks to curry friendship, by trade and treaties, with the Soviet Union which is responsible for about 80 per cent of the munitions used to mangle our soldiers daily.

Fifty years of Communism have proven that appeasement of the Godless movement has not caused it to mellow and has not resulted in its publications' lessening their vilification of the United States. Despite this, we still seek to deal with Communist regimes as with legitimate Governments, not recognizing, despite a tremendous record of broken treaties, that they are completely untrustworthy.

Bob Considine wrote recently that the United States unquestionable has an "understanding" with the Soviet Union, though the nature of this is top secret. Also, a communist source stated that the Soviets have never given North Vietnam their new, highly effective. SA–3 anti-aircraft missiles and have held back as well on surface to surface missiles which could make things hot for South Vietnam targets and, perhaps, for the 7th fleet.

Perhaps these concessions are in exchange for Mr. Johnson's extended trade agreement, the consular and space treaties and the Aeroflot route to New York.

One of the most puzzling aspects of domestic policy in the United States has been the consistency with which most occupants of the White House have exhibited soft-on-communism tendencies. It is certainly probable that the Soviet espionage net has deeply penetrated the United States Government and has agents in positions to, at least indirectly, influence Presidents. Anti-communists, despite occasional errors, are normally good citizens who are seeking to preserve our free enterprise system against totalitarian encroachments and, hence, are deserving of a high degree of Presidential support. Rarely has this patriotic spirit been recognized in the White House. In stark contrast, promoters of communism receive 100 per cent support from their rulers!

Continued friendly relations with the Soviet Union, while its puppet troops in Vietnam carry the burden of communism's current effort towards world domination by killing Americans, is indefensible! Surely there is no acceptable evidence to indicate that the present conflict is terminal. Is there the slightest doubt in any rational mind that the Kremlin devils could halt the conflict next week if they so desired? Responsibility for the daily toll of deaths and injury rests squarely in the lap of the communist ruler in Moscow who regard any action as moral if it advances the aims of communism.

Thanks to New York Times editorial writers and to the likes of Senator Fulbright, much of the American public has become apathetic towards communism, both domestic and foreign. Yet men who die in Vietnam are victims of the communist movement just as surely as are many in other parts of the world where communists are fomenting disorder. And the hordes of people throughout the world who agitate for objectives sought by the communists are also, perhaps unwittingly, promoting that Satanic society.

So long as communists are in control of

powerful Governments, there is always the possibility that a technological breakthrough will be scored in weapons development, which will provide them with a tool for international blackmail. Is there anyone, including the "mature" minded men of the Times, who believes the communists will hesitate to use that tool? Will Mr. Johnson's "bridges" provide us with an escape route from slavery?

To suggest to a jaded world that free nations immediately launch a vigorous psychological attack on all communist-controlled regimes, exposing their many ideological, political and economic weaknesses, would be to risk ridicule from the shallow-minded. Such suggestions have been made several times in years gone past and they have been treated with contempt.

May God help the United States as it seems obvious we will not help ourselves.

"Staff of Life—A Historical Account"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, man's close dependence on bread in some form for his existence is related in a most interesting article appearing in the March 1967 issue of the Great Plainsman, a publication of Great Plains Wheat, Inc.

The article, "Man's History Tied to Bread," by Dr. P. F. Pelshenke, director of the Institute for Cereal Research at Detmold, Germany, was delivered as an address by him to the American Association of Cereal Chemists. It is a fascinating historical account beginning with prehistoric times of the various ways grains have been used in breadmaking, and the role bread has played in the lives of men and civilizations.

I submit the article as suggested reading at this point in the RECORD:

MAN'S HISTORY TIED TO BREAD

(By Dr. P. F. Pelshenke)

The story of bread is the story of our civilization. The introduction of grain-growing and bread-eating in prehistoric times, the evolution from hunter to farmer—this was one of the significant events in human history. A single nomad needs eight square miles to support himself: the same area under cultivation supports 6,000.

In the last 50 years, archeologists have provided us with some information on the history of bread. The traces of man as a hunter period (400,000 to 8000 B.C.), the only documents or instruments that have been found are some balls used at the end of the period for crushing grains of wild cereals.

In the mesolithic period (8000 to 4000 B.C.), hunting and fishing and collecting wild plants still made up the common living of man. But about 5000 B.C., cultivation of cereals was introduced in Babylonia and in China. An emmer wheat was grown also in Egypt about 4000 B.C.

In the period 4000 to 800 B.C., called the neolithic, we can speak of a revolution as far as nutrition of mankind is concerned. In this period, farming, growing of plants and animal breeding were introduced. About 4000 to 3000 B.C., emmer seems to have spread from Asia through Egypt to Europe. It is remarkable that 3600 years before Christ emmer and barley were known in Sweden. It has been discovered that a vulgare wheat was known in Europe.

The first use of cereals must have been in the form of roasted kernels. Later on, they were crushed and used as a porridge. Many kinds of mills were in use in the neolithic period. Whoever first roasted the grains improved their palatability considerably. Later on seeds were crushed between stones and soaked in water, heated and dried to make porridge.

The original milling operations consisted of crushing the grain with round stones against flat stones, and in the beginning women did all the milling of grain while the men hunted wild animals. The next invention was the saddle stone—a hallowed stone with another long round stone that was moved back and forth in the hallow, creating a shearing action.

BAKING DISCOVERED

But the neolithic period was a revolutionary one not only because of the cultivation of some cereals, but because of an important invention—baking of flat bread. According to modern research in archeology, the discovery of baking was accidental and must have taken place in several parts of the world at the same time. Flat bread from the neolithic period has been found in Poland, Egypt and Middle Europe, mainly in lake dwellings.

First, unfermented dough was baked and the new baked product was more pleasing and palatable than porridge. Besides, bread could be stored for long periods. Silos for storage of cereals were being used in Egypt about 3000 B.C. and in China about 2200 B.C.

At the end of the neolithic period, flat unleavened bread was made over wide areas of the world. But at this time (about 1800 B.C.) another most remarkable introduction appeared: fermented dough. Fermentation improved not only the taste and aroma of the bread, but also its digestibility. While at the end of the neolithic period barely flour was used mostly, soon wheat was found to be more palatable because it formed a better-leavened, airy, light loaf. Of course, fermentation also was invented by chance, but partly by experience.

It was first thought that leavened bread was first made in the Nile Valley in Egypt in the Pharaonic time. But now, evidence of leavened bread at the same period has been found in different places. Therefore, cereals were cultivated and used for porridge and unleavened flat bread in different civilized areas about 1800 B.C. It was thought also that the knowledge of breadmaking was carried from Egypt to the Mediterraean world by the Hebrews, who learned the art during their enslavement. Phoenician merchants also knew the art and brought it to Greece, and the Greeks introduced it to the Roman Empire. The Romans carried breadmaking wherever they went in Europe.

With grain and bread, man provided himself with a food that does not spoil quickly, that can be stored for a long time, and that can be prepared in many appetizing and tasty ways. It is rich in nutritional and energy-giving elements, available in a harmonious balance that is hardly to be found in any other food. In spite of this, it is still, as it has been, the cheapest of all foods.

Modern man is inclined to ascribe the greatet importance to the great inventions and discoveries of the past few decades and our most recent generations, but the precondition for all the pioneering developments of human intelligence was the development of bread. The cultivation of grain and the baking of bread initiated agriculture and caused farms, villages, and towns to grow, and thus started the cultural and economic rise of man. No high civilization was developed anywhere in the world without grain and bread.

The period after the Stone Age is called the Bronze Age, dating from 1800 to 800 B.C. While in the neolithic period cereals were cultivated more and more—and this was also true to the baking of flat and leavened bread in the Bronze Age—a great part of the grains were still used in the form of porridge. From 1400 to 1500 B.C.—the most glittering epoch of Egyptian history—many varieties of breads are found in tombs. In the museums of Cairo there are many bread samples showing the extremely high culture in breadmaking which had been developed at the time—about 200 to 300 varieties of breads and rolls. These were decorated in a skillful and artistic way. Even very modern treatment of dough was already known, like the procedure in baking Vienna horns where the dough ball is flattened and then rolled and formed like a halfmoon.

BREWERY YEAST USED

In the time of the New Kingdom, 1500 to 1000 B.C., brewery yeast was used in Egypt instead of sour. During the rule of Rameses, large bakeries were installed, and we can even talk of a baking industry in the Pharaonic time. In the same period, many bread varieties and rolls were made in Europe also, varieties with fine decorations and beautiful ornaments. Bread and rolls repersenting figures such as animals were devolped and used instead of real animals as sacrificial offerings to the gods.

The two other remarkable inventions in the Bronze Age were the cultivation of rye and the invention of the quern or small hand mill. Because of the climate, rye became an important bread grain in western, northern and middle Europe up to the recent centuries when it was replaced by wheat.

Mankind is indebted to the Romans for the development of the conical quern which is still used for hand-milling in many regions of the world. The quern of the Bronze Age was an inverted stone cone over which another stone cone was placed. the upper cone was turned by hand or by animal labor to grind the grain, and had a built-in hopper—the first self-feeder.

In the next period, the Iron Age, (800 B.C. to A.D. 1), bread, especially sour bread in flat form, was eaten mostly in Europe and became the main foodstuff of the European. In the Iron Age also, the first sieves were used. At the same time, several grades of flour came on the market in Greece and Rome. From this period, in Greek history also, the splendid and marvelous harvest festival of Eleusis with the offerings to Demeter the Goddess of cereals, must be mentioned.

An inscription on the tomb of the master baker Eurysaces informs us about bakery technology of the Roman time. Eurysaces had a mixing machine in his bakery. The tomb itself demonstrates not only the wealth of bread factors in ancient Rome, but also their size. We know of the milling and baking process in the Pharaonic time in Egypt from paintings and reliefs in the tombs; the excavations of Pompeii demonstrate all details of milling and baking in the Roman period.

The different bread varieties, rolls and the confectionery which were known in the Iron Age of Europe again give evidence of the high bread culture of the Bronze Age for European countries. From the Iron Age also were the first samples of Durum wheat found in Egypt.

MILLING EVOLVES

The first thousand years after Christ have given a special evolution to milling. The quern evolved into the millstone, first driven by animals and later by water and wind. A new impact to the art of breadmaking was initiated by the monasteries. The monastery of St. Gallen in Switzerland was particularly adept at fine breadmaking at the time of Abbot Ekkehard, A.D. 980 to 1060. At the same time, home baking and milling were being replaced by commercial mills and bakeries.

The last thousand years in the history of bread can be recorded very briefly. After Smeatons had first used Watt's invention of steam power in 1760 and established with this the first so-called steam mill in England, the American Oliver Evans surprised the world with an invention which was revolutionary in many senses. In 1785, he constructed the first automatic commercial mill by introducing the elevator and worm.

There was another very remarkable event in breadmaking in 1849: the engineer Mautner in Vienna presented to mankind the method for the production of bakery yeast. Up to that time only sour or brewery yeast had been used for leavening doughs. This new bakery yeast was the definite step to bring the very irregular process of dough fermentation under control and to produce bread of higher volume.

Even though bread is not a new food, it remains one of our most important sources of vital nutrients.

The Kee Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES KEE
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is Loyalty Day.

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars are engaged in a commendable campaign to have the first day of May designated as Loyalty Day with patriotic exercises to mark the occasion. Each year, thanks to the V.F.W., a growing number of communities are observing Loyalty Day with parades and other appropriate ceremonies.

May Day is an ideal time for the citizens of the United States to renew their faith in the worth of democratic institutions. For many years, this day was set aside in Europe as a special day to honor working men and women. This is similar to our own Labor Day. Then, the Communists, under the direction of Moscow, took over the European May Day for their own purposes.

That action was one of the great ironies of history because no government has ever enslaved as many defenseless workers as the Soviet regime in Moscow. Once again this year, the streets of Moscow will resound on May first to the rumble of tanks and missiles as the Soviet government tries to impress the world with its warlike might. There will be many sections to the parade. But no marching division of free workers because there are no free workers in the Soviet Empire.

I believe the Veterans of Foreign Wars are right in proposing that we should recapture May Day and employ it as a symbol of patriotic devotion to our country. The V.F.W. suggests that the motto for Loyalty Day should be "down with Communism and up with Americanism."

This slogan is timely because this year again young Americans are fighting against Communistic tyranny on the battlefields of Asia.

This far-off war has caused a bitter division among our people here at home. But let me assure you there is no division among young Americans who are fighting this war in Vietnam.

Almost every issue of the Congressional Record contains a letter from a young soldier in Vietnam telling exactly why this war is just one more chapter in the old struggle of freedom against despotism. The daily press is likewise printing many of these letters. The soldiers in Vietnam declare that they are fighting for freedom and democracy and they are glad for the chance to do it. Their attitude is an inspiration for our entire country.

It is hard to put in words just what freedom means. But a recent news item described what happens in a land where there is no freedom.

A careful survey of Radio Free Europe disclosed that there are nearly a quarter of a million World War II prisoners who are still being held captive in Soviet Russia. They are in fact slave laborers. I would like to remind some of our young listeners that these men have been enslaved since before they were born.

Why don't the young people of Russia speak up and demand that their government free these unfortunate men? Because these young people of Russia do not know that they exist. There are no free newspapers in Russia—every one is censored by the government. There are no free public halls where young people can meet to express their views—no free churches and no free schools. The government controls all.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars deserve our heartfelt gratitude for marking May one as Loyalty Day.

Cost-Price Squeeze and the American Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. ZWACH
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, last month I received a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Engelson, of Grove City, Minn. The Engelsons are farmers in Meeker County, and have made a substantial investment in laying hens. Now, because of low egg prices, they have not been able to realize a fair return on their business.

Mr. Speaker, I am reprinting their letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in order that my colleagues may get some idea of the plight that our rural areas are facing:

DEAR SIR: Hear the cry of another abused midwest farmer who listened to the government reports stating that our population is increasing rapidly and of the need for more farm commodities to feed the world! I guess these reports did not state that we would be buying farm commodities from foreign countries and flooding the markets. It's hard to believe that we need farm food products when we are subjected to depression prices for them when we sell them. I am referring to Grade A eggs which we are producing and receiving depression prices for with the price of laying house construction and feed prices at a level which nets nothing for our labor and investment. We definitely need more than 25¢ a dozen to break even. At this price we are not able to take anything out of the business for eight hours of labor a day, seven days a week because we fear we will not be able to pay our obligations. The farm situation is frightening.

The story of our situation is this—Mr. Engelson doesn't have a high school education so consequently has to work for $1.50 per hour, which, when all deductions are taken out, doesn't net a family a bare existence. So we decided to go into a business of our own. Having lived on a farm all our lives we decided we had better stay with something we know a little about so decided to put up a caged laying house for 10,000 laying hens. We mortgaged our farm to the maximum plus receiving a loan from a local bank to erect this building. We used a Land O'Lakes building plan and are marketing the eggs through Land O'Lakes. The birds were put in the cages September 25, 1966. The cost of the building was $40,000 plus the price of the birds which was $17,000 (they have to be replaced every 14 months with new stock). We incurred a feed bill of roughly $2,000 before we started receiving any income from these pullets. By the time our production got to the point where we could have realized any profit over feed costs and debt reduction costs (Jan. 1), the price dropped to 22¢ for Grade A large and has improved very little since. Mrs. Engelson works full time out of the home and Mr. Engelson has a part time job—5 hrs. a day, five days a week, plus spending 8 hours a day caring for the poultry house. We have nothing left to take out of the business when our obligations are met.

According to reports, there are no eggs in storage. Is it the import of eggs which wrecks the market? Or what is the reason for these depression prices in a supposedly booming United States economy?

How long is the farmer going to continue to be a whipping victim for business? We don't expect the poultry farmers will organize in an egg dumping campaign such as the dairy farmers are carrying on right at this moment, but we would like to alert you to what we are the victims of.

As a result of the milk dumping action, Governor LaVander has asked the Agriculture Department to cut down imports of dairy products. With so much stress on helping the people in the low-income bracket, it seems that the government could issue some of these surplus commodities to the schools and welfare departments where these nourishing foods would reach the people who cannot afford to buy ample supplies to feed their families. Or cut down imports and save our farm economy.

We hope you can aid us weary farmers who are trying to make a decent living for our families and are being wrecked by a price squeeze.

Sincerely,
MR. and MRS. KENNETH ENGELSON.

Red Allen and Jazz

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have followed the history of jazz as it has developed in the United States were saddened at the news of the untimely death of Henry "Red" Allen. Many years ago, as a youngster, I had the privilege of being associated with Red Allen, and I have remained a fan of his throughout the intervening years. It gives me great pleasure to commend to my colleagues a commentary on Mr. Allen which appeared in the May 2 edition of the Hunterdon Review, an excellent weekly newspaper published in my district:

UPWARD AND ONWARD
(By Fabius)
RED ALLEN AND JAZZ

The big news last week in the world of jazz was that Henry "Red" Allen had died in New York City after a short illness. Allen's journey from New Orleans to the Big Apple had taken some sixty years, during which time he was an important trumpet player in many of the great jazz orchestras, including those of Luis Russell and Fletcher Henderson.

Career was unique

But at no time in his career was he described as "the greatest" or anything like it; his career, unique in the history of jazz, was that of perennial second banana in the brass section. This is not speaking ill of the dead. None but a superbly equipped musician could have filled the role he did, say, behind Louis Armstrong while Stachmo was taking all of great solos. And there are dozens of records still around that testify that Allen was a supreme soloist in his own right.

At the time of his death, Allen was enjoying a kind of resurrection thanks to a New Yorker article by Whitney Balliett. Balliett was freshly returned from one of those West Coast jazz festivals that was strongly attended by the current wave of stars. In retrospect, he was strongly affected by the fact that the greatest work he heard there was by the aged and presumably outmoded Red Allen. This inspired him to look up Allen back in New York for an interview. At once the trumper's stock started to rise, and he began to find full time billings again.

Devoted family man

Red Allen was the kind of man who rarely comes to mind when one thinks of the typical jazz performer. A devoted family man, he lived simply—enjoyed his New York apartment and wife's cooking and the friendship of his neighbors. Early in his career, he must have seen what the jazzman's life could be if he allowed it free rein. He must have seen that the steady pay check of the side man was preferrable to the up-and-down fortune of the man out front.

The nearest he ever got to leading his own orchestra was for pick-up recording dates, for which the pay was good even if the music, compared to those records made under the names of Lionel Hampton and Teddy Wilson and Billie Holiday, was not.

Because he never electrified his audiences with a breathtaking original jazz style, Allen had no imitators and he was not plagued with the necessity so often felt by jazzmen to outdo any previous effort. In his greatest days, with Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra, he played all the trumpet solos for the band between the regimes of Louis Armstrong and Roy Eldridge. Many people consider this era to be the greatest in Henderson's long history, which is as much as to say that it was the greatest in jazz's big band history. But, here again, Allen was somewhat dwarfed by the other big soloists of the orchestra, among whom were Coleman Hawkins on tenor sax and Jimmie Harrison on trombone.

For all that, he must have been one of the greatest assets to Henderson in keeping together a highly tempermental bunch of stars in a very hectic moment of music. He was totally devoid of any wish for personal aggrandizement. Everybody's friend, clean living, extremely capable in his music, he was dependable in a field that is notable for the lack of dependability of many of its performers.

Jazzmen and tragedy

The summary of his career as a man and a musician might best be made in light of a section about jazz in a recent book by Colin Wilson entitled "Chords and Discords." Like many modern writers, Wilson has a great enthusiasm for the extemporaneous expression of jazz, where re-writing and editing are impossible. He has given the curious ability of jazz to fascinate a thoughtful analysis, and concludes that much of the fascination has to do with the fact that so many of the great jazzmen live, or lived, in close proximity to tragedy.

Many of them did not live through their twenties, and the list of those who died tragically include such names as Beiderbecke, Bessie Smith, Stan Hasselgard, Joe Smith, Pine Top Smith, Billy Holiday, Bunny Berigan, Frank Teschmaker, and Rod Cless, not to mention Bud Powell and Charlie Parker.

Like moths to a flame, these great musicians were drawn by something which their own gossamer art could not provide. It was Red Allen's good fortune to never be ridden by such a demon. He was able to split his great talent into artistic statement and regular performance. Somewhere between the two is where his importance lies. He did not affect the course of jazz as such, but jazz itself is far the better for his having come its way.

San Luis Obispo County Telegram-Tribune Backs H.R. 2382

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I have been gratified by the reception given by the press and public to my bill, H.R. 2382, which would help curb the traffic in mail order smut by providing for the recording of mailing list transactions.

Among the newspapers which have supported this proposal editorially is the San Luis Obispo County, Calif., Telegram-Tribune. It joins with such prestigious papers as the Christian Science Monitor and the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, which have endorsed this proposal.

At this point, I insert the Telegram-Tribune editorial and urge the attention of my colleagues to it:

HOW YOU GET JUNK MAIL

Are you ever mystified how you happened to get on so many mailing lists for so much junk mail? You're not alone.

The answer is simple. A booming business consists of selling mailing lists—and the government of every state is a part of it.

If you are a newlywed, your name and address are worth 1.25 cents to someone who wants to send you a circular. If you're a wealthy widow, your name and address are worth 4 cents. Breeders of pedigreed swine go for 5.7 cents in the mailing-list business.

The post office and Civil Service committees of both houses of Congress are looking into federal regulations of the mailing list business, which is the backbone of the $2.4 billion direct mail industry which in turn fills your mailbox with stuff.

It's a good thing for Congress to look into. In the first place, third class mail contributes mightily to the postal deficit, which seems to get worse instead of better, and to the breakdown in the postal system which is right around the corner. In the second place, mailing lists are used heavily by smut peddlers. Regulation of the busines of buying and selling lists of names might be a "constitutionally feasible and relatively burdenless method" of curbing the sale of pornography through the mail, according to Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.)

Rep. Zablocki would require that records be furnished the Post Office Department of everyone who bought or rented a mailing list. The list users would be required to show what they sent out. List brokers, who bring together the owners and the advertisers, would have to register with postal authorities.

Any such regulation will be fought, you may be sure, by the people who sell mailing lists and some of the people who use them. It's big business. Selling mailing lists is estimated to reap hundreds of millions of dollars a year; there are four or five thousand firms which own mailing lists and rent or sell them to 10,000 other firms.

The irony of it all is that one basic list is suplied by state governments themselves. Anyone with the price can get a list of every owner of an automobile in every state. That may be where some of your "junk mail" originates.

Not long ago a man in Connecticut thought his state was going a bit too far when it peddled his name to a mailing list broker, causing him to receive a flood of unwanted mail. So when he moved, he refused to tell the motor vehicle authorities his new address. He explained that the state would sell his name and thereby invade his privacy.

He doesn't stand a chance, of course. State laws make it mandatory to register your change of address. State laws don't make it mandatory to peddle those lists to junk mailers, do they? But that's how it is now, not only in Connceticut but also in the 49 other States.

Police Science

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from the Bronx, Mr. SCHEUER, has long been deeply interested in the fight against crime. This year he has introduced legislation—H.R. 5652—to establish a National Institute for Criminal Justice for research into crime prevention and detection.

Recently, by way of dramatizing the need for a national research institute, Mr. SCHEUER presented to the House of Representatives an exhibit entitled "Crime Control: A Look Into the Future." I was one of several Members who visited the exhibit and came away impressed, not only with the quality and comprehensiveness, but with the need for the kind of research program the gentleman has advocated. On April 23 the Washington Post commented favorably on the exhibit in an editorial entitled "Police Science." I include the editorial in the RECORD:

POLICE SCIENCE

If Congress seriously wants to help local police departments, it can support the development of new technology to serve policemen. Engineers are capable of helping the police in many ways, but money has never been available for systematic research. The President's Crime Commission said, "The Federal Government should take the initiative in organizing and sustaining a science and technology research and development program." Congressman Scheuer has drafted a bill establishing a Federal institute of criminal justice that, among its other virtues, would give leadership to the long and expensive process of developing new equipment.

Mr. Scheuer has invited a number of manufacturers to display prototype equipment at the Rayburn Building, where Congressmen can see it. There are several variations of the nonlethal gun, shooting a drugged needle. Science can offer the policeman a less dangerous alternative to his conventional revolver and blackjack. It also offers a wealth of communications apparatus to make more efficient use of limited manpower.

Perhaps by now some members of the House District Committee are beginning to wonder whether they can do nothing more useful to assist the Metropolitan Police than abusing President Johnson and passing unconstitutional legislation. One answer lies in Mr. Scheuer's exhibit.

The Publicity Seekers Are Getting Too Much Publicity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that a small but extremely well-organized minority of Negroes are attempting to stir up the emotions of people throughout the country and bring anarchy to the country by fomenting racial violence in our cities. A very thoughtful commentary on the abnormal publicity given numerous agitators appeared in the Thursday, April 27, 1967, issue of the Harvey Tribune, a publication of the Williams Press, serving southern Cook County, Ill.

In view of the unusual timeliness and penetrating nature of this editorial, I insert it in the RECORD, hoping that it will receive careful evaluation by those in the news media who scan the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE PUBLICITY SEEKERS ARE GETTING TOO MUCH PUBLICITY

Recently, there has been increasing publicity given to the antics and actions of a small segment of the citizenry that can only be classified as "extremists."

People like George Lincoln Rockwell, Stokely Carmichael, the Minutemen and others have received a tremendous amount of publicity for every word spoken, every brief rally, every vitriolic press release that comes from their publicity corps.

Various critics have lambasted them and have even gone so far as to say that something must be done to shut them up . . . stop their appearances . . . halt their public speaking. Make no mistake, this nation must continue to defend their right to say, and believe, what they wish. As a prominent judge once said, concerning his decision in such a case, "we must always defend their right to be stupid."

The American news media, particularly those of a sensational nature, must bear much of the blame for this problem. For without the great amount of publicity given to these people, little would be heard from them and little missed.

William Hazlitt once wrote, "When a thing ceases to be a subject of controversy, it ceases to be a subject of interest." If these groups were ignored, rather than exploited in the front-page headline and prime-time telecast, much of the "problem" would deflate with their ego. In many cases the news media goes far beyond its reportorial duty to sensationalize subjects they think will win readers.

We saw a recent interview on a local television station where several learned newsmen asked Cassius Clay for his opinion on such things as Viet Nam, civil rights, equal opportunity and the strategy of the U. S. Government. No one asked him about boxing, his only real specialty.

It also seemed incredible to us that entire camera crews and teams of newsmen were available on a minute's notice to rush to Bimini to hear what Adam Clayton Powell had to say, drink in hand, about court orders and judicial procedure.

Marches through Chicago's west side were heralded by the press last summer with complete time tables, maps of the area to be involved in the demonstrations and almost an urging for others to go and retaliate.

Unfortunately, members of the news media feel that this is the type of news which gains readers in a competitive market. We hope they will re-examine their purpose and give the public a balanced outlook on such critical matters.

National Homeownership Foundation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, recently I joined with many of my colleagues in sponsoring a bill that could have the effect of regenerating many depressed and depressing American neighborhoods. I refer to the proposed National Homeownership Foundation, and the great impact its implementation may have on restoring a fading facet of the great American dream.

I am convinced that making homeownership available to all Americans is the best possible means of changing rundown residential neighborhoods into healthy communities. A man who owns his home will surely have pride in it, and that pride will rub off onto his community.

Creation of the foundation will enable local groups such as church, civic, professional, and labor organizations to offer a home of his own to the man whose circumstances now force him to rent. At the same time, this plan will upgrade a portion of substandard housing that is common in our towns and cities. The idea of a local, nonprofit organization acquiring such property, arranging for the complete refurbishing of it, and then making it available to families with low incomes at attractive interest rates makes sense. Downpayments and monthly mortgage installments would be placed within the reach of the many Americans who earn no more than a minimum wage.

It is important to note that this plan is as applicable to small towns as it is to large, metropolitan areas, because social agencies—like church, civic, and labor groups—already exist who can administer the plan.

In the broad sense, the National Homeownership Foundation may finally accomplish what many Federal programs in the housing and urban field have set out to do but failed.

It does not ask for great sums of Federal money, but just enough seed money to take advantage of available private dollar resources. It has been suggested that, by providing a credit-differential fund of $10 million in Federal moneys, $2 billion of private money would be stimulated for use under the proposal. The Government, then, would have an investment of just one-half of 1 percent in the total potential financing of the program.

View From Mount Vernon Again in Jeopardy—Congressman Machen Urges Senate To Restore Piscataway Park Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, all our plans, efforts, and hopes for a model pilot program in cooperative preservation of open spaces and natural beauty across from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park have been dealt a severe blow by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department. This subcommittee, in reporting out a $1.3 billion Interior Department spending program for fiscal year 1968, deleted the administration's request for $2.7 million to complete parkland acquisition at Piscataway Park. Since that adverse action, we have been strongly urging the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore the $2.7 million before we lose the park completely.

This park has been authorized twice, by the 87th Congress and again by the 89th Congress. Its primary purpose is to preserve the natural beauty across from Mount Vernon in much the same scenic state as when George Washington admired it. To achieve this, the Congress called for a park of about 1,100 acres, 50 percent purchased by the National Park Service and 50 percent donated by nonprofit foundations. It would have an adjacent scenic reservation of 2,600 acres, all protected by donations of scenic easements from private landowners.

Thus far, as I pointed out in a statement on the House floor April 26, private landowners have been extremely cooperative, as have the nonprofit foundations. A total of 151 acres have been donated by the Accokeek Foundation, 85 acres are committed for donation by the Alice L. L. Ferguson Foundation, along with 220 acres more by the Accokeek Foundation. In the scenic reservation area, 168 private landowners have donated scenic easements protecting 1,196 acres. All of this is voluntary. But in order to complete the pilot program we must have the Government purchase its share of 521 acres and we desperately need the $2.7 million to do it.

Piscataway Park is the only one to my knowledge where the Government, in effect, will get a dollar back for a dollar invested. The private landowners and foundations will more than match the Federal share. Their total donations of land and scenic easements are valued at $11 million. The total Federal share is $4.1 million. This pilot park project is a bargain in every sense of the word.

As a Congressman and a taxpayer I would not be as incensed at the appropriation committee deletion of the $2.7 million for the park if the committee had made drastic cuts in all appropriations for economy's sake. But the whole bill is actually $32 million more, than last year's Interior Department appropriation and it is false economy to throw away a park project where so much is being donated by so many.

We have a deadline to meet in saving the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park. The 151-acre tract from the Accokeek Foundation was donated on August 8, 1962. It has a 5-year reversion clause to the effect that if the Federal Government does not do its share in parkland acquisition the donation will revert in 5 years, or on August 8, 1967. The scenic easements will also revert. If citizens want to assist me and everyone else who is dedicated to making a success out of this open-spaces project which has so much potential, I would suggest that you join me in urging the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore the $2.7 million for Piscataway Park. If you have time, a short note or letter to the Senate Appropriations Committee, Room 1235, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., would be deeply appreciated.

Secretary Dean Rusk Visits Erskine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Secretary Dean Rusk made the inaugural address last Saturday when Dr. Joseph Wightman was installed as president of Erskine College, at Due West, S.C., in my congressional district.

A magnificent editorial with reference to this historic occasion appeared in the Greenville News, Greenville, S.C., on May 3. I commend this editorial to the academic community, to the Congress and to the people of our great country:

THE QUIET CAMPUS ALSO NEEDED

The installation of Dr. Joseph Wightman as the ninth President of Erskine College, with Secretary of State Dean Rusk delivering the main address, brought into focus the importance of the small college.

The setting is important. Erskine is a liberal arts school, supported by a relatively small church. It is located in—and in fact is almost all there is of—a tiny town off the beaten track in the South Carolina Piedmont.

There is little on the Erskine campus, or in the town of Due West, or in the surrounding countryside to remind a person of today's swirling, bristling, changing world. The population explosion, the clash and clatter of agitation, the rush of technological change and all the other confusing problems of the world are far removed from this peaceful scene.

In this place was installed as President last Saturday a man born in England, educated in England and in the United States, and who has taught in both countries. Honoring him was a friend of many years standing, a former Georgia boy who studied in a small college and now occupies a strategic position in world affairs as Secretary of State for the world's most powerful and free nation.

On this quiet, almost secluded, non-contraversial campus, the Secretary of State found a moment of State found a moment of respite from the press of world affairs. He used that moment to call again upon mankind, particularly the young, to ponder deeply the overriding and underlying verities of world conditions.

The Secretary's informal address contained nothing new or startling, but it was none-the-less important. It was the age-old call to search for peace by uniting mankind and solving the afflictions of the human race.

There is great emphasis today upon specifics—specific technological developments, specific scientific fields, specific systems, specific skills. Specifics are important.

There is danger, however, that the world can become lost in a welter of specifics, and that technology and science can outrun broad and deep philosophical and ethical development.

There remains a great need—and perhaps the need is greater today than ever before—for men and women who concern themselves not so much with specifics as with the overall and the everlasting, and who seek to supply meaning to all the specific advances and problems rushing upon the world.

The small college, particularly those situated as Erskine is, can play a vital role in closing the gap between knowledge and understanding. The quiet, uncluttered, unrushed, peaceful atmosphere is necessary to develop the ability to think clearly in truly broad terms.

The quiet campus is where men and women can be taught to ponder the imponderables, as it were; to grapple with the "whys" instead of merely the "hows"; and to apply pure reason as well as pure science to the solution of problems.

Polish Constitution Anniversary

SPEECH
OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your permission to take these few moments to mark the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791.

Through the adoption of the Constitution in 1791, Poland was transformed into a modern state. The Constitution was adopted at a critical time in Polish history. In 1772, Russia, Prussia, and Austria had taken away large sections of Polish territory. Facing possible annihilation, all forces in Poland united behind the new Constitution which was greatly influenced by the liberal movements in America, England, and France.

History has recorded the sad and dismal events which have taken place since that date and the anniversary of the Polish Constitution is not mentioned in Poland today. It is, however, observed by the many Polish communities in the free world, especially in the United States, and I wish to take this opportunity to call this date to the attention of all of the wonderful people of Polish extraction in order that they may know this important holiday is not forgotten.

Equal Employment Opportunities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, recently Kathleen A. Carlsson, a young attorney at law from my congressional district, appeared as a witness before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to get testimony on the question of equal employment opportunities for women. Her testimony was given on May 2 during the course of hearings held to discuss revision of the guidelines. Miss Carlsson's testimony concerned itself with a most interesting point regarding the question of the listing of job opportunities in the classified section of newspapers. I believe it would be helpful and useful to my colleagues to have the benefit of Miss Carlsson's testimony, and it follows:

I would like to address myself to the question of separate listings in the "help wanted" columns of newspapers. I have concluded that separate listings is in violation of the law.

I realize that the newpapers feel that separate listings are justified as a matter of convenience, and are not really discriminatory. Nevertheless, I think that if we examine this thinking we cannot help but find that it perpetuates discrimination. It categorizes particular jobs as male and female. Even if there were no differentiation by sex to begin with, when a job is listed in the newspaper, suddenly it is either a male job or a female job.

When children go to school they are taught about the work achievements of others through the centuries. Little boys are taught about the great and famous explorers, inventors, industrialists, educators, warriors, cowboys. Man's roles are well explored in the schools and a boy is encouraged to form a goal for his life. The girl, on the other hand, is encouraged only to plan goals which will take her through to about age 25 or 30. Then what? The girl is encouraged to go to school, work for a few years, marry, have children, and then at age 30 her children are in school and she realizes that her goals are finished. Her husband still has goals for the next 40 years.

The reason for this is the dichotomy in our image of roles for men and women. Anything that perpetuates this image is detrimental to the rights of women, and ads that classify jobs as male or female continue this image.

As long as women are told by this subtle medium of advertising, what jobs are appropriate for them, they will be the victims of discrimination in that they will passively accept the image imposed on them. How many women pick up a newspaper and look through the "help wanted male" column?

Women must be encouraged by every possible means to form their own life goals unaffected by advertising or other sources. Only when the women themselves have developed the confidence in themselves, in the job market, will they be able to demand their equal rights. The problem, today is not so much a negative one of preventing employers from discriminating against women, it is a positive, affirmative problem of encouraging the individual woman to assert her rights and seek the job for which she is qualified rather than settle for what is offered her. She must be encouraged to look through the column of "help wanted" in the newspaper and decide which job is appropriate to her as an individual with individual skills rather than decide which job is "suitable" for a woman.

According to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has authority to engage in promotional and educational activities for the purposes of acquainting persons subject to the Act with the objectives of the Act and the methods by which these objectives may be achieved.

A great deal could be done to help women to understand their rights and to demand their rights, and therefore, it is recommended that the Commission engage in a campaign of education and publicity directed at both employers and women who are potential employees. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission could counteract the discrimination existing by fostering an educational campaign which could build a new image of women in employment.

Veterans Back Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks I have on several occasions brought to the attention of my colleagues the many letters and statements of support which I have received from veterans', labor and management organizations and State officials supporting H.R. 2383, the Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act.

Recently I received two other expressions of endorsement for this proposal. One has come from the American Legion, Department of Wisconsin; the other from the Amvets of Menomonee Falls, Wis. Both were gratefully received.

Because of their relevancy to a problem with which the Congress must soon concern itself, I am inserting them into the RECORD at this point and urge the attention of my colleagues to them:

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE MESSAGE

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN,
April, 1967.

FELLOW LEGIONNAIRE: The following is a quote from a letter requested of Congressman Clement J. Zablocki relative to his Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act (Bill H.R. 2383):

"This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March 20 in which you raised pertinent questions with regard to on-the-job and apprenticeship training for veterans under the "Cold War" G.I. Bill.

"I appreciate hearing from you and am happy to have your questions. First, neither S. 9 nor H.R. 2068, the veterans' benefits bill which passed the House on Monday, contain provision for restoring vocational training benefits under the GI Bill. S. 16, which is Senator Yarborough's bill, does contain similar provisions to my bill H.R. 2383, the Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act, but has not as yet been considered by the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs.

"S. 16 differs from my bill by including a) on-the-farm training and b) flight training in its provisions for benefits. My bill concerns apprenticeship training alone. My reason for doing so was in order to simplify the process of passage for what I believed to be of prime importance. Chairman Teague of the House Veterans Affairs Committee has informed me that he has asked for departmental reports on the bill and indicated that hearings will be scheduled on it."

Department Service Officer Fred Heinle, Department Adjutant and I have studied the provisions of H.R. 2383 and agree that Mr. Zablocki's Bill should receive our support. We had asked one minor revision (increasing allowances); this he agreed to do in the hearing. You are asked to contact your Congressman on this matter so that Vietnam Veterans will quickly receive like benefits as did you and I under the WWII and Korean G.I. Bill of Rights.

WILLIAM H. EMANUEL,
Department Commander.

AMVETS OF WORLD WAR II, WALTER
MILLER POST NO. 5,
Menomonee Falls, Wis., April 14, 1967.

To: Rep. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI.
From: Walter Miller, Amvet Post No. 5.
Subject: H.R. 2383 Veterans' Apprenticeship Assistance Act.

Representative C. J. ZABLOCKI: As, Commander of Amvet Post No. 5 of Menomonee Falls, Wis., I wish to inform you that Post No. 5 of Amvets has gone on record as backing you in your fight for H.R. 2383.

After a close look at your bill and amendment we have voted unanimously in favor of the amendment. We feel each man serving his country is entitled to proper training for civilan life, whether it be a college degree or a skill in a trade of his choice.

We wish to commend you for your efforts in accomplishing what you have thus far, and back you to see it's passage.

Yours in better government,
CLARENCE DAHMS,
Commander, Post No. 5.
HARLAND MARTELL,
Adjutant, Post No. 5.

General Motors Landmark Achievements in Connecticut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Meriden, Conn., Morning Record aptly expressed the sentiments felt by many of us whe we heard of the production of the 100 millionth General Motors automobile. I was delighted to learn of this landmark achievement by one of the outstanding industrial firms of this country. It is of interest to note also, that General Motors has risen to a position of leadership in the research, development and manufacture of many products outside of the automotive field.

As the Morning Record has wisely pointed out, and as I am well aware, the contribution of General Motors to the community of Meriden and the State of Connecticut has not been solely economic—its employees have devoted many hours to civic, cultural, recreational and social activities within the community. The city of Meriden, its people, neighboring communities, and the General Motors Corp. are to be congratulated on the fine relationship which they have established during the more than 50 years for which they have been associated.

[From the Meriden (Conn.) Morning Record, Apr. 24, 1967]

GM'S 100 MILLIONTH

There was joy in Jaynesville, Wis., Friday, and the elation was felt in many other communities, including Meriden, over the production of the 100 millionth vehicle by the General Motors Corp.

The car was a 1967 Chevrolet Caprice custom coupe which moved off the line at the Chevrolet-Fisher Body assembly plant, to be greeted by state, civic, and GM officials. The honored vehicle looked nifty in its Nantucket blue body, and it moved easily on bearings made in Meriden and Bristol by the New Departure Division of General Motors.

The production of 100,000,000 motor vehicles since General Motors was incorporated in September, 1908, is an accomplishment unmatched by any other manufacturer in any other country. Moreover, vehicles are only one of General Motors' many products. The Frigidaire Division, for instance, turns out refrigerators, home freezers, washers, dryers, ranges, garbage disposal units, and other domestic commodities. GM products go underseas in submarines and aloft in satellites; they serve the housewife on the home front and the soldier on the battle front.

The sleek Chevy which came off the assembly line Friday is an example of GM's many contributions to research and development in the automotive industry. Ever since its beginning, General Motors has pioneered in many areas of automotive engineering, and is still doing so in such diverse but related fields as battery-powered vehicles; elimination of air pollution, and improvements in lubricants, bearings, and gas turbine engines.

Over the years General Motors has contributed substantially to the nation's economy, not only through wages and salaries paid to its many thousands of employes, but also through the more than 36,000 suppliers of goods and services which GM requires. Last year GM paid 47 cents of each dollar received to its suppliers for a total value of $9,565,000,000.

The completion of the 100 millionth vehicle is an occasion for saluting General Motors for its many accomplishments, technical and social, for its civic-mindedness, and for its pre-eminence in a highly competitive industry which undergirds the economy of the nation.

The people of the Meriden area have been members of the GM team for more than half a century. They have contributed substantially to General Motors' success, and they share in the congratulations which are due the corporation upon attaining its latest milestone.

Polish Constitution of 1791

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this week we mark the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791. While we are free here in the

United States to speak out publicly in commemoration of this triumph of liberty, those who live in Poland today must mark it as a silent holiday. The democratic impulse of the 1791 Constitution has been silenced by the oppression of a Communist regime, but it has not been stilled. Millions of Poles join with us in rededicating ourselves to the pursuit of freedom for Eastern Europe. As we observe this anniversary, we are reminded also this year of the 150th anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot who gave so much to American liberty. His spirit gives courage to us all in the struggle for freedom.

Automobile Liability Insurance: A Congressional Responsibility

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I should again like to insert into the Record an article by Robert W. Lucas of the Gannett newspaper group.

The article presents the frequent claim of automobile liability insurers that increasing public dissatisfaction with renewal application and cancellation programs is the result of "mistaken impressions." I doubt whether the many drivers who have had their insurance canceled because they live in a low-income neighborhood, because they have reached 65 years of age or because they are Negroes, or of Latin or oriental ancestry, are mistaken in their impressions of the automobile insurance industry. Failure to insure except on the basis of substantial risk experience is wrong. Impressions founded on a failure to insure because of such factors are unmistakable.

At present the sole source of statistics and dates is the insurance industry itself. If public impressions of the industry are to be based on objective and reliable information, a congressional examination of cancellations, nonrenewals and rejections is necessary.

The article follows:

[From the Courier-Post, Apr. 27]

Studies Cited: Insurance Impressions Disputed

(By Robert W. Lucas)

Washington.—The Insurance Information Institute has sent to the Courier-Post and other Gannett newspapers a "memorandum" assertedly to correct "mistaken impressions" as to the seriousness of auto insurance cancellations and non-renewals reported in a series prepared by the group's Washington Bureau.

(The institute is described as an "information and education organization serving stock insurance companies in the property and liability field.")

The memorandum says that "many objective studies show that the numbers of cancellations and non-renewals are miniscule compared with the vast number of policyholders."

It points out that "a large majority of some 3,000 companies . . . competing for automobile insurance business . . . act fairly in this area." And it says, "to arbitrarily cancel or refuse to insure motorists would contradict the companies' purpose for being in business."

The institute refers to studies made in Virginia, Wisconsin, Maryland, Washington, California and North Carolina. The net of these studies, the memorandum states, was a finding that policy cancellations and non-renewals for reasons other than non-payment of premiums ranged from only one-half of one per cent of policies in force to just more than 1 per cent.

"These studies show without exception that the automobile insurance termination problem has not reached nearly the proportions that one might conclude by reading the articles," the institute said. "In fact, the problem—in state after state—appears to be a relatively minor one."

Just how "minor" the problem is, however, must be measured against the legislation that is being pressed in several states and has been passed in others, explicitly limiting the companies' powers to cancel or refuse renewal of car insurance.

Four of the six states where "studies" cited by the institute were made are among the nine that have restrictive laws on the books. The studies were undertaken, presumably, either by or for the insurance industry. Their origin was undisclosed.)

The Journal of American Insurance, an organ of the industry, recently said that "while most insurance companies are adhering to self-imposed cancellation restrictions, a few companies have made a practice of cancelling on a large scale.

"One step toward solving this problem in states where it exists," the journal said, "would be the passage of legislation to assure policyholders that their auto policies would not be capriciously or unfairly canceled." As yet, however, less than 20 per cent of the states have taken action.

The Michigan legislature, having banned policy cancellations or non-renewals "solely because an insured has reached the age of 65 years," spelled out in elaborate detail both when an automobile policy may NOT be canceled and when it MAY.

The legislature of New Jersey made it an "unfair method of competition" and an "unfair or deceptive act or practice" to withhold or refuse to renew insurance because of "age, race, creed, color or ancestry."

The institute's memorandum says that in 1960 the California Insurance Department found, in a survey of the state's 12 leading companies writing auto insurance, that cancellation were "only one-half of 1 per cent of policies in force."

But last May, the National Underwriter quoted Joseph D. Thomas, California's chief assistant insurance commissioner, as saying:

"The problem of unfair cancellation or non-renewal is probably the hottest problem in the state at this time."

In 1961, 250 insurance companies affiliated with the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters voluntarily placed restrictions on their right to cancel policies. The accepted restrictions permit cancellations only for such reasons as nonpayment of premiums or using cars in the commission of a felony.

The institute says "many other companies have adopted similar restrictions." It does not say how many.

With only nine states having restrictive legislation, just how many of the 3,000 companies, exclusive of the National Underwriters' Group, or the American Mutual Insurance Alliance (which has also adopted voluntary restrictions), are practicing large-scale or arbitrary cancellation policies is unknown.

Those asking for a congressional examination of automobile insurance practices nation wide insist that this is the only way the facts may be ascertained.

Breaking the Gold Barrier

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago the presidents of the Nation's two largest banks shocked the world financial community by proposing that the United States alter its policy of automatically converting other nations' dollar balances into gold.

The proposal was regarded in some quarters as an admission that our gold stocks are inadequate to met our balance of payments. Technically, this has been the case for a number of years.

The larger significance of the bankers' proposal is its recognition of the inadequacy of the current international monetary system.

Almost all international transactions today are cleared by the transfer of either dollars or sterling. Because the Federal Reserve is the only central bank in the world which guarantees the conversion of its currency into gold, other currencies for all practical purposes are tied to the dollar, which is in turn tied to gold.

But the world gold supply is limited, and the international gold standard in use today will soon be incapable of providing the liquidity needed to sustain the growth in world trade. Clearly, some new form of international clearing currency is needed.

In a column in the May 1, 1967, issue of Forbes magazine, Mr. Bradbury K. Thurlow, a New York stock broker, suggests that the American bankers' proposal to cut the dollar's tie to gold was a warning to European central bankers "that a clear choice must be made" between traditional forms of international liquidity and new forms that will sustain the growth of world trade.

Mr. Thurlow notes that Europeans have abused the American pledge to convert dollars to gold by buying it from us "in order to use it to perpetuate a 'bear raid' against the dollar, in the hope of making a huge speculative profit on their gold."

At the same time, he notes, "European squabbles that have prevented the setting up of an efficient Common Market" have forestalled the emergence of a currency that could replace the dollar as an international medium of exchange.

Mr. Thurlow's discusion of the possibilities of cutting the dollar's tie to gold is particularly relevant at a time when the International Monetary Fund is working toward the establishment of an international clearing currency which, at least in part, must be divorced from gold.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert Mr. Thurlow's column in the Record at this point and commend it to the careful attention of my colleagues:

Breaking the Gold Barrier

(By Bradbury K. Thurlow)

One of the most effective ways of introducing a radically new, controversial idea is to place it in clear opposition to the prevailing view and allow proponents of that view to have their way until it becomes absolutely clear to them (and to the public at large) that the prevailing view simply will not work. We saw a good example of this technique last year when traditionalists, believing that inflationary presures in the economy should be restrained with tight money, were allowed to have their way, until by late August the country stood on the brink of a major financial panic. The proponents of the prevailing view were allowed to look over the precipice, down into the gulf of destruction and confusion that must inevitably result from following their ideas a step further. The experience, brief as it was, was frightening enough to remove all effective opposition in banking circles to the radical new approaches advocated by proponents of the new economics.

I believe we are approaching another such exercise in brinkmanship, although this time the demonstration is being staged not for our domestic bankers and students of monetary policy, but for the central bankers of Europe and the vast numbers of traditionalist individuals all over the world who believe with almost religious fervor that the true value of gold will never decline.

The various "trial balloon" statements about gold that have recently appeared on the financial pages of the newspapers have already aroused a good deal of comment. The discussed proposal to remove the backing of gold from Federal Reserve notes, can as far as I can see, make no difference whatever in the internal purchasing power of our currency. But it does free the entire $13.2-billion gold stock for use in an experiment, an economic "demonstration," which I believe must be attempted if the new economics is to continue to operate efficiently.

GOLD SPECULATORS

The experiment is simply for the U.S. to refuse to buy gold at $35 an ounce. We have pledged to the rest of the world that we would sell gold at $35 an ounce in order to guarantee that a paper dollar would not be worth *less* than one thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold to any government that wished to make the exchange. The pledge was undertaken in good faith, but it did not contemplate that any of the partners to the agreement would buy gold from us, guaranteed seemingly against loss, in order to use it to perpetuate a "bear raid" against the dollar, in the hope of making a huge speculative profit on their gold. This, as the British say, is not cricket.

Moreover, it has resulted in serious loss of confidence in the stability of world trade and has led to a sharp curtailment in overseas investments by U.S. corporations and individuals. This curtailment is clearly contrary to our long-term national interests and gives a totally false impression of domestic economic weakness. If there were any doubts earlier as to the health of the American economy or its ability to produce goods as plentifully as it does dollars, they must have been dispelled by the extraordinary experience of the past 12 months which demonstrated that this country can fight a major overseas war and sustain a classic inventory recession at the same time.

AN UNSUPPORTED PRICE

The Vietnam war has shown us that in addition to being required (and being able) to proceed without European support in the fight to defend western civilization against communism, we are also strong enough economically to resume the pursuit of those foreign markets that we gave up voluntarily, beginning in 1963, because of our deference to balance-of-payments problems. If this view is logical and is accepted by our political leaders, it is then rational to conclude that they will decide in the near future to abandon the self-destructive policy of supporting the price of gold at $35 an ounce and allow gold, without that support, to seek its own level. The dollar will essentially be worth what it can purchase in a free economy and will still be capable of buying one thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold if its holders become timid. On the other hand, there will be no counterguarantee that one ounce of gold will still be able to buy $35, or oven $25, since this nation will no longer be supporting the market.

I recognize that this line of reasoning will strike many as radical and out of place in this column, but alternatives have been thoroughly explored, none has been found feasible, and "time's a waitin'." There is simply not enough gold in the world to act as an effective monitor of world trade, and, because of European squabbles that have prevented the setting up of an efficient Common Market, there is no currency that can take the place of the dollar as a simple international medium of exchange.

FREED FUNDS

As to the relevance of this discussion to the stock market, I believe the "breaking of the gold barrier" would have a tremendous effect on investment sentiment, bringing into stocks money that has been lying fallow for years, waiting for the "inevitable correction of all these excesses." Scratch a real bear and you will find underneath a childlike believer that the dollar price of gold can only rise. Freed of international restraint, our Government is indeed free to inflate as it pleases at home. But it is hardly rational to assume that it will do so as long as excess capital generated here can be used productively and profitably overseas, where capital is acutely scarce and standards of living are far lower than ours.

The solution of the world liquidity problem, viewed one way, is the only means of forestalling a serious world-wide depression. Viewed another way, it can give all the economies of the countries in the Free World, including of course our own, a whole new lease on life. I think the events of the past few months have shown Europe's central bankers (in much the way that the events of the past summer showed our monetary leaders) that a clear choice must be made, either with or against the philosophy of the new economics.

The choice to support the new theories is full of risks, since it would put the world quickly in uncharted economic waters. On the other hand, the only visible present alternative to the new economics is the sort of trouble on a worldwide basis that we saw for a brief instant gaping under our domestic feet late last summer. The idea of change is always shocking, and it is the defined function of conservatism to resist it. There are times, however, when change, even radical change, one way or another, can no longer be avoided.

Government With a Heart

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, every once in a while an act of sympathy and understanding by a government official finds it way to our daily newspapers. Such an act was described this morning the Washington Post.

It involves the foreign-born widow of one of our servicemen who gave his life in Vietnam for democracy. The widow is Mrs. Renate Lazear of 3360 Curtis Drive, Hillcrest Heights, Md., whose husband, 1st Lt. Robert Lazear, was the victim of a sniper's bullet. Mrs. Lazear was on the verge of becoming a naturalized American citizen when her husband was killed. His death prevented the naturalization.

However, with the sympathy and assistance of Mr. H. L. Woolwine, Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Lazear will soon become an American citizen. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Woolwine for his outstanding performance in this instance. He has demonstrated that our system of government is not intransigent, but has a heart. It is public officials like Mr. Woolwine whose acts show that our government is viable and considerate of its people.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the Appendix the Washington Post's article of Thursday, May 4, 1967, relating to Mrs. Lazear's situation:

GI Killed, Wife's Citizen Oath Off

(By Gail Bensinger)

A Hillcrest Heights mother of three stepped up to take her oath of citizenship Monday—two weeks after her husband was killed by sniper fire in Vietnam—and was rejected because she is now a widow, not a wife.

But a sympathetic Federal official came to the aid of Renate Lazear, of 3360 Curtis dr., yesterday. H. L. Woolwine, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, promised her that she will take her oath of citizenship within two weeks in a special ceremony at the Upper Marlboro Courthouse.

When she went to the same courthouse Monday for naturalization ceremonies—after having applied for citizenship in October and having passed the test in November—Woolwine told her she would have to wait five months.

Her petition would have to be reprocessed, he said, and the next regular naturalization proceedings would not be held until September.

The last-minute denial of citizenship not only added to her grief, but also prevented Mrs. Lazear from seeking a government job, closed to aliens, to support herself and her children.

Now, 29, she met First Lt. Robert L. Lazear while he was an enlisted man stationed in her native Germany. They were married in 1956, and their first baby, Peter, now 10, was born shortly before they returned to the United States and settled in this area in 1958.

While Lt. Lazear was in the reserves, they had two more children, Craig, now 8, and Andrea, nearly 2. In 1965 the father returned to active duty and was sent to Officer Candidate School at Ft. Benning, Ga. He received his commission in January, 1966 and was transferred to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Upon learning that Lt. Lazear would be transferred to Vietnam, Mrs. Lazear applied for citizenship in Junction City, Kan. "I had always been kind of afraid I wouldn't pass the test," she said. "I had no trouble with it. I wish I had done it sooner."

The couple moved back to suburban Maryland before Mrs. Lazear could take her oath in Kansas. The Immigration Service transferred her records to Upper Marlboro.

Lt. Lazear left for Vietnam on Dec. 12. Three weeks ago his wife was told to report on May 1 for the naturalization ceremony. Within days she got word of her 30-year-old husband's death by sniper fire on April 15.

Stationed with the 9th Infantry Division in the Saigon area, he was fatally shot in the chest while on a search-and-destroy operation.

When she got to the Courthouse, she said, "they told me they couldn't swear me in because of a law that I had to be married to my husband right up to the day I was sworn in."

Woolwine, who reluctantly applied the law then, said, "It was the hardest thing in the world to tell her she couldn't get her citizenship at this time."

The problem, it seemed, was that in applying for naturalization as the wife of a citizen she filed affidavits proving she had resided in this country for three years. But without a living spouse, Mrs. Lazear was required to prove five-year residency.

Since then Woolwine has gone to work to gather additional affidavits affirming Mrs. Lazear has already more than met the proper residence requirements to achieve citizenship in her new status and schedule a special ceremony.

"I'm awfully glad," Mrs. Lazear said yesterday. "This was rather upsetting. My husband gave his life for his country."

Same Rail Solution: Delay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, recognizing as we do the President's almost total preoccupation with the turmoil the administration has produced in foreign affairs, it is obvious that a very minimum of attention has been directed to the breakdown in negotiations in the latest railroad strike threat. The Chicago American very appropriately analyzed the situation in an editorial on Monday, May 1. I am sure this expresses the sentiment of a vast number of Americans across the country that the administration give serious thought to the problem, and that we in Congress carry on an independent review to produce the action which is not forthcoming from the executive branch.

SAME RAIL SOLUTION: DELAY

President Johnson has once again come up with his standard solution to the threat of a paralyzing national railroad strike: Postpone it and hope that something will turn up to solve it. The President asked Congress Friday for legislation that would delay the strike until June 19, saying that "the public interest demands that every practical step be taken to avert a strike." We fully agree with this statement, and are still hoping for some indication that it will be acted on.

The strike was scheduled to start Wednesday because that's when the present no-strike law expires. This 20-day postponement followed the standard 60-day cooling-off period provided for by the railway labor act. The White House has now had nearly 3 months in which to work out some answer to this looming emergency, a contract agreement or any acceptable wage formula or new legislation. [It was the President who promised, nearly a year and a half ago, to send Congress legislation dealing effectively with strikes that threaten the national interest.]

The only answer Johnson has thought of, apparently, is to ask for more time to seek an answer. The President did say he would recommend "within a few days" legislation to protect the public interest; the new compulsory delay, he said, would give Congress time to consider it "prudently." If the proposals he comes up with are as hasty and slapdash as his approach to the rail problem has been so far, Congress had better be prudent.

Polish Constitution Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to those of my colleagues who are of Polish descent, to the millions of Americans with Polish ancestors, and to loyal Poles everywhere.

On May 3, 1791, just 2 years after the United States adopted its Constitution, the people of Poland adopted the first democratic Constitution to be recognized by a European nation. Their proclamation of liberalism was formulated in these words:

> All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

Since then, Poles everywhere and citizens of Polish origin in many countries celebrate this birth of European liberalism as a Polish national holiday. But the celebration goes beyond the boundaries of one nation or the ties of a common ancestry. Free men everywhere, and those who would be free but for the domination of an oppressive power, all share a common dedication to the cause of liberty; they look to the Polish Constitution of May 3 as a symbol of that liberty and as a source of inspiration, for it gives reassurance to the free and hope to the oppressed.

Unfortunately, Poland was and is surrounded by powerful, acquisitive neighbors, and her periods of freedom have been short. Just 4 years after adopting the Constitution, Poland was partitioned by Russia, Prussia, and Austria for the third time. In this century Poland has been devastated twice by war and has been dominated by Communist regimes for the past 22 years. In this context the Polish Constitution assumes a special significance; it represents not the government of a free country but the spirit of a people who desire to be free.

Successive generations of Poles both at home and aboard have continued to dream and struggle for liberty. We all remember the heroic fight waged by the Poles in exile during World War II; Franklin D. Roosevelt called it, "an inspiration to mankind." We in America owe them a special debt for the dedication of the Polish patriots who joined us in our own fight for independence.

Therefore, we should take this opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to Polish freedom. As long as the light of freedom continues to burn in the hearts of the Polish people we must not abandon their cause. Their unconquerable spirit is a guarantee that Poland, although presently burdened with a Communist imposed regime, will one day throw off its oppressive chains and once again claim its place among the free nations of the world.

"The Nation Liked Gen. William Childs Westmoreland"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, General Westmoreland was great in New York, superb before the Congress and was forthright before the General Assembly of South Carolina when he expressed appreciation for the valor of the Negro soldier in South Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, the Greenville News, Greenville, S.C., has played a leading role in the tolerance, good will and understanding that exists among all of our people in South Carolina today. The Nation might well emulate the philosophy, patriotism, dedication, and genuine Americanism of this great newspaper.

I commend the following editorial from the Greenville News on May 1, 1967, to my colleagues in the Congress and to the people of the country:

WESTMORELAND MAKES A BIG HIT

The nation took a good look last week at Gen. William Childs Westmoreland, the South Carolinian who runs the war effort in Vietnam—and obviously liked what it saw.

The assessment is not based upon the official and popular accolades deservedly showered upon the General during his all-too-brief visit to South Carolina. Rather it is measured by the response he received in New York and in Washington.

General Westmoreland's speech before the Associated Press in New York was the second by a military leader to that organization since the end of World War II. In 1951 Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Commander of NATO, returned from Europe to address the AP.

The two speeches have interesting similarities.

In the first place the Associated Press meeting is an important gathering of the owners and operators of newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States and Canada. Each newly-elected President of the United States has addressed the organization for many decades. Members are individualists who can be sharply critical.

In 1951 General Eisenhower explained in detail the workings of NATO. There were critics in his audience. But his obvious ability and personality received a warm response. It was evident that General Eisenhower was a man who commanded respect, even of critics.

In answer to a question, General Eisenhower said he had no political ambitions, but was a professional soldier assigned to an important task.

The record is clear. A few years later he was President of the United States.

It was to the same audience that General Westmoreland spoke a few days ago. His subject was much more difficult than was General Eisenhower's 16 years ago. General Westmoreland had the task of explaining a highly unpopular war.

Sitting on the platform were Senators Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia and Charles Percy of Illinois, who an hour earlier had discussed the pros and cons of pushing the war to a military victory. Senator Percy although not diametrically opposed to the war effort, definitely objected to leaving decisions to military commanders in the field.

It soon became clear, as General Westmoreland spoke, that he was getting through to both Senators and to virtually everyone else in the audience, "hawk" and "dove" alike.

He handled himself well in giving answers to searching questions. And as General Eisenhower did in 1951, General Westmoreland disavowed political ambition, terming himself a professional soldier obeying the orders of his superiors.

When he finished it was evident that General Westmoreland had won this difficult audience, even as General Eisenhower had.

One paragraph in General Westmoreland's address caused a flurry among the "dovish" element of Congress. It was his remark that certain types of incidents and statements in this country tended to make harder the awesome tasks of his men in Vietnam.

Some Senators seized upon this as an attempt by the Johnson administration to silence "dissent". Even those Senators, however, made it plain in their public statements on the Senate floor that their remarks were not directed at General Westmoreland personally or professionally. The most outspoken critic, Senator McGovern, was careful to emphasize that General Westmoreland was doing a soldier's duty in carrying out the orders of his commander-in-chief.

More important, after General Westmoreland's brilliant, clear and detailed personal report to a joint session of Congress, Senator Fulbright, the leader of the doves in the the Senate, spoke some words of support for the General and his men in the field, and found nothing to criticize in the General's address to Congress.

The South Carolinian later had a chance to meet with Governors and other influential personages for a briefing on the war—and again the response was favorable.

Even on his "sentimental journey" home to South Carolina, sandwiched in between the important New York and Washington appearances, General Westmoreland scored points on the national scene. This is evident from press reports of his visit to Columbia.

General Westmoreland picked exactly the right time and place to report to the nation on the contribution being made by Negro soldiers to the war effort in Vietnam. This he did in his address to the General Assembly of South Carolina.

His forthright report on the effectiveness, the dedication, the patriotism and the understanding of the war on the part of Negro soldiers serving under him—and his appreciation of their efforts—was reported favorably in the national press. So was the standing ovation given General Westmoreland by the General Assembly at the end of his address. And so was the fact that among the spectators in the State House gallery were a number of Negro school students.

In more ways than one, General Westmoreland's address in Columbia and the response to it opened a few eyes in the United States. The General won a few friends for South Carolina, as well as for the war effort, with his State House appearance.

All in all General Westmoreland's trip to the United States brought him into close and favorable contact with the important leaders of this country and gave him an excellent exposure to the people of the United States.

There has been and is now national comment that General Westmoreland is presidential timber. Certainly he has displayed the qualities of leadership, ability and personality that a President must have.

It is unfair to the General and to the men he leads in Vietnam to attempt to make of him a presidential candidate. He has said time and again that he wants to get on with his job as a soldier, and he can make further great contributions in that field.

It is fair to report, as some writers have, that General Westmoreland's career shows remarkable similarities to that of General Eisenhower.

The future in Vietnam and beyond is uncertain, and nobody knows where General Westmoreland's career will go from here.

This is not an attempt to predict, but should the General in the future pick a political party and run for public office, he would be an extremely strong candidate. The national response to his appearances last week make that a statement of fact rather than of prophecy.

Kenneth Cameron: A Brave Young Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the San Leandro Morning News tells of an act of bravery on the part of Kenneth Cameron, a resident of my district and a student of St. Mary's College, California. Included in this article are some timely remarks by Police Chief R. J. Preston, of Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Cameron's display of spontaneous courage and instinctive concern for human life shows him to be a young man of character and bears credit to his parents and to his school.

I, therefore, submit with pleasure the following article for the RECORD:

HEROIC ROLE OF COLLEGIAN IN ACCIDENT

A member of the Saint Mary's College crew, Kenneth Cameron, has been commended by the Oakland Police Department for quick action in rescuing a drowning man from Lake Merritt.

While practicing on the afternoon of March 29, Cameron jumped from the crew shell and swam twenty yards to the submerged man, Mr. Maurice McCartt, who had accidentally fallen into Lake Merritt.

Cameron first pulled him to the boat. Then, observing the man not breathing, the Gael oarsman swam with McCartt to the Grand Avenue dock, in the shade of the Kaiser Building. There two Oakland police officers were waiting to give artificial respiration.

In a letter of praise, Oakland Police Chief R. J. Preston lauded Cameron, saying, "Your willingness to help McCartt after he fell into the water, without regard for your own personal safety, may well have been the difference between life and death for him.

"Too often the public fails to assume the obligations and responsibilities for good citizenship when other citizens are in need of assistance. This attitude of non-involvement," the chief continued, "can only contribute to an atmosphere in which crime and the loss of life even by accident will continue to flourish."

Cameron, a sophomore mathematics student at Saint Mary's is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Cameron of 186 Georgia Way in San Leandro. He is a second-year oarsman on the Gael lightweight crew.

A Reach Into the Future for Rapid Transit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the city of Pittsburgh, which I am proud to represent in the Congress, is popularly known as the "Gateway to the West," and "Steel Center of the World." Recently the leadership and imagination that made these claims possible emerged again when ground was broken for the new United States Steel Building, the first building in Pittsburgh designed with the recognition of the need for rapid mass transportation. Plans call for retaining and rebuilding the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the property, and for a second right-of-way beneath the site to be available for a future rapid transit system.

I am proud of this innovation on the Pittsburgh skyline, which will be the world's second-largest high-rise office building—a 64-story triangular steel tower of advanced architectural design—housing the headquarters personnel of United States Steel which now occupy parts of 10 other office buildings in Pittsburgh.

At this point in the RECORD, I include an excellent editorial by WTAE radio noting this breakthrough for Pittsburgh. Besides plans for public restaurants, plazas, fountains, and an auditorium, this design includes a heliport on the roof, and the possibility of a three-level underground garage for 650 cars below the concourse level. As WTAE indicates, this will go a long way toward solving one of Pittsburgh's—and the Nation's—major problems, transportation.

The editorial follows:

(The following editorial was presented over WTAE radio by F. Geer Parkinson, vice president and station manager, from April 1–4, 1967).

The U.S. Steel Building, for which ground recently was broken in Grant Street, is going to be the biggest, tallest, most impressive feature in Pittsburgh's skyline.

As a monumental building in the Golden Triangle and as a symbol of Pittsburgh's continuing industrial leadership, it will be a welcome addition. And in the years immediately ahead we foresee it making as great a contribution below the surface of the ground as above it.

So far as we know, it's the only building which has been designed here in Pittsburgh with recognition of the inescapable need for rapid, mass transportation. Plans call for retaining and rebuilding the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel which is now under the property. They also call for a second right of way beneath the site, with the understanding it will be available for whatever rapid transit system Pittsburgh finally works out.

Building rapid transit possibilities into downtown construction is a wise step, long overdue. The traditional pattern has been big new buildings with little or no provision for parking, thus drawing more cars into downtown, further choking the narrow streets, and multiplying the demand for the limited, expensive downtown parking spaces.

By now it must be obvious to everyone that the progressive pattern of more cars, more expressways, more ramps and more parking has to level off. Efficient rapid transit is the only thing that can check or reverse it. We are glad to see someone finally has faced this reality.

The Important Business of the Port of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, today, with other members of the New York and New Jersey Congressional delegations I attended a breakfast meeting sponsored by the New York City Council on Port Development and Promotion, the Port of New York Authority, and the Joint Committee for Promotion of the Port of New York.

The group comprised a number of outstanding leaders in the maritime trades, general business, commerce, and labor organizations. Among those who addressed the group was Anthony Scotto, president, ILA Local 1814, Brooklyn, international vice president, International Longshoreman's Association, AFL–CIO.

Mr. Scotto, who is a resident of my congessional district, is one of the youngest and most capable labor leaders in the country today. He has brought to his position of leadership many new and progressive ideas which have resulted in tangible progress in terms of better health and social conditions and community betterment in New York City. His address this morning on the operation of the port of New York is of key significance and I insert it in the Record at this point:

Gentlemen, I think it is important to realize exactly how vital the economic well being of the port of New York is to the general economic health of New Jersey and New York. It is not only the longshoremen, but truckers and warehousemen, insurance workers, freight forwarders and shipping clerks who are part of our port. The restaurants and the clothing stores, and all of other firms—including an occasional bar—which depend on the continuing prosperity of the maritime industry in our port *must* receive your support.

It would be nice I suppose to be able to stand up in front of a Congressional group like this and thank you for what you have done—and sit down. Speaking on behalf of the membership of the ILA, I WOULD like to thank you—*all of you*—for the help you have given to us in the past. I would not be a normal constituent, however, if I did not ask you the usual "what have you done for us lately?"

The general picture in the port of New York has improved—and we can all be proud of this. The port of New York's share of the national volume of general cargo carried by ship, increased in 1966 for the first time in five years. Figures released by the Port of New York Authority showed a *15% increase* in 1966 over the previous years figures in terms of *dollar value of cargo*. The *general cargo* which moved through our port showed a *10% increase* in tonnage over 1965 figures. There was an overall *7.5% increase* in *total tonnage*—bulk and general cargo.

The total tonnage moved through our port in 1966 was 54,557,379 tons. That figure gentlemen represented 14.4% of the total 1966 waterborne foreign trade. The percentage in *1965* was *14.3%*.

We have increased our share of the nation's ship cargo by one tenth of one percent. This tiny gain *is* something to be happy about. We are no longer losing—we are gaining, and we are not going to let this gain be as small next year as it has been this year. The increase has been reflected in port hirings which went from 4.3 million in the previous year to 4.7 million in 1966.

Management and labor can share equal pride in this accomplishment. The *commercial* shippers of this country have recognized the fact that the Port of New York offers the best facilities for their cargoes.

The *government of the United States* does *not* recognize New York in the same manner! This is the area where you, gentlemen, can help. We cannot make the further gains we need—unless we have *your* support.

The largest shipper of overseas cargo in the United States is not big business—it is the U.S. government. The Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture dwarf any private corporation in the amount of cargo shipped abroad.

The Port of New York cannot grow without obtaining *government cargo*. We are *not* getting our fair share of this cargo today—and what is even worse, we have been getting a *declining* share each year. The Defense Department established a distribution center for overseas military perishables in Chatham, Virginia, almost 6 years ago. Since that date the Port of New York has lost almost all of its military refrigerated cargo. This is the kind of operation we cannot afford to lose. In 1962 the Port of New York handled 59.7% of the total military cargo in the North Atlantic Range. In 1966 this figure had dropped to 40.3%. The total tonnage in this same period *increased* from 5.3 million to 7 million tons.

The Great Lakes ports have had an average of 25% to 30% of the Title II Emergency Shipments and Title III Relief Cargoes in the last 4 years. The percentage for the Port of New York in the same period has never been higher than 2.7%.

We must stop this trend—and we must have your help in obtaining a fair share of this cargo for the Port of New York.

I would like to suggest a few possibilities for action. First is the question of military cargo. Military cargo is shipped on the basis of cost factors. There are three factors: inland costs; ocean freight rates; and port handling. When inland costs and ocean freight rates are equal—the determining factor is port handling costs. The Defense Department figures port costs on an arbitrary basis—*with no explanations*. Military manuals assigning high cost factors to New York are costing us millions of dollars each year in lost cargoes. The Department of Defense must explain and recalculate its cost figures so that we can have an opportunity to share the military cargo which this nation is shipping overseas each year.

Second, we must have an adjustment of the Cargo Preference Act to assure that the Port of New York receives a fair share of the immense Title II and III Public Law 480 Shipments now going largely to Great Lakes ports.

We have had a period of gain. We have had a period where labor and management have seen that cooperation and not senseless warfare can bring prosperity to our port. Labor and management *can* and *will* resolve their differences. I ask that you work against legislation intended to force government into legislating compulsory arbitration or other coercive anti-labor legislation—it is not the way to labor peace. We are doing *our* best to help New York and New Jersey—and I know that *you* will do everything you can to make *1967* a better year for the Port of New York.

The Ford Foundation in Mexico and Central America

SPEECH

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I have been very much impressed by the outstanding accomplishments of the Ford Foundation in Central America and Mexico.

Recently, I received a report on this work from Elihu Bergman, an old friend of mine, who is now doing a remarkable job as assistant representative of the foundation's Mexico office. Many of my colleagues in this House will remember him in his former association with the VISTA program.

I commend this report to the attention of my colleagues, as evidence of important work in a vital field.

The report follows:

THE FORD FOUNDATION IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The Ford Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution whose purpose is to advance human welfare.

The Foundation seeks to strengthen society by identifying key problems and issues, and by underwriting efforts—by institutions, communities, government agencies, and individuals—toward their solution. Within its fields of concern, the Foundation grants funds for experimental, demonstration, and developmental programs designed to achieve progress.

The Foundation was founded in 1936 by Henry Ford and his son Edsel. Until 1950 it made grants largely to charitable and educational institutions in the state of Michigan. In 1950 The Ford Foundation became an international philanthropy, and nearly all its grants have been made since then.

The Foundation is an independent institution; independent of the Ford Motor Company and its affiliates; and independent of the U.S. government.

The Ford Foundation is the largest private philanthropy in the world. To date it has granted nearly $3 billion to more than 5000 institutions in the United States and 78 foreign countries. In the fiscal year that ended on September 30, 1966, the Foundation distributed $341.6 million, including $59.0 million to programs in 78 countries outside the United States.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Ford Foundation has devoted increasing attention to the process of human development outside the United States. In its international programs the Foundation typically supports efforts to accumulate, transmit, and utilize knowledge that will penetrate barriers to national and regional progress.

The Foundation most frequently provides grants to accelerate and expand the work of universities, research institutes, public and private institutions, and individuals, directly related to the critical needs of developing societies. These needs are reflected in fields where the Foundation has supplied resources: Expansion of educational opportunities; increasing food production; problems of expanding population; teaching and application of science and technology; creation of managerial skills; urbanization; and improved comprehension of social and economic processes.

In allocating its resources for international programs, the Foundation responds to initiatives from local individuals and institutions. Generally, the Foundation seeks a partnership in which the local institution shares the cost of a new enterprise. The Foundation is concerned that an enterprise for which it grants initial support becomes self-sustaining; that after termination of Foundation support the institution or program is assured of local support.

Outside of Latin America, The Ford Foundation has field offices in: Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria, Nigeria, the Congo, Kenya, Pakistan, India, Malasia, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAMS

The Ford Foundation supports developmental programs in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, the West Indies, and Mexico.

THE FORD FOUNDATION IN MEXICO

The Ford Foundation has functioned in Mexico since 1962. To date, the Foundation has provided 29 grants totaling 110 million pesos ($8.8 million) to support programs directed toward meeting priority Mexican social and economic developmental objectives:

1. Development and implementation of a modern agricultural technology through education, research and extension; expanding food production for improved quantity and quality; development of economic research as a basis for agricultural policy.

National School of Agriculture, Chapingo

Architectural services for campus development.

Construction of administration and extension buildings.

Modernization of the library and establishment of a Statistics and Computing Center.

Fellowships in agricultural extension; agricultural economics; and related fields.

Creation of an integrated program of agricultural education, research, and extension.

Provision of visiting faculty members from Iowa State University for graduate programs in agricultural economics and statistics.

Establishment of a Center of Agricultural Economics at the Post Graduate College.

Monterrey Institute of Technology

Initiation of an instructional program in agricultural extension.

Development of a new program in food technology and marine sciences.

University of Coahuila

Development of a secondary school to produce agricultural technicians; provision of consultants from Texas A&M University for the school.

Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock, United Mexican States

Creation of a more effective nationwide production oriented system of agricultural extension to transmit research results to farmers, and farm production and management problems to the laboratories.

2. Expansion of educational opportunity throughout the country; enlarging the capacities of institutions of higher learning.

Monterrey Institute of Technology

Establishment of educational television facilities for oncampus instruction, and use by primary schools and adult education programs in the Monterrey area.

National Autonomous University of Mexico

Establishment of a multipurpose language laboratory for regular language instruction; training of secondary school teachers; demonstration; and linguistic research.

Inter-American center for scholarly books

Creation of a regional facility in Mexico for the interchange of books among the academic communities of North and South America.

Academic administration internship program

One year non-degree program of study and experience at several U.S. universities for young Mexican academic administrators.

3. Meeting the challenge of vigorous economic growth and profound social change; production of trained manpower to deal effectively with these phenomena.

University of Nuevo Leon

Strengthening of the undergraduate program in economics through fellowships, use of visiting faculty, library development, faculty training, and the creation of research facilities.

El Colegio de Mexico

Creation of a Center for Economic and Demographic Studies, with teaching, research, and library physical facilities.

Monterrey Institute of Technology

Development of a Graduate School of Management to produce skilled managerial personnel for public and private enterprise, and for teaching.

4. Responding to the technological requirements of a rapidly advancing society by cultivating an appreciation of science in the educational process, and by assisting institutions to improve educational programs in the science and engineering disciplines.

Academy of Scientific Research

Enhancement of the role and potential of science in Mexican life by a system of postdoctoral fellowships; prizes for scientific achievements; lectures, seminars, and conferences; and the provision of short courses in provincial universities.

National Polytechnical Institute—Center for Research and Advanced Studies

Creation of high quality departments of electrical and chemical engineering through faculty development, fellowship opportunities, and the availability of research facilities.

National Autonomous University of Mexico

Elevation of the quality and capacity of the Graduate School of Engineering, with emphasis on 1) Encouraging students to enter the teaching profession; and 2) Providing opportunities for students from the provincial areas of Mexico.

Monterrey Institute of Technology

Development of a superior Faculty of Science and Engineering through the provision of opportunities for faculty improvement; fellowships for advanced study abroad; and research facilities. Simultaneous creation of a fellowships program designed to further train faculty members from provincial universities.

National Association of Faculties and Schools of Engineering (ANFEI)

Improvement of the calibre of professors of engineering through a fellowship program that will provide short graduate level courses in fields where their training is not adequate for progressing teaching requirements.

5. Exploring the social, medical, and economic problems of a rapidly expanding population.

Mexican Institute of Social Studies

Accomplishment of a nation-wide survey of prevailing knowledge, attitudes, and practices of family planning.

Mexican Institute of Social Security

Establishment of a teaching and research program in reproductive biology emphasizing a study of the epidemiology and control of abortion.

Woman's Hospital, Mexico City

Creation of a teaching, research, and demonstration program in reproductive biology, involving physicians, graduate and student nurses, health aides, and medical students from the Federal District and provincial areas.

Hospital of Nutritional Diseases, Mexico City

Establishment of a research department in human reproduction, including clinical and laboratory facilities for research on reproduction, and a post-doctoral program in reproductive biology primarily for physicians from provincial universities.

THE FORD FOUNDATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Since 1962 the Ford Foundation has granted $2.35 million for 12 projects directed toward meeting educational development goals of the Republic of Central America.

Guatemala

The American School

Expansion of a university-level admissions and achievement testing program for use by Central American institutions of higher learning.

Honduras

National Autonomous University of Honduras

Creation of an integrated general studies program designed to upgrade the quality of undergraduate education, the provision of visiting faculty, and improvement of facilities.

Nicaragua

National University of Nicaragua

Installation of a liberal arts curriculum, comparable to the general studies program at the University of Honduras, to better prepare first year undergraduates for subsequent work in the specialized professional schools of the University. Provision of visiting faculty and improvement of facilities.

University of El Salvador

Development of an undergraduate basic sciences program as the first step in an integrated general studies curriculum. Provision of visiting faculty and laboratory facilities to backstop the enterprise.

Costa Rica

University of Costa Rica

Strengthening of an existing general studies program by the provision of resources for additional full-time faculty, visiting faculty, development of central library facilities, and augmentation of the administrative capacity of the institution.

Development of a high quality program for training secondary school teachers designed to serve as a model for Central America, and involving students from other Central American countries, with emphasis on the substance and teaching of the natural sciences and mathematics.

Central America Regional

Higher Councils of Central American Universities (CSUCA)

Equipping of the Higher Council to meet its responsibilities for the integration of Central American higher education—the provision of guidance and support to the participating universities for an organization of their educational resources that will produce the most effective regional pattern.

Production of a model survey of current and long range Central American needs for university trained manpower.

Credit Cards Increase the Price for Everyone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, we are fast becoming a nation where cash is not needed and, indeed, is discouraged. One of the jokes about a local restaurant here in Washington is that they accept credit cards every day but on Wednesdays they also accept cash.

Of much more importance, however, is that more and more retail stores are using credit card plans sponsored either by banks or by finance companies owned by banks. As pointed out in the following article from the March–April 1967 issue of CU Vues, a publication of the New York State Credit Union League, the use of these credit facilities increases price of the merchandise purchased to everyone, not just the cardholder. If there is nothing we can do to stop this spreading practice, the least we can do is to inform the public of its extra cost.

The article follows:

CREDIT CARDS FOR ALL; EXTRA COSTS FOR ALL, TOO

(By Sidney Margolius, Consumer Expert)

In America, even the poor have credit cards, or at least, the almost-poor, now that even discount stores, department stores, and neighborhood stores offer them. Apparently the finance industry feels there is no reason why moderate-income families should be exempt from paying extra fees for charge accounts.

But some astute working families are getting uneasy about how much they do have to pay in hidden fees for credit cards which allow you to charge in various stores in your area.

These area-wide credit cards usually are sponsored by local banks or finance companies. By using one of these cards you can charge virtually all your needs. You live now, pay later. "Forget about cash when you shop", one big Eastern bank advertises. "Our credit card gives you charge privileges at thousands of stores."

But there are a couple of catches. One is that after a number of days of "free" credit—usually 10 to 30 days depending on the plan—you have to pay a "carrying charge", generally 1¼ or 1½ per cent a month. This sounds very little. But it is really the equivalent of a true annual interest rate of 15 or 18 percent a year. In comparison, the same banks pay you only 4–5 per cent on your savings deposited with them.

The other catch is that not only you, but the store, pays a fee to the bank or finance company sponsoring the credit cards. One observant reader, who lives in California and has watched the spread of credit cards there, warns that the stores pay 2 per cent to the bank sponsoring the credit cards. "Then the stores raise their prices on all products by the 2 per cent, and most of our people pay this extra charge whether they pay by check or cash or use the credit card."

This is true. If there is no such thing as a free lunch, there cetrainly is no such thing as free credit. The cash customer must help pay the cost to the store of offering these charge accounts. This is a business expense added to the price of the goods you buy.

One consumer we know is not taking this situation lying down. He reports that when he buys in stores offering credit-card charge acoounts, he demands a 2 per cent discount for paying by cash or check. Most of the stores will give it, he finds. "But you must demand it."

People who pay cash at charge-account stores certainly should be entitled to a discount. Whether the store will give it, is another question. At one time, many stores customarily gave a discount for cash. Trade experts report that the practice of giving 10 per cent off for cash on furniture has become a well-established practice in the larger Southwestern cities.

There is another danger in the spreading use of credit cards among even moderate-income families. That is the risk of over-extending yourself, and also, neglecting to comparison-shop because of the ease of charging through a credit card.

El Cinco de Mayo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, May 5, marks an important and much celebrated day in the history of Mexico. This day is not celebrated only in Mexico, but by people of Mexican descent throughout the Western Hemisphere.

"El Cinco de Mayo," as this day is now popularly known, can be regarded as an epic in Mexican history. On May 5, 1862, the Mexican troops gained fame and glory by defeating the French armies, much to the astonishment of the whole world.

In recounting this history briefly, not only is the determination and courage of this great people to be admired, especially against such obstacles, but it can be observed now as it has been before, that the desire for freedom and justice which has been suppressed for a period of time, will eventually erupt in a volcanic burst to overcome any attempts of subjugation.

The French, believing that the Mexican people were under oppression, set out to liberate the entire country, much to the satisfaction of Mexican dissenters. French troops landed at Vera Cruz, and without much difficulty, marched on to overtake the capital at Mexico City.

The first meaningful sign of defiance greeted the French troops at Puebla, May 5, 1862, where a small ill-equipped band of guerrillas, with a furious and passionate battle cry, fought at the Cerro de Guadalupe and succeeded in driving back the remains of what had been an overly confident French army. The lid of the pot, simmering with patriotic love and a burning desire for justice, had been flung off to expose a proud and brave people.

The French, under Napoleon III, in a mighty effort, not to lose face, sent over 30,000 more troops, plus an additional number of cannon, and finally managed to overcome the hard-pressed Mexican forces. The government forces under Benito Juarez was eventually driven out of the country and a monarchy ruled under Emperor Maximillian was established. Even though Mexico was now under a monarchy, the Mexican people in many sections of the country refused to give up. Guerrilla warfare and other harrassment continued much to the dismay of the French. In 1867, the perseverance of this great people paid off, and the French were driven out of the country, with their emperor dying before a firing squad.

Mr. Speaker, one cannot help but be proud of the legacy of patriotism, strong determination, relentless courage, and national dignity of this people was brought to this country. The rich culture of this country can be found predominantly in the Southwest, where we are proud to join enthusiastically in the celebration of "El Cinco de Mayo."

AEC Continues To Fumble and Stumble Over 200 Bev. Accelerator Siting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the big new 200-billion-electron-volt accelerator, a scientific tool which the Nation needs rather badly, thus far has had a lurid history. Or, at least, the record of the AEC, which is in charge of the project, has been lurid, or dismal, or inept, or bungling regarding it, according to who is choosing the adjectives to describe it. Rather than forthrightly picking a site for the accelerator in accordance with scientific judgment and in execution of its responsibility, the AEC made a sweepstakes out of the siting. More than 100 localities in the United States vied to get it. The list was trimmed down to five finalists and finally Weston, Ill., turned up the winner. During the sweepstakes, Congress and the AEC were deluged with local delegations setting forth their claims. Also during the process the AEC allowed the extraneous matter of civil rights to loom large in site selection criteria. In addition, it laid heavy emphasis on the matter of power costs. Now both these subjects are still plaguing the AEC because, it seems, people think the commission paid little attention to its own criteria in making the final selection. I am setting forth below examples of these continuous goings on in the form of a letter from Representative ERLENBORN, two letters from Representative Moss, and a release which I have prepared for May 5. Enclosures to some of the letters have been deleted:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 27, 1967.

HON. CRAIG HOSMER,
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

DEAR CRAIG: The Chairman and some members of the Atomic Energy Commission have recently suggested that absence of an open occupancy law in Illinois may jeopardize the appropriation for the 200 BEV accelerator at Weston.

I cannot believe that this point of view enjoys any wide currency, either in the Joint

Committee on Atomic Energy or in Congress. To those who believe that this appropriation should be conditioned on an open occupancy law in Illinois, I call attention to H.R. 8363, which passed the House of Representatives April 17. This bill authorized the following amounts:

Alabama-Coosa River Basin	$34,000,000
Arkansas River Basin	170,000,000
Brazos River Basin	9,000,000
Central & Southern Florida Project	14,000,000
Columbia River Basin	153,000,000
Missouri River Basin	20,000,000
Ohio River Basin	38,000,000
Ouachita River Basin	8,000,000
San Joaquin River Basin	2,000,000
South Platte River Basin	2,000,000
Upper Mississippi River Basin	4,000,000
West Branch, Susquehanna River Basin	9,000,000
White River Basin	2,000,000
Total	465,000,000

This bill proposes that about $93,000,000 will be spent in states which have open housing laws, and about $372,000,000 will be spent in states which do not have open occupancy laws. If Congress is to deny the 200 BEV accelerator to Illinois, may it properly spend $372,000,000 of federal money in other states which do not have open occupancy laws?

I submit that the real furor over the location of this device for scientific research will be found not on Capitol Hill, not in Congress, but in the newspapers and in an apparent effort by Governor Kerner of Illinois to bend the Illinois General Assembly to his will. By some persuasion which I do not know, he seems to have enlisted the members of the Atomic Energy Commission to this enterprise.

My own stand on open occupancy is well known. I voted for the Civil Rights Act last year with its provision in regard to housing.

I want no misunderstanding on this next point: I want the Illinois General Assembly to pass or to reject an open housing statute according to the best wisdom and judgment of its members. I do not believe their decision should be swayed by the presence or absence of a 300 million dollar bribe from the U.S. Government, and I do not believe the United States Government should offer a 300 million dollar bribe, or even a one dollar bribe.

It must be clear to any fair-minded person that this whole question of an open housing law is a contrived and specious argument. Nobody has ever claimed that there is more housing discrimination or more racial discrimination in Illinois than in the other five states which were under consideration.

Let me cite the last two paragraphs of an official resolution adopted last June by the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Whereas, we recognize that racial discrimination exists in each of the six communities now under consideration, we also believe that the degree of difference, if any, between such discrimination in one as opposed to another, is not great enough to justify the NAACP in taking sides in the matter.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the NAACP expresses no preference with respect to the question of selection for the site of the atom smasher planned by the Atomic Energy Commission."

Chairman Seaborg has told members of the Illinois General Assembly that the atom smasher may still be moved because of discrimination from Weston to one of the other sites. I challenge him, as I have challenged before:

Where?

Where will this accelerator be moved in the United States, or in the world, where there is no racial discrimination?

I say that Illinois *could* pass an open occupancy statute, but that would not end discrimination in housing in Illinois, any more than similar statutes have ended discrimination in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Colorado, or California.

Presently, 19 states have open occupancy statutes; 31 states have none. If I am to take Chairman Seaborg at his word, then I am to assume that the Atomic Energy Commission will spend no more money in any of the 31 states without an open occupancy statute. Furthermore, those members of Congress who subscribe to this point of view are saying that the United States Government regrets having built Cape Kennedy in Florida, the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, the Strategic Air Command Headquarters in Nebraska, the Tennessee Valley Authority Dams in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, the Internal Revenue Computer Center in West Virginia, the AEC facility at Alamagordo, the Pentagon in Virginia, and that it will never again let a TFX contract to a company in Texas.

I believe that the AEC should stick to its role as a distinguished body of scientists, and should leave the political infighting over whether Illinois does or does not pass an open occupancy law to the governor and the General Assembly of Illinois. I believe the present furor has more likely postponed, rather than hastened passage of the law.

Moreover, I believe the Commission has incorrectly reported the sentiment on Capitol Hill. Most of the Members of Congress who have voiced a reluctance on the matter of the appropriation appear to be members of what might be called the Sore Losers Club. In saying that, I hasten to embrace members from the other five states who have proved that their sense of propriety is stronger than their instinct of acquisitiveness for their states.

Yours very truly,
John N. Erlenborn,
Member of Congress.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1967.
Hon. Craig Hosmer,
House of Representatives.

Dear Craig: I feel that the Atomic Energy Commission was less than candid with the communities which were considered for the location of the 200 BEV accelerator with regard to the issue of civil rights.

Chairman Seaborg led the State of California to believe that the issue of residential segregation patterns in Sacramento was "important." On July 22, 1966, in a letter to Gene A. Blanc, Coordinator, Office of Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Protection, State of California, Chairman Seaborg said the Commission "was in the process of reviewing the information of civil rights submitted earlier by Governor Brown, but I feel that you may wish to develop further the question of discrimination in the housing field, especially as a result of this recent letter." (The letter he refers to was one sent to the AEC by Sacramento civil rights leaders.)

As a direct result of Chairman Seaborg's letter, 20 members of the Sacramento Citizens Civil Rights Committee attended five meetings, spending about two and one-half hours per meeting; final meeting to adopt final reports lasted over four hours. A staff of three persons assembling and writing material invested over 600 hours. Special attention was given to apartment housing and some 160 extra secretarial hours were used for this phase of the study. The Sacramento City-County Chamber of Commerce Civic Affairs Manager conducted the technical aspect of the study of education, employment, and housing of minorities, spending evenings as well as daytime office hours on the project and hundreds of hours of time were expended by him.

Two department managers of the Chamber, the director of the Human Relations Committee and five to six secretaries spent untold time on the project. On occasion, I am told, the entire Chamber staff worked on the project. Over 4,000 letters were mailed, over 10 cases of paper, envelopes, postpaid return envelopes, and other materials were used—postage being an expensive factor.

Press reports of recent days would indicate that all of this effort in Sacramento was futile. Even more disturbing is the fact that the Illinois site is only 35 miles from one of the nation's most segregated large metropolitan areas—Chicago.

For your files, I am enclosing a copy of a recent clipping from the *Chicago Tribune* on the racial issue.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Sincerely,
John E. Moss,
Member of Congress.

Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1967.
Hon. Craig Hosmer,
House of Representatives.

Dear Craig: Recently, I requested in a letter to Senator Senator John O. Pastore that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy review the Atomic Energy Commission's evaluations of the Weston, Illinois site selected for the location of the 200 Bev Accelerator. In addition to the housing discrimination issue, I feel that California Sierra Foothills site was unfairly considered in regard to power costs.

The AEC, in a letter addressed to me under date of March 29, 1967, confirms that the Commission used 7.82 mills per kwh as the cost of energy to the Sierra Foothills site for the National accelerator laboratory when comparing it with other sites that had been proposed. I am enclosing an exchange of correspondence which also confirms that the AEC did not endeavor to evaluate separately Pacific Gas and Electric Company's proposal for interruptible power or the assurances conveyed by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District in its letter to Mr. Gene A. Blanc, Coordinator, Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Protection of the State of California of June 6, 1966.

The Commission's March 29 letter states: "If the Sierra Foothills site had been selected for the 200 Bev facility, AEC would have included in its negotiations with PG&E the subject of providing for interruptible as well as firm power."

I find the above logic most difficult to understand. It is obviously known by the AEC that were they to locate at the Sierra Foothills site they would not pay 7.82 mills per kwh for energy any more than they are paying this for energy at the Stanford Linear Accelerator. Instead, they would choose the 70 megawatts firm power which SMUD has agreed to release from the Bureau of Reclamation, purchasing the balance from PG&E on their so-called interruptible schedule, just as do other prime industrials who purchase from PG&E, and the cost of energy would be near *5 mills* instead of near 8 mills per kwh.

As a ranking member of the Joint Committee, it is important that you have this information.

Sincerely,
John E. Moss,
Member of Congress.

Two Hundred Bev. Geology Issue Resolving

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), the ranking House Minority member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said core drilling at the proposed Weston, Illinois, site of the 200 Billion Electron Volt atom smasher "has not yet turned up geological conditions which would bar construction of the scientific installation."

A total of 67 core holes are to be drilled. Forty-five have been completed, one is in progress and 21 holes remain to be drilled.

Hosmer said his interpretation of the data so far accumulated is that the glacial soils overlaying limestone bedrock at Weston "are not soft enough to make construction impossible, but not firm enough to make it easy."

Bedrock occurs at a depth of 60 to 90 feet below the ground surface, with a relatively well defined surface sloping generally 10 feet per mile to the south.

"Unless the remaining holes turn up soft spots which would boost foundations costs unreasonably, Weston seems to be 'home free' on the geology issue," Hosmer said.

The National Academy of Science Foundation Panel which established geological requirements for the 200 BEV "sweepstakes" stated "the surficial materials may contain pervious zones and pockets leading to occasional construction problems in excavation. . . . which will not require extraordinary or unusual construction procedures. . . ."

Weston was chosen from a group of "finalist" sites in Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, New York, California and Illinois.

Rep. Hosmer stated that Weston's current troubles on the civil rights issue "probably will be resolved in a week or so." He charged "they should never have arisen" and said they are "characteristic of the inept handling of the 200 BEV siting problem by AEC from the beginning."

Rumania's Independence Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, after a long struggle against the Russian, Austrian, and Turkish Empires, on May 10, 1877, the principality of Rumania severed its bonds with the Ottoman empire and proclaimed its independence. Four years later, Charles the First was crowned King of Rumania, and an independent nation took its place in the world. During World War II Rumania fell under Nazi domination and after the war under the totalitarian rule of the Soviet Union.

Because, here in America, we believe in freedom and self-determination, we join with those Rumanians who have achieved freedom in the United States in the celebration of their independence day on May 10, which helps to continue the flame for those who have been subjugated by a foreign power.

It is our hope that at some date in the not too distant future the Rumanian people, in a free and open election under democratic procedures, will be able to join with other democratic nations in celebration of true independence.

To celebrate this important event, the Rumanian National Committee is organizing a commemoration of the 10th day of May, the traditional national holiday of the Rumanian people, at the Carnegie Endowment International Center in my district in Manhattan on Wednesday, May 10, at 5:30 p.m., under the chairmanship of Constantin Visoianu, president, Rumanian National Committee and former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rumania.

They have my best wishes for their meeting and for a future free Rumania.

Wisconsin Press Comments on Establishment of Postal Corporation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster General O'Brien's recent remarks regarding the possible establishment of a postal corporation to improve mail service have stirred interest in the press of Wisconsin. Following is a sampling of editorial opinion from Wisconsin newspapers:

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Apr. 25, 1967]

POST OFFICE "OUT OF POLITICS" AND RUN LIKE A BUSINESS?

Postmaster General O'Brien's proposal to make the post office a public corporation is a bold answer to some of the shortcomings of our present method of postal organization. O'Brien would end the post office's 138 year status as a cabinet department. The nonprofit corporation would be directed by a board appointed by the president and confirmed by congress. The board would hire an executive to run the business of providing postal services as defined generally by congress.

The present post office setup is hamstrung, in O'Brien's words, by "a jungle of restrictive legislation and custom." The post office lacks control over its own costs because congress sets salaries and other federal agencies determine how much it pays carriers to haul the mail. It lacks control over its revenue because congress sets most postal rates. The Hoover commission in 1949 declared that the post office is deprived of "the freedom and flexibility essential to good business operation." No private business could survive with such handicaps.

Politics permeates postal appointments. For years tradition dictated that the postmaster generalship go to the national chairman or other high officer of the party in power. President Truman broke that tradition in 1947 by appointing a career postal official to the job, but later presidents have re-established it. O'Brien himself has often been dispatched on political missions.

O'Brien's proposal is sure to arouse opposition. Congressmen still hold their say-so over appointments of local postmasters. The powerful postal unions fear automation, which a streamlined postal administration might bring more rapidly. And the unions feel they might fare better in wage discussions when dealing with pressure sensitive elected representatives.

It took courage for O'Brien to challenge the certain opposition and to call for abolishing his own job. But any realistic proposal to remove the post office from politics and give it flexibility deserves the consideration of the millions of mail users. For them the reward for a modernized post office structure will be improved mail service at fair prices.

The Racine Journal-Times: "For a generation or more, the government has tinkered with the Post Office, trying to make it work under postmasters general who were politicians and postmasters general who were businessmen. Neither did well, because neither has ever had the normal powers of management, to set prices, control costs and hire and fire sub-management and labor."

The Sheboygan Press: "Any new and revolutionary recommendation such as this is bound to have its critics who can readily conjure up many possible flaws in the proposal. However, obvious advantages would be removal of the department entirely from politics and, it being a government project, retention of civil service. Applications of American ingenuity suggested by Mr. O'Brien also could significantly improve the efficiency of the department. It would be difficult to conceive how these phases of postal operations could become much worse than they are at present.

"In any event, certainly Mr. O'Brien is sincere and has no ulterior motives in recommending his plan. It is therefore deserving of most careful consideration and study and by no means should be allowed to be summarily dismissed or left to die a slow death in some pigeon hole. Who knows—the plan might prove the savior of our ailing postal service."

La Crosse Tribune: "That was quite a mouthful that Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien got off Monday in proposing that the U.S. postal system be turned into a nonprofit government corporation with an expert heading it.

"At first glance—and it will get several glances before Congress goes for the idea—the proposal is sound enough. The service already is nonprofit, as Congress well knows, but it's hardly run by experts or in a corporate fashion."

The Appleton Post-Crescent: "It is inconceivable that America, the land of automated production, inventor of electronic miracles and birthplace of the efficiency expert, cannot apply this management science to its mail delivery system. We fully expect the commission to come up with the answers, but in the end Congress will have to meet the real question, and that is whether we really want our postal service to pay its own way."

Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune: "Anyone who has ever affixed stamp to envelope can cite instances of the postman failing to deliver (even when he didn't have to contend with sleet and snow and gloom of night), of letters lost and packages mangled. We forget, however, all the other times when the mail is delivered dependably, day after day.

"We recall the long, lost days of twice-daily delivery and the three-cent stamp, but forget that the increase in mail volume has far outstripped the increase in population.

"We read about the more efficient services in Europe, but forget that the U.S. Post Office, which this year expects a flood of 80 billion pieces of mail, handles more mail than the rest of the world combined.

"This is not to say there is not vast room for improvement in the mail service. In fact, unless radical changes are made soon, it will reach a point of crisis in which paralyzing jams like the one that occurred in Chicago a while ago will become more and more frequent.

"The Post Office Department simply cannot continue operating under the same general rules that obtained when Andrew Jackson made it part of his cabinet 125 years ago, dependent upon appropriated funds and political appointments.

Kenosha News: "Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien has promised some radical changes. Among them: Making the Post Office a non-profit government corporation, operated by a board of directors and managed by a professional executive.

"The board, says O'Brien should have the power to set postal rates and Post Office employes ought to be brought up to the standards of employes in comparable industries.

"While O'Brien's suggestions may not be the only answers, or the best answers, to the postal dilemma, he has thrown a long overdue challenge to Congress. Postal reform deserves high priority consideration.

"If the lawmakers content themselves with merely patching an archaic system, their mail problem will get worse—with sacks of letters from disgruntled constituents."

Stevens Point Daily Journal: "Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien has proposed an independent postal system. He has recommended to President Johnson that the Post Office Department be converted into a nonprofit government corporation to be owned by the Treasury Department, operating under a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress, and managed by a professional administrator.

"Mr. O'Brien describes the post office as 'bogged down in a jungle of restrictive legislation and custom." The public has seen enough evidence in recent months to find credibility in his judgment that 'We simply can't go on as we have been.' "

Asian Anti-Communist Crusade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is important for the Members of Congress to know of a recent development in Asia that could strengthen the free world in its struggle against international communism and, therefore, I insert correspondence I have recently received from Ku Cheng-kang, chairman of Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Republic of China:

Asian Peoples Anti-Communist
League, Republic of China,
Taipei, Taiwan, China, April 21, 1967.

Hon. Lester Wolff,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Honorable Congressman Wolff: During your last visit to the Republic of China, I had the pleasure of exchanging views with you, and was deeply impressed by your understanding of and sympathy for our endeavors. I know that you are not only a good faithful friend of the Republic of China, but also a staunch supporter of all the free peoples of Asia.

Since your return to the United States, we have from time time read in the newspapers of your opinion and activities in the cause of justice. Your courageous defense of human freedom welfare and security has commanded our respect and admiration.

As Chairman of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League Council and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the World Anti-Communist League First Conference, I am enclosing a statement of the reasons for expanding the APACL into the WACL. It is our fervent hope that you will agree to our opinion that this step is right and necessary in the current world situation. Whatever you can do inside or outside the U.S. Congress to advocate and support our cause, will be of great consequence to the anti-Communist peoples of the world. If you personally and other individuals and U.S. civic organizations that uphold freedom and justice will give us assistance and guidance, our great historic mission will be fully carried out in the nearest future.

With high regards and wishing to receive your kind advice.

Respectfully yours,
Ku Cheng-kang,
Chairman, APACL Council.

Asian Peoples'
Anti-Communist League Council,
Taipei, Taiwan, China, April 25, 1967.

Dear Friend: Permit me to address you in my double capacity as Chairman of the Council of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League (APACL) and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the First Conference of the World Anti-Communist League. I wish to explain to you why the APACL is being expanded into World Anti-Communist League and hope that you will be kind enough to lend your valuable support to our efforts.

First organized in 1954, the APACL is now thirteen years old. Originally composed of only eight countries and territories (Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Republic of Vietnam, Hongkong, Macao, and the Ryukyus), it now has a total of 28 member nations in Asia (including Australia and New Zealand), the Middle East, and Africa, and over thirty observer units. With the gradual broadening of the basis on which the APACL is founded, the League has been able to contribute much to the anti-Communist movement throughout the world. But in view of the deteriorating situation on the Chinese mainland, the prolongation of the war in Vietnam, and the continual clamor for appeasement on the international scene, it seems necessary for the APACL to strengthen itself by expanding into a world-wide organization in order to reverse the present trends and open up a new era of freedom for mankind.

It was for this reason that at the APACL 12th Conference held in Seoul, Korea, in November, 1966, it was decided to make active preparations for the organization of the World Anti-Communist League and to entrust the APACL China Chapter with the task of convening the First Conference of the World Anti-Communist League in Taipei some time this year. To help plan for and push this great task, the APACL Executive Committee composed of seven member nations, namely, Australia, Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Republic of Vietnam, has been organized.

The APACL China Chapter has accepted the heavy responsibilities assigned to it, for, in its view, the organization of a World Anti-Communist League is not only called for in the present circumstances, but also the realization of a long-cherished wish of uniting all free peoples to form an integral body. Such a League is not only what the Asian peoples wish to have realized, but also needed by peoples in other parts of the world. Now that the iniquities of international Communism, and particularly those of the Chinese Communists, have been exposed one after another in the Middle East, in Africa, and in Latin America, anti-Communist sentiments have been surging up in all those countries. Being the land of freedom and democracy for centuries, Europe will some day see the rise of another anti-tyranny and anti-enslavement tide. As the United States is the acknowledged leader of the free world, it will one day realize the importance of a popular anti-Communist movement and become the central force in bringing all free peoples together to form a united front against Communism.

We realize only too well that in pushing such a task there are still many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome. But like all other historic movements in the past, this movement we are initiating will have to develop bit by bit and step by step. We are confident that by devoting ourselves wholeheartedly to this task, we shall succeed and the cause of anti-Communist will triumph.

Therefore, the APACL China Chapter with the enthusiastic support of all people in the Republic of China, has been making active preparations for convening the First Conference of the World Anti-Communist League. A meeting of the APACL Executive Committee will be held in Taipei in early May to discuss and decide on the date (probably in early October, 1967), the name list of participants, the agenda, and other matters relating to the forthcoming Conference. We shall endeavor to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and make it possible for the Conference to be held successfully. It is my privilege to know the important contributions you have made in the anti-enslavement struggles and for the cause of freedom. We look forward to the pleasure and honor of receiving from you encouragement, support, and sage counsel for the task we are undertaking. In particular, we earnestly hope that you would kindly lend us your esteemed assistant in the following respects:

First, we hope you will kindly endorse the proposed World Anti-Communist League and cause the organization(s), to which you belong either as a member or a leading spirit, to participate in the work of the League and become one of its member units.

Second, we hope you will kindly exert your influence to urge popular organizations with identical outlooks in your country to band together to form national associations of the World Anti-Communist League.

Third, we hope that you will use your great influence to urge the various anti-Communist organizations in your region (except Asia, where there is already the APACL) to band together to form regional associations of the World Anti-Communist League. Such regional associations are particularly needed for the Middle East, Africa, North America, Latin America, and Europe.

Lastly, we hope that you will at least keep in close contact with us and let us have the benefit of your views, even if you should not be prepared to go further for the time being.

I am firmly convinced that the formation of the World Anti-Communist League will usher in an historic epoch and will be a turning point in the titanic struggle between freedom and enslavement. We fervently hope that all freedom fighters will join hands and march together towards their common goal.

Enclosed please find a copy of the draft Charter of the World Anti-Communist League for your reference. We would appreciate hearing from you if you care either to comment on the draft Charter or to express your views on questions touched upon in this letter.

Yours sincerely,
Ku Cheng-kang,
Chairman of the APACL Council and Chairman, Preparatory Committee, the World Anti-Communist League First Conference.

For the First Time an American Under Secretary of State Makes an Extended Visit to Africa

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the African Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs I am happy to announce that this month for the first time an American Under Secretary of State will make an extensive tour of Africa. I have felt for a long time that in our many engagements in other parts of the world we had grown more and more negligent in our attention to the new emerging nations of Africa.

Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach will visit 11 African countries May 10 to 27. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Katzenbach, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Wayne Fredericks, whose knowledge of and friendships in Africa are unsurpassed, and several officials of the Department of State. Mr. Katzenbach will make his first stop in Senegal and will proceed to Guinea, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Congo(K), Zambia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

Mr. Katzenbach's trip will allow him to see a significant cross-section of African countries and to meet many African officials and other personalities. It reflects his longstanding desire to visit Africa and to see at first hand some of the interesting developments and trends in that continent.

I am certain that Under Secretary of State Katzenbach, having seen Africa at firsthand and having talked with many African leaders, whose maturity of political judgment cannot fail to impress him, will return to Washington a stout champion of the cause of Africa.

Indian Neglect Scored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the sentiment expressed in the following letter I received from one of my constituents:

General Organization,
Great Neck South Senior
High School,
Great Neck, N.Y., May 2, 1967.

Hon. Lester Wolff,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: The predicament of the American Indians and their place in American society has been a matter of great concern to the students in our school this year. We have studied in our history classes the way the Indians have been deprived of their land without anything approaching adequate compensation. We have read of the tragic economic and social situation of the Indians even now, and we have been deepely concerned.

Recently the legislative assembly of our school government appropriated one hundred dollars for medical supplies for the Rough Rock Demonstration School in Arizona, where one of our teachers is a VISTA volunteer. The students of our school voted overwhelmingly to send the following resolution to the appropriate offices of government. We hope you will consider this seriously in your future policies.

Resolved: The student body of Great Neck South Senior High School condemns the federal government for its negligence in not providing for the Americans and asks the government to assume its responsibility in the future.

Sincerely,

Jamie Gorelick,
Secretary, General Organization.

Food Supply and Population Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the grim problems facing the world today is the losing race between food supply and population increase.

This warning has been made on numerous occasions by President Johnson. It was aired at the inter-American summit talks at Punta del Este, Uruguay; at the Eighth Conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, in Santiago, Chile; by AID Administrator William S. Gaud in the opening testimony on the foreign aid bill; and at the conference on life in the year 2000 at the California Institute of Technology.

The Christian Science Monitor recently spotlighted the latter conference in a thoughtful full-page feature and an editorial entitled "A Warning and a Hope." The Monitor agrees that the gap between the have and have-not nations could widen to become a tragedy with one culture devouring the other.

The only hope? Cooperation among the industrial nations to help the have nots.

This warning has been expressed many times, in many different ways, by many people concerned with the future of mankind. But until we and the other nations accept this challenge and take the necessary action, the words must be repeated again and again.

To quote from the Monitor editorial:

> Tragedy for the human race is not inevitable. But to prevent it, not only a few professors but great communities, indeed the whole world, must face up to the facts.

Mr. Speaker, I include the article and editorial from the Monitor for the attention of our colleagues:

THE PROSPERITY GAP IS WIDENING

(By Robert C. Cowen)

Pasadena, Calif.—One of the sternest challenges men now face is that of mending a schism that is splitting the human race. You might call it the prosperity gap. It is the steadily widening chasm between the affluence of industrial nations and the poverty of the bulk of mankind.

This trend and its danger were spotlighted during a recent two-day conference at the California Institute of Technology. Five members of Caltech's faculty took a look at the next 90 years. They included Profs. James Bonner, Harrison Brown, John Weir, Thayer Scudder, and Norman H. Brooks—a biologist, a geochemist, a psychologist, an anthropologist, and a civil engineer.

In a sense, Professors Bonner, Brown, and Weir were acting as critics of themselves. They had tried to foretell the future in 1957 in a book entitled "The Next Hundred Years." Now they were sharply revising their forecast. In the crucial area of the prosperity gap, they had badly underestimated world trends.

"Where we have been wrong is where we have been chicken," Dr. Brown explained. "You project numbers and get big ones. You then tend to cut these down." Because of this timidity, the Caltech wise men didn't foresee that the situation of the underdeveloped countries would deteriorate drastically within a decade.

In their judgment today, the industrial nations on one hand and the underdeveloped countries on the other have entered into self-generating economic cycles:

The very prosperity of the richer countries is pushing their living standards ever higher. The underdeveloped nations are on a downward spiral in which their poverty feeds on itself. This is happening despite development plans and substantial foreign aid.

All of the conference participants agreed that, given the present level and type of aid, nothing could be done to stop this downward slide. The thrust of their two days' discussions was to emphasize this and to outline an approach to aid they say is needed.

TWO SURPRISES—TWO DISAPPOINTMENTS

The past decade has produced two major surprises and two disappointments for the Caltech seers.

Rates of population growth have greatly exceeded those imagined by even the gloomiest pessimists 10 years ago.

Cheap atomic power has become a reality far sooner than expected.

Food production has not risen significantly in needy lands.

Economic development in Latin America, Asia, and Africa has taken place far more slowly than was anticipated.

Thirteen years ago, the United Nations forecast a 1980 world population of between 3.3 billion and 4 billion people. It gave 3.6 billion as the most likely figure. Yet, by 1965, the population had already reached 3.3 billion.

UN demographers now expect between 4.1 billion and 4.5 billion by 1980. Instead of an expected 2 percent annual growth, population has exploded at a yearly rate closer to 3 percent. Moreover, it is growing more than twice as fast in the developing countries as it is elsewhere.

Coupled with lagging food production, this booming population has produced a trend in which hunger is far more widespread than it was 10 years ago. Over the past decade, Dr. Bonner said: "Per capita food supplies in so-called developing nations have remained nearly constant for some years and now are steadily declining."

This means that food production there has not quite kept pace with population growth. The situation is worse than this implies. Much of even this meager food rise has come from cultivating new, marginal lands.

LOW POWER COSTS SIGHTED

In contrast, many industrial countries have raised food output substantially by boosting production on existing farms. Per acre yields in the underdeveloped countries have risen only 8 percent in 10 years. That's a gain of under 1 percent a year.

Against this, the surprise of cheap atomic power strikes a positive note. Without going into details, suffice it to say that atomic electricty now is widely economical in the United States and many other parts of the world. This is bringing about a revolution in the world energy picture.

A decade ago, few experts would have forecast this happening so quickly. Now many of them look to power costs so low that, within two decades or less, atomic power can be widely used to desalt seawater or distill sewage, a most effective way to handle such waste.

In the context of the prosperity gap, this intensifies the challenge the world faces. It shows that there is no basic technological reason why the gap could not be closed. Countries without much coal or oil need no longer be power limited in their development.

Even allowing for widespread, effective birth control, Dr. Brown foresees a world population of 7.5 billion by the year 2000. Of these, some 6 billion will live in the presently underdeveloped regions. Given the will and necessary effort, Dr. Brown thinks that technology could be developed to give all these people a good life.

Dr. Brooks, an engineer, agrees. While aware of the wastes such a population would produce, he says technology can give men a pleasant, livable environment while meeting their needs.

To realize this requires massive economic development in the poorer countries. These are countries whose lagging agriculture is a telling symptom of their economic weakness in general. The Caltech experts feel that present development plans in such countries scarcely begin to meet the problem. Aid that is being given them is also inadequate.

The industrial countries, which consume over half the world's output, now are giving about $6 billion a year in aid. The Caltech experts think this is at least 10 times too small. But dollars alone would not be enough. They feel a new, internationally coordinated approach to aid is needed.

Most aid now is piecemeal, often given for short-term projects. The need, Dr. Brown said, is for long-term, coordinated aid to develop entire economies. And the first need of all is to find out how to do this.

COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH NEEDED

No one, he said, really knows how to tackle this today. Comprehensive research is needed to find out how economic development is best fostered, how to make the most of aid, and how to help the needy countries help themselves.

It is clear, he added, that they can't help themselves without large-scale aid. It is equally clear that other countries cannot solve their prolems for them.

Agriculture is an example. Little is known about growing crops in the tropics. The climate and ecology there are quite different from that of an Iowa cornfield or a Japanese rice paddy. There is a need both to learn more about tropical agriculture and to train local experts who can help farmers solve their problems.

Thus, one of the first needs the Caltech experts think should be met, in agriculture and in other areas, is that of educating native experts who can work with outside specialists.

As Dr. Brown put it: "We can't transfer the technology of Iowa farming to a tropical country. But we can transfer our ability to solve problems."

In short, the Caltech conference concluded that a massive increase in dollar aid plus a total attack on economic development are needed to close the prosperity gap. Dr. Brown observed that we ought to "place the tactics and strategy of aid on as sound and continuing a basis as our defense organization."

He suggested that, in the United States, a department of development might be established. It would rank with the Department of Defense and have comparable resources. "Certainly," he said, "a nation which can afford to spend $50 billion annually for defense and $5 billion annually for space . . . ought not to shrink from thinking in terms of United States aid expenditures which are two, three, five, or even ten times greater than our present expenditure of $3 billion annually."

LONG-RANGE THINKING ACCENTED

He added that this should be a long-term effort. "The economies of the poorer countries cannot be brought up to reasonable levels overnight," he said. "The changing of cultural and political patterns requires a great deal of time. Indeed, in our planning it is essential that we think in terms of 10, 25, and even 50 years."

All of this begs the question of whether Dr. Brown and his colleagues realistically expect governments to adopt such ambitious aid programs. None of them are especially hopeful. Yet they are not entirely pessimistic.

Speaking about the United States in particular, Dr. Weir pointed out that there are many studies such as that represented by the Caltech conference. The government today is much better informed about this area of policy than it was a decade ago, he said.

Dr. Brown added that he detects a rising appreciation of the virtue of the kind of aid he described. Also, he said that the need for such aid is making itself felt.

Mankind is facing a challenge that is different from any the race has yet encountered. Dr. Brown explained that "our basic problem, really, is not that of supporting comfortably the distressingly large numbers of people who we now know will inevitably inhabit the earth in the decades ahead. I am convinced that technically this can be done.

"Our basic problem is that of getting from here to there successfully with a minimum of chaos and human suffering. We are callled upon to make the most difficult transition the community of man has yet been called upon to make—that of bringing birth rates in balance with rapidly lowering death rates on a worldwide scale. At the same time, we are called upon to rapidly improve the economic well-being of the world's people."

Accomplishing this is, in a sense, everybody's business. Dr. Brown warned that "although this transition is feasible from a technological point of view, it might well turn out to be impossible politically."

Only wide understanding of what is involved can support the great cultural changes that this will demand of the developing countries. Only wide understanding among the electorates and governments of the developed countries will bring support of the massive aid programs that are needed.

Yet failure to make the transition could be a tragedy for the entire human race. Dr. Scudder pointed out that if the effort needed to make the transition is not forthcoming, the worlds of the haves and the have-nots will continue to diverge. Yet they will exist on the same small planet. Mankind then would be in danger of developing essentially into two species, each competing for the same ecological niche.

Picking up this theme, Dr. Bonner commented that "the inevitable culmination of the [growth] of the two cultures [of haves and have-nots] will be that one culture will devour the other." This is the only alternative that he and his fellow panelists saw to meeting the challenge of the prosperity gap with vigor.

A WARNING AND A HOPE

A grim warning along with a strong program for averting possible world tragedy was presented in a recent Monitor article. It reported on a conference of experts at California Institute of Technology.

The warning: The gap between the living levels of people in the rich countries and those in the poor countries is growing steadily wider. Wider than anticipated a decade ago. Wider than ever before in human history. Unchecked, present trends could divide the nations into two camps—haves and have-nots—"leaving one culture to devour the other," as one conference speaker put it.

The hope: With the cooperation of the prosperous countries it would be possible to bring about massive economic development in the poor countries as well as widespread effective birth control so that the year 2000 could give all mankind "a pleasant, livable environment."

Required, however, will be a coordinated policy of aid on the part of the prosperous nations. And strong support of the program by the governments and people of the poor countries.

The speakers cannot be charged with exaggeration in their assessment of the desperate world outlook. They presented figures and facts that spoke for themselves. Population increasing faster than food supplies in poor countries; hunger in these lands much deeper than it was a decade ago; meanwhile the industrial countries finding new ways to heighten their own prosperity. A widening prosperity gap.

But the five speakers—members of Caltech faculty in five different divisions—expressed a belief that it lay within the power of the well-to-do nations to avert tragedy which present trends, if unchecked, could lead to.

Their proposed program has much to commend it. First, it calls upon the industrial countries to come together, as they never have done before, to adopt a coordinated program of aid. Funds should be given liberally to finance it—at least 10 times as much as these nations are spending on aid at present, according to one speaker. Together these nations should conduct research to find out the best ways to help the have-nots, including promoting self-help. Then they must proceed to carry out a program designed for the next 25 to 50 years.

This is a magnificent challenge. Tragedy for the human race is not inevitable. But, to prevent it, not only a few professors but great communities, indeed the whole world, must face up to the facts.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

Appendix

Congressman Horton's Resolution Seeks New Emphasis on the Importance of the Flag in Our Heritage, Adds Recognition of Francis Bellamy to Flag Day Rites

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, at a time when patriotic Americans are shocked by the dishonor shown the American flag by a few extremists, I think it would be appropriate for the Congress to rededicate America to the honoring of our flag, and to the recognition of its high place in our country's heritage.

Last week, I submitted a bill which seeks to punish those who maliciously deface the Stars and Stripes. Today, I propose a positive measure, which would enhance the ceremonial importance of Flag Day, which falls on June 14 of each year.

The bill I propose provides for appropriate recognition to be given on Flag Day each year, to the Pledge of Allegiance and to its author, Francis Bellamy. The words of the Pledge, which are recited daily by millions of American schoolchildren, are too often forgotten by adults. By including appropriate recognition of the Pledge and its author in the annual Flag Day celebration, I feel we can rejuvenate respect for the flag and all it symbolizes for all Americans.

Francis Bellamy wrote the Pledge of Allegiance in 1892, 75 years ago. There could be no more fitting way to commemorate the 75th anniversary of his authorship than to provide for the yearly recognition of his accomplishment as part of Flag Day.

As a means of familiarizing my colleagues with the life of Francis Bellamy, I would like to include in the RECORD an excerpt from a letter I recently received from Mrs. David Bellamy, my constituent, who is the daughter-in-law of this famed patriot:

> Francis Bellamy, the father of the writer's late husband, was born in Mount Morris, N.Y. May 18, 1855, the son of a Baptist minister. The family soon moved to Rome, N.Y. where young Francis had his early schooling. He then attended the University of Rochester where he was graduated in the class of 1876. After being graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1879, he spent about ten years in the ministry.
>
> Eventually, Francis Bellamy resigned his pastorate at the Dearborn Street Baptist Church in Boston, Mass. and joined the staff of the Youth's Companion, a popular magazine of that era. He became assistant to the Editor in Chief, James B. Upham, and was soon made Chairman of a National Committee of School Superintendents to make nationwide plans for the first celebration of Columbus Day in October of 1892. The program as planned was carried out simultaneously in every schoolhouse across the country with the raising of a flag over each schoolhouse. It was also used at the dedication of the Chicago Columbian Exposition which celebrated the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. As an important part of this program, the Pledge of Allegiance was written and has survived the years with a few additions made by Congress. It is now used daily in the schools and by many patriotic and civic organizations.

New Responsibility for International Airlines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the year before last I was asked by the White House, the Department of Commerce, and the Foreign Trade Section of the Department of State to act as the American representative at the dedication of a great trade fair in Lima, Peru. It was one of my first experiences in connection with American commercial enterprises in Latin America and I was greatly impressed with the potential of American trade in that area.

The recent interest and great public attention given to the Conference at Punta del Este has brought this entire Latin American situation to mind emphatically in the last few weeks.

Beginning last year, Braniff Airlines instituted a rather extensive additional service to Latin America and now maintains regular service between New York, Panama, Bogotá, and Lima. In their analysis of the future development of tourist trade in these countries, Braniff realized that it would be necessary to develop their natural attractions to the fullest. Approaching their venture in Peru, for example, with typical American cooperative enterprise, they now plan, in conjunction with enterprising Peruvians, to develop in Lima a great international market where the beautiful products of Peru will be readily available to air travelers; to aid in the establishment of a unique beach club for the recreation and relaxation of tourists; and to aid in the development of night life operations.

This unusual development has been explained in more detail in a recent speech made by Mr. Harding L. Lawrence, president of Braniff International, before the International Aviation Club in Washington, D.C. I was very interested in Mr. Lawrence's speech, and further, I was highly pleased to learn that it was immediately followed by the remarks of Mr. Antonio Lulli, Minister-Counselor of the Embassy of Peru.

I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of Mr. Lawrence and of Mr. Lulli be printed in the appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A NEW RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

(By Harding L. Lawrence, president, Braniff International, before the International Aviation Club, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1967)

I am delighted to be able to meet with this group today for you are internationally-minded. So are we, so much so that we have made "international" the second word in our name.

Braniff International is today a substantially different airline than it was 2 years ago and I think the changes in our international operations are some of the most dramatic.

I would like to give you a report today on what we have accomplished to date and then advance a new responsibility which I believe all international airlines must accept if they are to rightfully share in the growth of international air travel.

When I came to Braniff some two years ago, the major emphasis of the Company was on its domestic United States system. This was not a lack of appreciation for South America, but more an acceptance of the fact that Braniff's route authority was limited; it was faced with revenue restricting, toe-to-toe competition with another U.S. flag carrier over practically its entire South American system; it did not have an adequate level of frequency; and it had many high priority problems in the United States.

It was immediately clear to us that one of Braniff's greatest opportunities lay in South America if we could increase our service frequency, if we could strengthen our routes, and if we could increase tourist travel to South America. I would like to take a few minutes to discuss these three areas.

Our first move came in April 1966 when, with the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the cooperation of Eastern Airlines, we were able to initiate non-stop service from New York to Panama, Bogota, and Lima. We also began Miami-Lima non-stops simultaneously.

Our second move had to be in the direction of strengthening our route structure there. As you know, on January 19th this year, we completed the $30 million purchase of Pan American-Grace Airways and on February 1 we were able to merge the two South American operations and began combined service under the Braniff International name.

In the short time since then, the two airlines have been completely integrated with several immediate benefits for those traveling on business or pleasure between the Americas.

Where each airline had flights at similar departure times, we were able to reschedule these with the result that we have a much wider selection of daily departure and arrival times.

Each airline had a limited weekly schedule to, from, and within South America. With the approval of Latin American governments, we were able to combine the frequencies of each airline in order to provide a level of one-carrier service not possible before—30 round trip flights a week between the two continents.

With the cooperation of our interchange partners, we are now utilizing five gateways for the first time—New York, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco—to fly to 13 cities in 9 countries.

As to the route structure itself, with the merger Braniff added some 3,000 miles to its system and was able to begin service to four more cities—Cali, Quito, Antofagasta, and Santiago.

We were able to initiate non-stop service Santiago-Miami and Guayaquil-Miami, and at the end of April we'll inaugurate the first Braniff non-stop service between Buenos Aires and Panama. We were able to expand our cargo schedule utilizing the DC–8F jet freighter supplemented by cabin pallets in the Boeing 320–C international jets. This more than tripled our international cargo capacity from both New York and Miami, and began to open up vast new inter-American distribution possibilities.

The third move in our program will come as a result of the resolution of the United States-Caribbean-South America Route Case in which Braniff seeks, among other things, to operate in its own right between South American cities and New York, Washington, New Orleans, and Los Angeles/San Francisco in addition to Miami and Houston. That case, as you know, is awaiting the initial decision of the examiners of Civil Aeronautics Board.

The fourth move in our South American program was to be the result of the resolution of the Pacific Northwest-Southwest Case in which we had asked for route authority from the Pacific Northwest to Houston as well as Dallas and other cities. With Houston as one of our gateways, we could have provided direct international service to South America from the Pacific Northwest. The Houston-Seattle route also would have become a "great circle" bridge between South America and Canada, Alaska, and the Orient, via connections with other carriers at Seattle/Tacoma.

We are extremely disappointed that the Board order specifically prohibits Braniff thru-plane service to Houston that would let us provide this bridge—a bridge, by the way, that obviously no other U.S. flag carrier can provide since we are the only airline that would serve these domestic U.S. points as well as South America. The Seattle-Houston route was important not only as a bridge, but also as a funnel of additional traffic which would strengthen the Houston gateway that has historically been unable to support any substantial number of frequencies. We intend to ask the Board for reconsideration for these reasons.

With an increased level of service and a strengthened route structure as a result of the merger with Panagra, we set out to increase tourist travel to South America. The lack of tourist travel over the past five years is indicated by the fact that only five to six per cent of the U.S. citizens planning to travel abroad have indicated that South America is their destination.

While 2.9 million Americans did travel overseas last year, only 132,000 went to South America. I might add right here that substantially more South Americans traveled to the U.S. (217,000) so that there is no dollar deficit problem or unfavorable travel gap here.

Two immediate programs were obvious. One, we had to invest a sufficient amount in advertising and promotion in the United States to raise public awareness of the attractiveness of South America as a vacation destination and business opportunity area. The continent had never had any substantial advertising in its favor. Even Braniff, for example, in 1965 spent only $400,000 and South American governments no more than $100,000. When adding Panagra's $400,000, the total was still less than $1 million. In other words, in part it was simply a question of the weight of dollars. Therefore, Braniff this year will spend $3.5 million solely in the United States to promote travel to South America, more than every source combined for the previous five years.

Second, it was clear that the advertising itself had to have imagination and creativity. If you have seen any of our television commercials or magazine and newspaper advertising on South America, I hope you agree that this area of such great promise will not go overlooked much longer. All we have to do is match Part I and Part II of the Air Strip.

Now, I think most would agree that we as an airline are more than fulfilling the traditional responsibilities we have to the destinations we are serving in South America in the sense that we have made great progress in providing a choice of departure and arrival times, more one-carrier service, a high standard of inflight and ground service, and in implementing the first really large promotional campaign to travel agents and the traveling public telling of the fun places to see and the exciting things to do in the nations we serve.

However, it is my belief that international airlines have a new responsibility that goes beyond pretty girls, famous chefs, enough seats, enough flights, and good service on the ground and in the air.

I see that responsibility as a very large one, one of counseling as you learn, of giving as you grow, of building as you prosper. I speak of the responsibility of helping each nation you are privileged to serve. And I believe that the greatest counsel, giving, and building you can provide will be *most* valuable in the development of those nations' potential for tourism. Tourism can do more for a nation's economy, in a shorter length of time, than can any other single endeavor on your part or their part.

While each country is different and a program has to be tailored to each, an international air carrier must, in our opinion, undertake to provide assistance in these broad areas:

1. Developing the natural attractions that a country has.
2. Making facilities already in existence available for tourists.
3. Helping to provide new facilities that a country may lack.
4. Encouraging the development of tourist accommodations by bringing together the necessary business and operational elements.
5. Organizing, and directing if necessary, important tourist events in a country.

If I were to generalize, in North American marketing terms I would say it is the responsibility of the international air carrier to help create and package the many attractions of a country into a merchandisable form which can be sold by travel agents throughout the world.

Let me use Peru as my example since it is one of the focal points for our South American service and a logical pilot country for the program we feel it our responsibility to carry out.

In the year prior to the consummation of the merger with Panagra, we held extended government and private discussions in Peru and in the United States which evaluated the South American nation in terms of its interest to tourists. In brief, this indicated that with the addition of certain facilities in Lima the nation would have almost all the basic attractions that in our opinion North American tourists seek.

Peru's present attractions are cosmopolitan, colonial, and ancient culture side by side; a wide range of terrain and climate from seacoast Lima to mountainous Cuzco and the jungle of Iquitos; fishing and hunting which need little to develop; extraordinary historical ruins, churches, and museums; and outstanding gourmet restaurants. There are bull fights and horse racing. But there is a lack of evening entertainment away from the hotels. There are great beaches and golf courses, but most associated facilities are for members only and are difficult for tourists to use. Peru offers handsome handwoven rugs, good ceramics, beautiful silverware, mirrors, paintings, jewelry, but the problem for tourists is to find them easily.

Therefore we will create three major tourism facilities in Lima.

1. A great market where the most beautiful things of Peru, in all price categories, will be readily available.
2. A spectacular restaurant-night club which will focus international attention on Peru..
3. A unique beach club which will provide tourists with a combination of opportunities for recreation and relaxation matching any of the great resorts of the world but in a setting that has no parallel.

Each will be a reason in itself to visit Peru and to lengthen the visit in Lima. Braniff will provide or secure the initial $1.1 million in financing for these three projects. Since Braniff has no interest in being in the night club or beach club business permanently, we will turn them over to other firms or individuals once they are operating successfully. 1968 is the target year to open all three facilities.

To carry out the three facility projects, Braniff with leading Peruvians has organized Tourism Investments, S.A., or TISA as we call it. Braniff is a minority shareholder. The company brings together four basic non-political elements—business, finance, tourism, and a major U.S. air carrier. The concept was that TISA would be a catalyst in the development of new businesses involving United States firms by giving them a highly respected on-the-sport organization which could act for them in Peru and which had a broad scope of capabilities.

TISA provides counsel aid with financing, negotiations for land and building and other permits, supervision of bids for construction and the construction itself, assistance in finding executive personnel, training them, and will even consider a minority equity participation in the projects. Braniff projects are just the initial ones that TISA or Braniff will undertake.

We are quite aware that providing additional first class tourist accommodations is as vital to tourism growth as is a wide variety of attractions. I have heard one rule of thumb that each additional jet placed in service generates a need for another 100 hotel rooms. Braniff now has plans for the construction of major new hotels in Peru, working in close cooperation with the Peruvian government and international banking institutions. While I will not be more specific today, you may expect an announcement concerning these plans in the near future.

This is meant to be a broad program in South America—again with Peru simply as the pilot country. We are already beginning to study similar projects in other South American nations incuding Colombia, Chile and Argentina. In addition, TISA is helping several North American firms investigate hotel opportunities in Peru, Panama, Ecuador and Uruguay. Concurrently, TISA itself is a pilot project for the concept is that similar companies will be formed in other South American nations to perform the same functions. Quite recently with Braniff encouragement, but not our participation, corporation papers were filed in Panama City for Tourism Investments-South America. Other firms will be organized with nationals in Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and the other nations. The end result—a network of companies, unique in South America, perhaps in the world, able to act anywhere to assist both U.S. firms and South Amercia.

We have every confidence in the success of the ventures already under way and of those which must inevitably follow. All are aimed at developing tourism. As U.S. tourism aids economic growth of nations around the world, the citizens of those nations will in turn bolster tourism to the United States.

We believe we have, in our tourism development program, found a way to help others while helping ourselves and to fulfill what we believe to be a new responsibility of any international air carrier, no matter what flag it flies.

Remarks of Antonio Lutti, Minister-Counselor of the Embassy of Peru Before the International Aviation Club in Washington, D.C., April 20, 1967

I just wish to say, Mr. President, that as a member of the Embassy of Peru in Washington and therefore as a member of my Government, I wish to express to the President of Braniff, the satisfaction with which I have heard his remarks, and also how pleased we all are in Peru with the far-reaching concept and the way which Braniff is using to carry out this far-reaching project. We wish him very good fortune, and in wishing Braniff good fortune, Peru will also receive a substantial part of that good fortune; and even as the President mentioned a moment ago in the spirit of Punta del Este, I believe this is a concrete example very much close to all of us, of an enterprising Company using, promoting interest in Peru's development and how this united effort can best serve, not only the economic interests of both countries, but also the wider interests, the human interest for which so much of the peace and well being of the world depends. Thank you very much.

Marie Sklodowska-Curie—Daughter of Poland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that, "Man is what he has it in him to become."

These words were never more true than when applied to one of the great heroine's of science—Marie Sklodowska-Curie.

Madame Curie's discoveries merited the accolades of the entire world. Twice a recipient of the Nobel Prize, she worked tirelessly to advance the cause of learning, to expand man's horizons and his ability to conquer and surpass the problems of his environment.

Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867. Her scholarship, her integrity and her humanity reflected great credit on her parents and her native country.

In this centennial of her birth, I should like to bring some of the highlights of her amazing life to the attention of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, following is a brief biography of Madame Curie which originally appeared in the Polish Medical Science and History Bulletin, edited by Dr. Alexander Rytel:

Her Centennial Year—Marie Sktodowska-Curie Is Daughter of Poland

(By Joseph Wiewiora)

Poland's contribution to the knowledge and use of physics is personified in two geniuses who unlocked the secrets of macrocosm and microcosm.

Mikolaj Kopernik (Copernicus) founded modern astronomy when he "stopped the sun and set the earth in motion."

Marie Sklodowska-Curie discovered and defined the fundamental properties of atom. In the words of Soddy:

"The brilliant generalization, at once clarifying and simplyfying the whole subject, was made quite early, in the face of much apparent evidence to the contrary. . . . In spite of discovery of new phenomena, at first sight quite out of keeping with it, it has survived and remains the central pivot on which the whole science turns."

As early as 1900 Sklodowska suggested that, if the energy evidenced by the radiation did not come from an external source, it must result from the breakdown of the atom, since radioactivity is an atomic property.

In 1903, Rutherford and Soddy announced their theory of atomic disintegration, thus giving corroboration to the theory advanced by Sklodowska-Curie.

Marie Sklodowska-Curie, one of the greatest scientists of all time, was born in Warsaw, Poland, on November 7, 1867, the youngest of the five children of Wladyslaw and Bronislawa (nee Boguska) Sklodowska.

Her childhood destined her for scientific research; she spent much time in the laboratory of her father, who was a professor of physics. At the age of nine she lost her mother.

The Sklodowskas suffered many tribulations under the Russian tyranny. Young Marie, like other Polish youth of her time, followed intellectual pursuits in the firm belief that through hard work and cultural eminence rather than through futile fight against the overwhelming force of the occupying power they would gain victory.

Completing her early education in the schools of Warsaw, she greduated from Gymnasium at the age of 15. She earned a very modest living doing private teaching, while preparing herself for the University by self-instruction.

In 1891 she was finally able to undertake the study at Sorbonne, thus realizing one of the fondest dreams of her youth.

In 1893 she graduated with first rank as "licenciee es sciences physiques," and the following year with second rank as "licenciee es sciences matematique."

In her own words, these were the years "entirely absorbed in the joy of learning and understanding." Poverty was of no concern.

"It was a familiar experience of many Polish students whom I knew," she wrote in later years. "The room I lived in was a garret, very cold in winter, for it was insufficiently heated by a small stove." There was a time when she became ill through lack of food.

Marie Sklodowska was 24 when she went to study in Paris.

In 1894 she met Pierre Curie, a very promising physicist, Professor of Physics in the School of Physics and Chemistry in Paris. Their mutual scientific interests drew them together. In the following year they were married—she at the age of 28, he at 36.

Those were the years of pioneering discoveries in physics.

In 1895, Roentgen discovered the now familiar x-rays. In 1896 Becquerel discovered that a compound of uranium affected a photographic plate in the same manner when it had been kept in dark as it did after it had been exposed to the sunlight. Thus radioactivity had been discovered though not yet defined or named.

In 1897, Madame Curie determined to make a study of the phenomenon and had chosen radio-activity as the subject of her doctoral thesis. Professor Curie followed suit, abandoned his study of crystals and joined his wife in the new pursuit, the completion of which was to bring them world-wide recognition and lasting fame.

Using a variety of compounds of uranium, Madame Curie ascertained that they emit the same rays and the intensity of radiation depended only on the quantity of the uranuim in the compound. From these observations she reasoned that the radioactivity in the uranium compound was a fundamental property of the uranium atom.

For further investigations, the Curies chose an ore of uranium known as pitchblende. With the progress of purification, the chemical identity of pitchblende components became apparent.

In July, 1898 the Curies announced the existence of Polonium, named for Marie's native Poland, and a search of the second new element was pressed. In December of 1899, the existence of Radium had been announced.

Evidences for these two elements were conclusiv but it still remained to separate them from bismouth and barium and to obtain them in free forms.

This was accomplished in a shed with a leaky roof and the most primitive equipment.

"Yet it was in this miserable old shed that passed the best and happiest years of our life, devoting our entire days to our work. I shall never be able to express the joy of untroubled quietness of this atmosphere of research and the excitemnt of actual progress with the confident hope of still better results," wrote Mme. Curie in her memoirs.

In 1900, Pierre and Marie made a general report on Polonium and Radium to the Congress of Physics in Paris.

In 1902 Mme. Curie succeeded in preparing a decigram of pure uranium and in 1903 she completed her doctoral thesis on this subject.

In 1903 the Curies jointly with Henri Bequerel received the Nobel prize in physics.

During these years of research two children were born to the Curies—Irene in 1897 and Eve in 1904.

In 1906 Pierre Curie died in a traffic accident.

In tribute to his memory and in recognition of his scientific status, Prof. Curie's chair at the Sorbonne was offered to his wife. Thus Marie Sklodowska-Curie had been honored as the first woman in history to hold the chair of Professor of Physics at the Sorbonne. However, the full Professorship was not granted to her until 1908.

In 1912 Marie was again awarded the Nobel prize, this time alone, for her preparation of pure uranium and defining its atomic weight. That same year a Radium Institute had been established in her honor in Warsaw and in 1913 Marie returned to her homeland to receive a heroine's welcome.

Similar institute had been founded that same year in Paris and Madame Sklodowska-Curie devoted much time to its direction and organization.

During the World War I she and her daughter Irene worked tirelessly in setting up radiological ambulances for the purpose of taking x-rays for the wounded.

Although she never lived in Poland after 1891, her interest in her beloved native land never flagged and she rejoyced that she lived to see her dream of a united and free Poland come true. Her loyalty and her love for the land of her origin were deep and abidiny.

In 1921, Madame Sklodowska-Curie came to the United States and American women presented her with a gram of radium and with a fund for her private use. Marie used the money for the rental of another gram of radium for the laboratory in Warsaw. When she visited the United States again in 1929, to dedicate the Hepburn Hall of Chemistry at St. Lawrence University, American friends presented her with money to purchase the gram of radium for Warsaw, thus freeing the original fund for her use.

In 1932 she paid her last visit to her beloved Poland to attend the dedication of the Radium Institute of Warsaw.

Marie Sklodowska-Curie died on July 4, 1934, in Paris.

Marie Sklodowska-Curie is one of several women Nobel laureates. But she is the sole recipient of these highest rewards for her attainment in two disciplines—chemistry and physics. Other great honors came to her from all parts of the world—from learned societies, universities and colleges.

It is somewhat ironic that she was refused admission to the French Academy of Science solely because she was a woman. And the medical faculty in Paris hesitated for a long time to nominate her Professor of Physics because she was not a Frenchwoman by birth.

A deeply moving and forever memorable tribute to this great scientist and humanitarian was paid by President Sykes of St. Lawrence University when he conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on her. He spoke of Mme Sklodowska-Curie:

"Self-effaced and devoted scientist, teacher and author, exemplar of the art of living while directing to beneficient ends powerful forces of nature, single and persistent in purpose, triumphant in research, hastening the march of civilization by the discovery of radium, inspired and inspiring idealist, practical dreamer."

Memorial to a Great Teacher—Dr. Emma Estill Harbour

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, one of the pioneer educators of the Southwestern United States passed away a few weeks ago, and her death was a great loss to Oklahoma. Dr. Emma Estill Harbour was a gallant lady who brought civilization to the frontier. Thousands of Americans owe their success and happiness to her skill and devotion to academic and intellectual excellence.

The Oklahoma State Historical Association held a meeting this past weekend, and Dean Joe C. Jackson, of Central State College, Edmond, Okla., delivered a memorial speech at that time honoring Dr. Harbour. Dean Jackson's remarks on that occasion bring into focus the truly great contribution which Dr. Harbour made to our Nation and I ask unanimous consent that Dean Jackson's statement be placed in the RECORD so that her achievements may serve as a guidepost for others.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DR. EMMA ESTILL HARBOUR

(By Joe C. Jackson)

If I were asked to name the most important contribution of Dr. Emma Estill Harbour to her fellowman, my reply would be she was a great teacher. If I were asked to design a suitable memorial for her, I would not consider monuments of stone, steel or other things that might be made by the hands of man, for such as these can be designated by fiat for anyone. Likewise memorials such as these might be destroyed, buried or forgotten by the whims of leaders and the fickleness of mankind.

Instead, I would state the only suitable memorial for this great teacher is to be found in the hearts and minds of the thousands of men and women in Oklahoma, the nation and throughout the world who sat in her classes and had their minds informed, their ambitions kindled and their ideals and goals redirected and sharpened as a result of her teaching.

While others may be honored by places and things bearing their names—places and things that may be forgotten or destroyed—Dr. Harbour's memorial is a living one that will go forever in that hundreds of those she taught now teach others—who in turn teach others—with the same zeal and inspired purpose that marked her life and activities.

Dr. Harbour's memorial is an earned one that cannot be given by fiat or influenced by the power of position or the pressures of politics. Likewise it is one that cannot be taken away by these or similar forces even though times may dull memories and the accumulated events of the past conceal those of lesser achievements.

In truth, if I may paraphrase the scriptures, she stored here treasures and accumulated her wealth in the hearts and minds of her students where no thief can steal, rust or moth corrupt or others take away.

This great lady was a product of the American Frontier and of the pioneering process in Oklahoma. The attributes of the frontier, such as self reliance, loyalty, eternal optimism and steadfast devotion to purpose never left her.

She joined the staff of Central State College in 1912, five years after statehood, and served the young people of Oklahoma at this institution until her retirement in 1952. Before and during her tenure at Central, she studied at Colorado College, Columbia University, the University of Colorado, the University of Chicago and the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. She earned a bachelor's degree from the Oklahoma College for Women and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Oklahoma.

In the pursuit of her education, her pioneer heritage of discontent with the status quo and of always seeking the best never left her. In fact, the same drives that impelled thousands to leave the security of settled communities in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and surrounding areas to try for homes in what is now Oklahoma, compelled Dr. Harbour to take leave of her place at Central and earn her doctorate at the University of Oklahoma in 1933.

As was the case with the pioneer, Dr. Harbour was constantly seeking new areas of activity and new outlets for her many and varied activities. Along with teaching a full schedule of classes at Central State College and assuming her share of extra and cocurricular activities, she found time to serve in the American Association of University Women, the National League of Pen Women, the Oklahoma Educational Association, the Oklahoma Historical Society, the Federated Clubs, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, the American Academy of Political Science, the National Council of Social Sciences, the Southwestern Political Science Association, the Oklahoma Writers, the MacDowell Club of the Allied Arts, the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1892, the Daughters of the American Colonists, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the American Legion, the Overseas Women's League, the Presbyterian Church, Alpha Phi, Delta Kappa Gamma, Phi Gamma Mu, Alpha Psi Omega and others that space and time will not permit us to mention.

Although her activities were many and varied, Dr. Harbour did not affiliate with organizations just to have her name listed on their rosters. She was active in all of her associations and frequently achieved positions of responsibility and leadership as evidenced by her service as state president of the American Association of University Women, president and director of the Oklahoma Historical Society and as one of the founders of Delta Kappa Gamma, to name but a few of her positions of influence.

Over the years her reputation as a teacher coupled with her contributions outside the classroom brought a variety of honors that come only to the few. She was elected to the Oklahoma Hall of Fame in 1935, was listed in Who's Who in American Education, Women of the Southwest and Who's Who in Oklahoma. Dr. Harbour was honorary secretary of the National Democratic Convention in 1924, was a member of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, was appointed by Governor Trapp to the State Illiteracy Commission and was appointed by President Hoover to the National Commission for Better Homes. She was a frequent contributor to the Chronicles of Oklahoma, to the Southwestern Political Science Review, the Oklahoma Teacher and had a large number of book reviews under her byline.

Busy as she was, Dr. Harbour was never so occupied she could not counsel personally with students and give them of her time and understanding. To her, individuals were important and students were more than names in a record book. The pioneer trait of helping others and opening one's doors to those in need was a characteristic entwined in all her teaching and activities.

In fact, if all of those to whom she extended personal help as well as those she aided in untangling the "web of life" were to assemble with us today, only the largest of auditoriums would accommodate them. In such a group we would find judges, doctors, engineers, writers, teachers, college presidents, congressmen, ministers, mayors, governors, corporation presidents, housewives, laborers, farmers, ranchers, business men and countless others living in every clime and region of the world.

All of these, mingled with the thousands of others whose lives she touched in the classroom and out of the classroom where she served as more than just a teacher, more than just a leader, and more than just a counselor constitute the living memorial for this great lady whose mortal life began November 27, 1884, and ended, January 25, 1967.

As we pause briefly here today in her memory, let us be reminded that Oklahoma, the nation and the world is a better place because she came this way—a greater tribute can no mortal receive.

U.N. War Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, strange behavior is being evidenced by the "one worlders," who denounce our U.S. protection of the South Vietnamese and in the same breath now call for an international "hate front" pressure meeting at Tanzania July 15 to 28 to plot war against the peaceful nations of Rhodesia, South Africa, and Angola.

The first $88,000 in costs for this "plotting" is to be borne by the U.N., which probably means U.S. taxpayers' dollars.

A study of the persons and organizations invited easily identify the movement as loaded with unelected representatives of no peoples, but rather the world Communist apparatus.

All in all, their actions now speak louder than words, and should remove the smoke from any who swallowed the peace antics of M. L. King.

These extremists interpret peace as meaning victory by communism over freemen.

I insert news articles from the New York Times for May 2, 1967, and the Sunday Star for May 7, 1967, here in the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, May 2, 1967]

U.N. PLANS PARLEY ON BIAS IN AFRICA—55 NATIONS INVITED TO JULY SEMINAR IN TANZANIA

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 1.—Secretary General Thant announced today that an international seminar designed to focus world attention on racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa would be held in Tanzania from July 15 to 28.

Among those who will be invited to attend are the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jean-Paul Sartre, the French existentialist philosopher, and Chief Albert J. Luthuli, the South African nationalist leader who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1960 but was not allowed to go to Stockholm to accept the award.

The seminar is sponsored jointly by the General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism and the Special Committee on Apartheid. The two bodies were set up to promote the granting of self-determination to colonial territories and to combat apartheid, South Africa's policy of racial separation.

Fifty-five countries, all of them members of the United Nations, have been invited to participate in the seminar, which will be held in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania. Tanzania has offered to pay the expenses of the meeting beyond the $88,000 pledged by Mr. Thant from United Nations funds.

The meeting will consider many of the issues that are being debated in the special session of the General Assembly on South-West Africa.

The seminar participants will discuss "measures to be taken by the international communitity" to give "moral and material assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism."

They will also consider the "consequences of the situation in southern Africa for international peace and security" and analyze the "foreign, financial and other interest in their role in impeding the elimination of colonianism in southern Africa."

U.S. GROUPS TO BE INVITED

Among the groups that will be invited to the seminar are the African "liberation" movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, which represents the militant position of black Africans against the white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and against Portuguese rule in Angolia and Mozambique.

The organizers announced that the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee would also be invited to the seminar.

Advisers to the organizers said the purpose of these invitations was to engage militant elements in the United States integration movement in the larger international aspects of the drive against racial discrimination, particularly in Africa.

The 23 nongovernmental organizations to be invited to the seminar represent a wide political spectrum. In the labor field, the Communist-backed World Federation of Trade Unions has been invited, as has the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which competes with the pro-Communist group and is supported by the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A report on the seminar will be submitted to the 22d session of the General Assembly in the fall.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, May 7, 1967]

MISSIONS PROBE SOUTH AFRICAN REFUGEE QUESTION

(By Gordon Lindsay)

JOHANNESBURG.—Two delegations visiting Botswana recently have delved into the delicate question of refugees from South Africa.

Several hundred refugees, the exact figure is not known, in recent years have passed through Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland) to Zambia and Tanzania. About 60 refugees now are in Botswana.

The first delegation represented the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees. The second was from Zambia.

The U.N. delegation wanted to determine the Botswana government's attitude toward the establishment of permanent facilities for South and South West Africa refugees in the territory.

The Zambian mission—though it discussed various other matters of mutual interest with the Botswana cabinet—was on a similar quest.

Apart from a broad Botswana-Zambia statement that both countries would abide by the international code for refugees, no details of either set of talks were revealed.

For the sake of equable relations with South Africa, Botswana has been at pains not to pander too much to the demands of refugees from that country. The Botswana government has left the treatment and processing of refugees almost exclusively to international agencies.

Some of these bodies have proved efficient, but others have exploited the refugees, taking their money for the journey north and then abandoning them.

Since the end of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in 1963, Zambia has been the clearing house for South and South West Africa refugees. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was made up of Southern Rhodesia (now Rhodesia), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi).

Zambia now has more refugees than it can handle—even with the assistance of the U.N. The position has been aggravated by a growing reluctance among some northern states to accept fugitives from the "white" south channeled through Zambia.

The establishment of permanent U.N.-backed settlements for refugees in Botswana—on the lines the high commission has used successfully in eight African countries, including Zambia—would take a great deal of pressure off Zambia resources.

But the last thing the Botswana government wants is a permanent refugee populace.

As long as it can show that fugitives within its borders are in transit—no matter what their numbers—the Seretse Khama regime will continue to retain the confidence of South Africa.

If it bowed to U.N. pressure to settle anti-apartheid South Africans in its midst, Botswana might arouse Pretoria's suspicions, whether justified or not.

From its own viewpoint, too, the Botswana government has reason enough not to let South African refugees become fixtures since some of them are hardened black nationalists, fluent in pan-Africanist argument.

Denied access to the north, these refugees could well turn their revolutionary attentions to Botswana itself.

SMITH RULE IN RHODESIA HIT AT HOWARD

An African student's call for the ouster—peaceful or forceful—of the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia brought loud cheers yesterday from a group of African exchange students meeting at Howard University.

Africans must "overcome, by military action if necessary, apartheid, Portuguese colonialism in Africa and the illegal regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia," David A. Osundina of Nigeria told about 50 African students who are enrolled in American colleges.

Osundina's remarks were made in keynoting African Students Day at Howard. The meeting was sponsored by the Nigerian Students Union, which is headed by Osundina, a graduate sociology student at Howard.

But Africans should couple their radicalism with a new sense of responsibility "to meet squarely and successfully the challenge facing us," Osundina also recommended.

Students at the meeting represented Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, East Africa, Zimbabwe and the Congo. They are enrolled at Howard, American University and City University of New York.

Howard student Francis Thompson of Sierra Leone urged that Africans focus on solving practical problems before tackling "philosophical discussion."

Crime on the Streets of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the April 5, 1967, issue of the Aiken Standard and Review, published in my hometown of Aiken, S.C., contains an editorial entitled "New York and Washington." Editor Albert Howell took note of some of the news stories which have been emanating from these two cities and warned his readers that although Washington and New York were two of the Nation's greatest cities they should be avoided this vacation season.

Mr. President, I can understand the concern of Editor Howell, and I think it is high time something be done to meet the justifiable objections of our citizenry. Crime on our streets may well be the result of some sociological circumstance, but that should not be used as a reason to coddle criminals and create conditions in which there is very little deterrence to the potential violator. Order must be restored to our streets, and the quickest way to do it is to apply the full force of the laws designed to protect our people from members of society who do not follow the rules. Once this is done, the courts must then deal with those convicted in a firm way, as only by such a course will order be restored to our streets here in the Nation's Capital, as well as in New York and other cities and towns in this country.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON

Over a period of time, we've jotted down some sentences from news stories originating in New York City and Washington, D.C.

"Demonstrators marched on City Hall and demanded . . ."

"Teachers have gone on strike saying their lives are not safe in the classrooms and corridors . . ."

"The Mayor says that new taxes are essential or services will be cut . . ."

"If the strike comes off, all busses will be immobilized. . ."

"Pickets scuffed with police and jeering bystanders. . ."

"Eighteen persons saw the crime, but refused to come to the girl's assistance. . ."

"Boy Scout escorts will be provided for mothers wishing to attend the night sessions. . ."

"Additional police will be detailed to the parks at night when new police academy recruits are graduated. . ."

"Businessmen threaten to move; say conditions intolerable. . ."

"Police called reinforcements when rioters threw garbage from rooftops. . . ."

"Sales tax increase demanded. . ."

"Police believe it was the work of the same sex maniac who. . ."

"Hotel doorman says he takes cab home from work at night. Wouldn't dream of walking to bus stop at that hour. . ."

That's more than enough to give you the idea.

New York may be "Fun City", to its youthful mayor. It probably is fun to be mayor of such a big city. And Washington is unquestionably the tourist attraction of the United States.

But they are two cities to avoid this vacation season. Unless and until they provide more safety and more "fun" lars and they'll do something about crime in the streets.

Head, instead, for a park, or a trail, or a lake or a seashore where the local police will welcome you and assure your safety. New York City and Washington, D.C. can't. But about one season without the vacationer's dollars and they'll begin to do something about crime in the streets.

Jobs for Those Who Need Them

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Sun-Times recently published an editorial describing in some detail the outstanding achievements of the Jobs Now program in Chicago.

I should like to call it to the attention of my colleagues as an excellent example of what can be done by a community which coordinates its efforts to solve a pressing and immediate problem—unemployment for young people.

We in Chicago can take justifiable pride on the excellent beginnings made by this program. With millions of youngsters to be looking for summer work in the next few weeks, Chicago has made an impressive head start in resolving the problem of youthful unemployment.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my city. The Sun-Times editorial follows.

JOBS FOR THOSE WHO NEED THEM

Chicago can take credit for a pioneering effort that is the keystone of the President's new program of job training and placement for the hard-core unemployed.

The administration's program is aimed at training the chronically unemployed to find and hold jobs. Chicago has two such programs that have been doing that for some time, Jobs Project and Jobs Now.

Both these Chicago programs grew out of an effort by the YMCA to help youngsters in street gangs. Jobs Project is now four years old. It offers training courses in many skills. Some run as long as 47 weeks. It has a successful record.

Jobs Now is newer and is directed at the boy or girl who has drifted into a street gang—or is about to. It offers a two-weeks course in the basics of how to get and keep a job. It teaches personal hygiene, how to apply for a job, a short course in money management—and some hints in how to avoid unscrupulous merchants who offer "unlimited" credit. Because most gang youngsters stay in their own neighborhoods, the course includes information about Chicago and how to get around on the CTA. The course also teaches basic human relations. About 100 new candidates are enrolled every two weeks.

More than a third of the youngsters trained by Jobs Now have police records. Despite this, 62 per cent of those referred by Jobs Now to employers were accepted. Of this number, more than 70 per cent have stayed on the job.

Much of the credit for this record is due, Jobs Now spokesmen say, to employers who have co-operated not only in making jobs available, but also in assigning one of their own regular employes to the new youngsters as a "buddy," to help, and to watch for signs of difficulty in adjustment.

One of the remarkable statistics turned up by Jobs Now is that there are no appreciable differences between the youngsters who fail at a job and those who succeed, so far as background, schooling, IQ, or other measurable factors are concerned.

The difference lies in the effort made by the employer. If strong, all-out support is given to the youngsters by the employer the odds for success are great, 96 per cent for young men, 76 per cent for girls. The list of Chicago employers who have cooperated is too long to be given here, but it includes the utilities companies, banks, department stores, oil companies, manufacturing firms and many others.

Using Chicago's programs and experience the federal government should be able to create an effective program for combatting hard-core unemployment in the worst areas of the cities. It would be pleasant, however, to see credit given where it is due. The credit belongs to the Chicago YMCA, the Jobs Project and Jobs Now programs, and the dedicated persons who work for them—and to the Chicago employers who have done so much to make the programs a success.

Current Commercials on Television

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled "Viewers' Protest Over Quality, Quantity of Commercials," written by Harry Harris, and published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of May 5, 1967.

The article discusses the dreadful character of the current commercials which bathe and pollute the mind and eye and ear of all those who watch the little silver screen in the ugly black box which has its place in almost every American home.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

VIEWERS' PROTEST OVER QUALITY, QUANTITY OF COMMERCIALS

(By Harry Harris)

Commercials are clobbered in Viewers' Views communiques.

"The numerous ludicrous commercials," writes Dr. Benjamin B. Dessen, "are a principal reason I believe pay TV is in the near future.

"I stand aghast at the stupidity of all concerned in presenting such messages of bad taste—for bad breath washes, deodorants, laxatives and toilet bowl flushes.

"Also, no concentrated effort has been made to improve the shows. The ratings are ridiculous, and as a result good shows are knocked out of the box, while garbage continues and new turkeys bow. TV today is strictly for teenagers and a group of middle-aged females who never grew up.

"Giants like CBS, NBC, ABC and Madison Avenue have combined with sponsors to give the TV public exactly what they think it should have—because it's free.

"It's the only game in town, so we have to take it.

"Confucius once said, 'We live in a world where organized morons will eventually predominate over non-organized intellectuals.'

"The enormous incomes enjoyed by all companies and individuals connected with TV have placed TV stars in a most enviable position. Once they have a hit show, they really act up.

"Pay TV would eliminate these phonies and perhaps compel the broadcasting companies to toe the mark."

Specific sales spiels are hooted.

"Here," writes O. Anderson, of Cornwells Heights, "is an excerpt from a throat lozenge commercial: 'BLIP makes a sore throat easy to swallow.'

"Comment: Who swallows sore throats?

"Excerpt from a mouth wash commercial: 'I used BLIP this morning, and my breath feels it will last for hours.'

"Comment: I am over 70, but I want my breath to last for years.

"In re commercials: Do all these so-called writers who plug their efforts on the 'Tonight,' 'Today,' Mike Douglas, Merv Griffin and similar shows pay the full advertising rate? If they don't, they damn well ought to!"

"Lark commercials," writes "A Reader" of Lakewood, N.J., "should stop trying to fool the public. Obviously the people who say, 'Sure, I smoke Lark' were not picked at random."

"That commercial of a woman putting on a baby's diaper while holding a pin in her mouth," postcards Frank O. Hancock, of Pitman, N.J., "is a rank error. No one should put pins in his mouth at any time, let alone when near a baby.

"There's a commercial where Daddy and kids look over the laundry, and Daddy hasn't used Clorox. Daddy has a wristwatch on, a mistake under the circumstances."

"What," wonders Mildred Buhler, of Gloucester City, N.J., "has happened to the word 'have?'

"Quotes: 'You got bad breath.' 'I gotta tell the boss.' 'I've got bad manners, but I gotta tell you, you got underarm odor.'

"Another crazy commercial: 'I feel like my breath will last for hours.' It better!

"What's wrong with these ad men? Haven't they any decency? In one commercial cigarets are stolen. How can parents teach children not to steal, when it's all right on TV?

"Also, children in food commercials have very bad manners!"

Small Business Loans Beneficial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has spoken and acted many times on behalf of small business in the Nation. The legislation relating to small business associations passed by the Congress over the years has improved and strengthened the national economy and has had a salutary effect on the economic life of many communities.

Since the Small Business Administration was established in 1953, through March 16, 1967, it has approved loans to more than 900 small Oregon firms for a total of $48.3 million.

SBA approved loans by congressional districts for the years 1953 through 1962 show that my district ranked 30th among all congressional districts with $5,854,450 in loans to small businessmen. SBA-approved loans by congressional districts are not available through December 31, 1966, but the Small Business Administration gave me figures by States and for my district. Oregon ranked 22d in the Nation on December 31, 1966. My district through December 31, 1966, has had 187 business loans amounting to $9,709,219; 54 disaster loans amounting to $1,037,805; 6 loans to businesses displaced by Federal construction projects in the amount of $871,000; and one local development company loan of I297,500. These total 248 loans amounting to $11,915,524. This, in contemporary times, does not sound like a great quantity of money. However, it is not always the volume of dollars that is important. Oftentimes a little seed money will result in a good harvest.

A dramatic and encouraging part of this program in my district is the superlative record of Portland businessmen in meeting their obligations of repayment. Only one-eighth of 1 percent of the $11,915,524 was chalked up to bad debts. This record reflects the industriousness and integrity of Portland businessmen.

Impressive as these statistics are, the story can be told best by the impact it has had on people.

The story of Mr. Donald W. Byers, a successful businessman in Portland, portrays the human side of the Small Business Administration program. In 1946 Mr. Byers was discharged from the U.S. Navy. As chief photographer's mate, with $2,000 of hard-earned savings and a determination to own and operate his own film processing laboratory, in partnership with G. T. Orengderiff, Byers opened his business in April of 1947.

The firm expanded and in July 1947, Byers bought his partner's interest and began expanding his business to handle an increasing volume of business.

Husband and wife, working side by side, not only expanded volume but began to diversify their photographic business. In order to provide service to take advantage of new developments in film processing, Mr. and Mrs. Byers decided to build a new laboratory to meet the new specialized requirements. In 1955 they moved into the new modern laboratory.

In 1956 they formed Byers Color Laboratory, Inc. In the following months technicians were trained, specialized equipment was installed, and service was immeasurably improved. By 1958, the firm was a success, its sales having jumped six times in 10 years. However, growth and success bring problems to any business, and Byers Color Laboratory was no exception. Their expansion had cost a considerable amount of money, and the firm was saddled with a substantial short-term debt. Forty thousand dollars was needed to retire the debt in an orderly manner.

Small Business Administration came to the rescue. In 1958 a 7-year $40,000 Small Business Administration loan enabled the firm to retire its debt and continue to improve its service.

In 1964 a $48,000 addition was built to provide room for the company's rapidly expanding business.

Byers and his wife, still a young couple, are the owners of a vigorous and successful business. They provide employment, pay taxes, and add to the economic strength of Portland and the Nation.

This story dramatizes that cooperation between the National Government and local small businessmen can pay handsome dividends in local communities, States, and the Nation.

Success on the Campus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, most college students in the news these days are the minority who are the malcontents and the protestors.

The great majority of college students everywhere are constructive-minded, well-adjusted, serious, thoughtful students who have a balanced perspective of themselves, their colleges, their Nation, and their world.

This was proven once again at Auburn University, in Alabama, when recently a Red Cross blood drive produced 4,812 pints of blood in 2 days.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the chairman of the blood drive project is a fine young man from Mobile in the First District of Alabama. He is a credit to this Nation and is a shining example of what is good and wholesome and right on our college campuses. I think we ought to give more headlines to the Larry Menefees of this Nation and quit playing up the wild antics of a few troublemakers.

As further information on the remarkable effort, the university's report follows:

> Patiently they stood in a line that wound 100 yards from the processing center in one building to the bustling Red Cross blood center next door.
>
> One by one, as an aide raised a hand to signal an empty station, the students moved forward, arms bared, and carrying empty containers they would fill with life-giving blood.

That was the secene at Auburn University from the time the doors opened Wednesday, April 5, at 9:30 a.m., until weary workers, surveying the long line already processed for donations, closed the intake center at 4:30 p.m. the following afternoon.

There had been no records to break but their own, those set last year when Auburn University students racked up 3,507 pints of blood in 2 days to prove themselves the champion donors worldwide.

Shortly after noon Wednesday a new world record was set and by midafternoon the students had passed their own goal of 4,000 pints. Still they came, standing often more than an hour in the steaming, crowded receiving area to drive the total to a final 4,812 pints.

The success of the Auburn "bleed-in" came as no surprise to officials of the American Red Cross who are familiar with the annual demonstration beginning in 1952 in support of the Korean war and the Salk polio research program. Since that time, Auburn students have contributed 20,170 pints of blood.

Students leaders of this year's drive based their appeal on the Vietnam conflict. Actually, the plasma is designated for use at American military installations throughout the world.

A committee of 17 students laid the groundwork for this year's drive. Throughout the 2-day period, however, some 275 students—members of honor organizations campuswide—assisted at the center.

As bone-tired workers and donors returned to classes Friday, a wire was flashed to Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, U.S. Army, Vietnam, by the commandant of the School of Military Science at Auburn telling the commanding officer—"Auburn has done it again—War Eagle."

For Safer Streets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, for years, people in all parts of our Nation, have been wondering what we can do about crime. At long last, we now have an answer. It is the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act proposed by the President.

Newsday, a Long Island daily newspaper, commented recently that the act would set up an anticrime program that is realistic. That is an apt description.

The act proposes to fight crime—both its ugly manifestations and its corrosive causes. And it would do the job in a most effective way, by helping local police forces improve training, techniques, and equipment.

The Newsday editorial soundly assesses what can be a landmark measure, and

I have unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks, as follows:

[From Newsday, Apr. 21, 1967]

FOR SAFER STREETS

President Johnson has offered Congress a way to do something about the nation's soaring crime rate. The President's Safe Streets and Crime Control Act is now on the Hill. It is a realistic, well-conceived program, and it should be approved.

The President has proposed an initial $50,000,000 program designed to stimulate local spending and interest in personnel training and the improvement of equipment and techniques used in crime control and prevention. The act proposes that the federal government help local units of government pay for developing and carrying out improvements in police courts and correctional systems. Federal support also would go to building new facilities, such as crime laboratories and police academies, and to paying for research into the control and prevention of crime. The act would enable local jurisdictions to modernize with federal aid, but without federal control. It could have a laudable impact on every precinct in the nation.

David Seeley's Departure

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the news of David Seeley's forthcoming departure from the Office of Education has been well received by public school officials in my State. Their only regret is that Mr. Seeley is not taking Commissioner Harold Howe with him. These two men could have such fun together bussing pupils, overcoming racial imbalance and playing checkers with teachers and children in the public schools of New York City.

I am reliably informed that nationwide concern with bureaucratic trends emanating from the U.S. Office of Education was evidenced at the recent convention of the National School Boards Association in Portland, Oreg. At this meeting Mr. Seeley delivered an address on the assigned topic, "Guidelines in Federal Legislation Affecting Education."

The Executive Secretary of the Georgia School Boards Association, my good friend Jack K. Acree, was privileged to respond to Mr. Selley's address. Following Mr. Acree's speech, the NSBA Delegate Assembly passed the following resolution:

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

The National School Boards Association believes that policies and guideline statements for school desegregation should be in keeping with the intent and provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and should be uniformly applicable throughout the nation.

I am pleased to make available to my colleagues an abridged copy of Mr. Acree's response to Mr. Seeley's address to demonstrate in part why we are so happy that this gentleman has found other employment.

Mr. Acree's remarks follow:

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS GIVEN BY DAVID SEELEY DURING 27TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION ON APRIL 24, 1967, PORTLAND, OREG.

(By Jack K. Acree, Executive Secretary, Georgia School Boards Association)

Madam Chairman, I want to congratulate Mr. Seeley for another of his masterpieces at evasion!

As he admitted and as you observed from your official program, he was assigned and accepted the topic—"Guidelines in Federal Legislation Affecting Education."

He only made one reference to Guidelines in his entire speech. As a matter of fact, he states early in his address (page 2) . . . "that what I say today has nothing to do with the role the Federal Government should play in carrying out the school's responsibilities in solving America's problem. . . ."

Permit me to make myself perfectly clear—We need and solicit guidelines which spell out precisely the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and which are administered by qualified personnel in a consistent and uniform and realistic manner.

Mr. Seeley, we need, solicit and expected on this occasion assistance from you, the one who daily sits in judgment on these guidelines, in applying, evaluating and projecting the guidelines to our widely diversified school systems throughout the nation.

But all we get from you today, as on all other similar occasions, is just another dissertation or "sermon" of a philosophical or sociological nature. The Supreme Court covered all this 13 years ago! The net result is that you, in my opinion, further compound a highly emotional and complex problem area which is already exacting a terrific toll from our dedicated board members and administrators who are desperately seeking ways and means of solving critically pressing problems—Otherwise, they wouldn't be here today. I personally want to comment these Great Americans, particularly those who are in this gathering today, for fearless and untiring efforts to preserve and perpetuate a system of schools which has in a miraculously short time helped forge the greatest civilization known to man—despite Mr. Seeley's charge that you (we) have desecrated and dissipated our talents and resources in an effort to build a super race, on the one hand, and a segment of second class citizens, on the other hand.

For all practical purposes this constitutes my reaction to both what Mr. Seeley said and didn't say concerning his assigned topic.

However, in all fairness to my assignment and your and my great concern, I must react to some of the things he did say.

First, I want to respond to his use of the plaintive cry "The Schools are for education," the refrain goes. "Schools should not be used (as) an instrument for social change."

Schools are for education, first, last and always.

Schools always have and always will—as indeed they should—contribute immeasurably to the growth and development of a society.

However, I contend and I believe each of those present here today will argue that our schools should not and must not "be used" to accomplish a social, political, or any other type of revolution. Since a sound, functioning and durable democracy is always the product of evolutionary processes, both in educational institutions and otherwise, our schools must remain true to and consistent with this principle.

Furthermore, and please remember this question, who would determine the arbitrary social changes to be made and proceed to gear our schools to such changes? I leave the answer to you!

On the one hand, Mr. Seeley advocates—or, at least favorably refers to—diversity as an American virtue—a contributing factor to our greatness. At the same time, he propounds a doctrine which would, if carried to its normal conclusion, stereotype the individual through systematized processes of thought, action and reaction.

Mr. Seeley has projected a line of reasoning which "could be used—so he says—to blame our present school administrators and school board members for all the evil results of our past racial policies, including not only the educational deprivation, but also the riots, juvenile delinquency, rising Negro crime rates, skyrocketing welfare cost, and so on."

Of course, once his point is made, he very cleverly suggests that he is going to use this line of reasoning for another purpose. I deeply resent and here and now protest this insidious accusation against you dedicated board members and administrators!

If you heard Congresswoman Edith Green yesterday, you vividly recall that she most emphatically stated that the schools could not and should not be blamed for such sins of our society.

He has become desperate when he makes such statements as "there are officials in some Southern states who insist that the schools must remain segregated as an essential element in the social system of segregation."

I thought we had progressed beyond the point of spanking the entire class because of the misbehavior of a few.

Mr. Seeley has yet to define what he means in his references to "a dual school system." And as he attempts to respond to this reminder, his remarks will likely be directed to just one section of the nation.

If we are going to continue to rest our case on either social or political scars, and a plenty of them we have, let's at least be consistent.

Granted that "within our borders—both law and principles are ignored or evaded when they contradict community prejudice"—history is replete with such examples—we have never yet deemed it necessary or wise to undermine the foundations of our democratic society, to counteract such social spasms.

Efficiency and effectiveness applied to elementary school districts as well as dual school systems. My point—realism and practicality.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly agree that our schools, because of their very nature and purpose, will always play a vital role in shaping our society.

However, I challenge Mr. Seeley and each of you to carefully and continuously review—:

1. The basic purpose of our unique school system.

2. The phenomenal development of the greatest society in the history of man—and this by a people so diverse that we have come to be known as the "melting pot" of the world.

3. And most important of all—The absolute dependence of our society upon those precepts, principles, and safeguards which we have always considered beyond refutation or compromise, namely—

(a) Freedom of choice, freedom to become what you want to be, and for which you are willing to pay the price—

(b) And, above all, freedom from intimidation, coercion, and fear from any level of government, particularly the Federal.

Furthermore, until and unless we have people in all governmental positions who are committed to the preservation and perpetuation of these basics of our way of life, we are in mortal danger of losing a heritage resulting from the blood, sweat, and tears of our forefathers.

I submit to you that our unique system of public schools based upon lay control is at this very moment in danger of being destroyed forever!

A Nonprofit Postal Corporation?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDITH GREEN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster General O'Brien's plan to establish a nonprofit postal corporation has stimulated a healthy and useful national dialog on ways to improve postal service. The Portland Oregonian and the Eugene Register-Guard have editorially probed the implications of the Postmaster General's bold and provocative suggestion and concluded that he has performed a useful service for the Nation and that his idea merits intensive study. With permission granted I insert these two thoughtful editorials at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Oregonian, Apr. 7, 1967]

O'BRIEN'S IDEA

The United States Post Office is one of the world's biggest businesses, with 700,000 employes and gross earnings of more than $5 billion. But it also must be one of the world's most inefficient operations, with an annual deficit of $1.2 billion and more dissatisfied customers than anyone can count.

So now comes its boss, Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, with the most drastic proposal for the reorganization of the letter-carrying industry since Congress in 1829 decided it was becoming so large and important that the head of the Post Office ought to be a member of the President's Cabinet.

His suggestion to a startled Congress is for the outright abolition of the Post Office Department, and his job along with it. He would turn over the job of delivering the mail to a new non-profit corporation organized along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Panama Canal Co., with a professional executive officer responsible to a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress.

Mr. O'Brien believes this sweeping change is necessary because the department as presently organized is so hamstrung by laws, custom, traditions and red tape that it never can be made to function satisfactorily. His view of the performance of his agency is most unflattering. "If we ran our telephone system in this way," he said, "the carrier pigeon business would still have a great future."

It might help to superimpose a new management system on the Post Office, but whether this would cure all its ills may be doubted. Presumably the same civil service bureaucracy would remain on the payroll, offering the same resistance to the introduction of radically-different methods. A patient administrator might handle this, however, simply by waiting for the problem to solve itself; the mail service is not regarded as desirable employment and presently the department's personnel turnover rate is a very high 24 per cent.

Mr. O'Brien apparently expects a semiautonomous corporation would not encounter such strong political pressures when it sought to raise rates and trim costs to get rid of its operational deficit. Congress would remain interested in the subject, he can be sure; the direct mail advertising industry and some segments of the publishing industry have a big stake in low postal rates. There is a strong feeling in Congress, too, that the federal postal service has an obligation to subsidize public education and communication through low rates, even if the taxpayers are obliged to swallow some red ink as a result.

Nevertheless, the idea is provocative enough to justify a thorough study. Probably its possibilities will receive at least a preliminary analysis when Congress gets around to a consideration of President Johnson's request for a one-cent raise in postal rates for first class and airmail letters, and smaller increases for magazines, circulars and books. If there's a chance the Post Office Department could trim its deficit with new leadership and new methods, Congress might prefer that to telling the constituents it's going to cost them six cents hereafter to mail a letter.

[From the Eugene (Oreg.) Register-Guard, Apr. 5, 1967]

NEITHER SNOW, NOR RAIN, NOR GLOOM

Bold is the word for Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien's proposal to make over the United States Post Office Department into something approximating a modern business corporation. But history is against the possibility Mr. O'Brien's plan will be quickly, if ever, adopted.

The postmaster general has a lot of facts to support his contention that something must be done before postal service in this country becomes completely bogged down. And he has a good point in advocating the removal of his own office from Presidential Cabinet level. There is no more need for the postmaster general in Cabinet sessions than there would be for the head of the Forest Service.

However, Mr. O'Brien's plan to convert the Post Office Department into a nonprofit government corporation, with a board of directors appointed by the President and a professional executive to supervise its operation, doesn't appear to be the only reasonable way of guaranteeing improved postal service. What a nonprofit federal corporation could do, so could a well-managed government office of sub-Cabinet status—if, that is, Congress demanded first-class performance of that office and provided necessary legislative and financial support.

How much financial support? What kind of legislative support? Answers to those questions must be intertwined. It must be recognized that the Post Office Department is, and must be, partially tax subsidized, for it is an essential public service. Attempts to make every phase of its operations self-supporting could not succeed unless, for example, rates for mailing books and other educational materials were greatly increased. Under present legislation, second class mail—the bulk of it magazines—is handled at about 30 per cent of actual costs. "Junk mail," posted as third class matter, repays the Post Office Department about 60 cents per dollar of handling costs.

President Johnson has asked Congress to increase postal rates by an aggregate $700 million a year (as figured on 1968 mail volume estimates). However, the Post Office deficit is already running about $1.2 billion a year. And greater deficits must be anticipated, especially if mounting volumes of mail are to be handled with improved efficiency. More post offices are needed, and more automated equipment is needed to sort and properly direct 80 billion pieces of mail presently being crowded through the postal system each year. Congress must recognize that an efficient mail service is vital to the nation's economy. And, Congress must recognize that—unless it provides for major technological improvements in the postal system—additional post office workers will have to be hired at a ridiculous rate. According to Mr. O'Brien, his department's present hiring rate, if projected into the 21st century, would then provide jobs for every able-bodied American.

The Post Office Department has operated in the red for 103 of the last 116 years. And now the outlook is that only heavy capital investments will prevent both its deficits and its rates from climbing progressively and excessively higher.

Mr. O'Brien has done public service in dramatizing these facts. His proposal to turn the Post Office Department into a governmental corporation may be forgotten. But in spotlighting the deteriorating condition of the department, he has assured a strong possibility that its annual budget, already approaching $7 billion a year, will hereafter include more than the current $20 million allocation for research and development. He may even have softened up the American public to accept such "impositions" as required ZIP coding of all mail.

Forty-five Hundred Percent Increase in DOD Civilians Under McNamara

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, when Secretary Robert F. McNamara assumed his Pentagon duties in January 1962, the Department of Defense employed about 1,500 civilians. His fiscal year 1968 budget calls for an average of 68,193 civilian employees and a payroll in excess of $600,000,000. By comparison, there are about 20,000 men in a Marine Corps division. The number of civilians in the Pentagon exceeds the number of men in three Marine Corps divisions, of which we have a total of four active and one reserve divisions.

Also by comparison, it is noted that as of the end of June there will be a pilot shortage for the Navy of 2,430, the Marine Corps 851, and the Air Force 2,713 for a total of 5,994. This does not include figures for the Army which has classified its pilot situation, which has been described as "critical" and which will continue at least into fiscal year 1969, according to Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Lt. Gen. James K. Woolnough, U.S. Army.

The startling statistics on the prodigious growth of the DOD civilian establishment during the McNamara era are contained in the following article from the May 6 issue of Journal of the Armed Forces:

ESCALATION OF THE YELLOW PAGES—THE BIG DOD BUILD-UP

(By Louis Stockstill)

What started out 20 years ago as a small office to "coordinate" the activities of the Army, Navy and Air Force, has emerged on the eve of manhood with hardly a recognizable feature of its infancy.

The once small-boned, diminutive creature has muscled-up, fleshed-out, and grown into a towering endormorph.

Characteristically, most of the growth took place during the teen years—the years since Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara became house-mother.

When he took office in 1961, the present Secretary of Defense inherited from the Eisenhower Administration an organization whose civilian work force—those under the direct control of the SecDef—totalled about 1500 men and women.

The changes that have since taken place in the DoD civilian payroll are staggering.

Today—after an unprecedented six years

in office and numerous organisational changes which have added hefty layers to the Pentagon's manpower biceps—Secretary McNamara personally commands a work force of 67,000 "headquarters" civilians.

The outer skin consists of 150 ranking aides who earn $25,000 to $30,000 per year.

Next comes a layer of muscle composed of 300 civilian employees whose pay is $20,000 to $24,280, and more than one thousand others whose average salary is about $19,000.

Descending layers of tissue are held together by some 24,000 employees who are in pay brackets with a top-salary range of $10,000 to $17,000. For this group, alone, salaries total $252-million.

The 67,000 men and women who now crowd Secretary McNamara's payroll (an increase of 5,000 in the past year) constitute only DoD civilians. Not taken into account are the thousands of military personnel assigned to DoD offices. Nor does the number embrace the million civilians or the three-million uniformed personnel directly under the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

The DoD civilians have bloomed with the speed of a spring crop of dandelions.

Shortly after Secretary McNamara first took office, he complained (February 1961) that there were too many Pentagon "executives" reporting directly to him and the Deputy Secretary of Defense. He said 15 Presidential appointees fell into this category, and the situation was "impossible."

The only major way it has since changed, however, is that the number of top civilians has proliferated.

At the time of Secretary McNamara's 1961 statement, the DoD Secretariat included—in addition to the SecDef and Deputy SecDef—the following officials: Director of Defense Research & Engineering ($22,000); seven Assistant Secretaries of Defense ($20,000); the DoD General Counsel ($20,000) and an Assistant to the SecDef ($20,000). In addition, there were 13 DoD civilians earning $19,000 each.

Today, the top jobs still exist, but the wages have been upgraded and large numbers of other high-salaried executives have been added.

Current data shows that the Secretariat now includes Secretary McNamara ($35,000), Deputy SecDep Cyrus Vance ($30,000), the Director of Defense R&E ($28,500), seven Assistant Secretaries of Defense ($27,000 each), the DoD General Counsel ($27,000), the "principal" Deputy Director of DR&E ($27,000), and 11 assistants who earn $26,000.

Those in the $26,000 bracket include the Assistant to the SecDef (Legislative Affairs), the Special Assistant to the SecDef, the Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee to the AEC, the Deputy Assistant SecDef (Comptroller), the Deputy General Counsel, the Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, and five more Deputy Directors of DR&E.

In addition, today there are 128 other top DoD aides who earn $25,800–25,890 per year.

This group includes 25 Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense (one of whom has just been added), five Deputy DoD Comptrollers, four Assistant DoD General Counsels, Special Assistants and Assistants to the SecDef and Deputy SecDef, and dozens of others who hold titles as directors, deputy directors, assistant directors, assistant deputy directors, deputy assistant directors, assistants for . . . . chiefs of . . . . assistant and special assistants.

(The Defense Department civilian manpower budget also covers funds to pay a "staff assistant" for President Johnson—$22,065—and an "aide" for Vice President Humphrey—$22,755.)

The next biggest DoD civilian-employee group includes almost 300 in the $20,000 to $24,280 bracket, plus more than 1,000 others whose pay is not specified on an individual basis (in data which has been furnished to Congress), but whose average salary is about $19,000. A spot-check of 340 of the jobs in the latter group disclosed an average salary of $19,573.

For 23 "digital computer systems administrators," alone, the average salary is $19,661.30. For three "historians," it is $19,775.67.

But this is not the end of the list.

The largest group of Defense Department civilian workers who come under Secretary McNamara's direct control—some 24,500—fall into pay grades GS–9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Of these, more than 11,000 are in pay brackets where the top-salaries range from $12,000 to $16,905.

Growth of the GS–9 to GS–13 group has been spectacular. Although much of it can be attributed to initial transfers of personel from the individual Services to the new Defense Agencies created under Secretary McNamara, this offers only a partial explanation. In the past two years, alone, there has been an increase of more than 8,600 DoD employees in the GS–9 to GS–13 group—from 23,806 in fiscal '66, to 32,414 budgeted for the new fiscal year which starts 1 July.

When Secretary McNamara took office, there were less than 150 such positions in DoD.

In providing Congress with a breakdown of the DoD civilian employees, the administration, purposely or otherwise, has concealed the specific DoD activity to which they are assigned, except where job-title (Deputy Director DR&E, for example) is self-explanatory.

The salaries for the entire group of DoD civilians—including Secretary McNamara, himself—are budgeted, incongruously, under the Department's appropriations account for "Operations and Maintenance, Defense Agencies." This makes them somewhat difficult to digest, since several six-course meals are spread on the banquet table at once. And it will suggest to some that the practice may have been designed more to confuse than clarify.

Isolated examples from long lists of civilian employees in pay grades GS–14 and GS–15, alone, show that DoD has 271 auditors earning $4.7 million annually; 69 digital computer systems administrators earning $1.2 million; 23 digital computer systems analysts earning $390,000; 30 systems analysts earning over $500,000; 56 management analysts earning $960,000; 64 program analysts earning $1.3-million, and 15 management evaluation officers earning about $290,000. There's no evidence to indicate how many of these employees are assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, how many to the Defense Supply Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Defense Communications Agency, or other DoD activity.

And, the isolated examples barely scratch the surface. At levels of employment below GS–14, there is no break-down even by title. The DoD civilian employees in the latter groups are simply lumped into numerical designations. If listed, separately, they would take up as much space as the entire telephone book for a good-sized city. Those in GS–9 through GS-13 pay grades, for example, number more than 24,000. Their combined pay exceeds a quarter of a billion dollars.

As previously indicated, growth of the DoD civilian manpower force can be attributed in part to the etsablishment of central agencies to direct such functions as supply, intelligence and communications. Many of the employees of these agencies were transferred from Army, Navy and Air Force payrolls to the DoD payroll. But the agencies have continued to grow.

The average number of civilian employees in DoD in fiscal '66 was 53,206. In the fiscal '68 budget, the Department has estimated an average total of 68,193—an increase of about 15,000. Funds requested for the DoD civilian payroll in FY '68 add up to almost $600-million.

Much of the DoD civilian manpower build-up has taken place within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

In the fiscal '61 Defense budget, submitted to Congress just before Secretary McNamara took office, $20-million was sought for "direction and coordination of defense activities (total obligations)."

At the time, there were in OSD, 11 Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense and two Deputy Directors of Defense R&E. Today, Secretary McNamara has seven Deputy Directors of Defense R&E, one Deputy General Counsel and 32 Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense. (Five of the posts are held by military officers).

Also at the time of the FY '61 budget presentation, OSD had 46 Public-Law-313 civilian employees, including eight in ARPA. Today, the Department has 81 of the special "positions established by the Secretary of Defense." About half of the group earn more than $25,000 per year.

A comparison of the listings in the Pentagon telephone directory illustrate to some extent what has been happening. In February 1961, the Defense Department section of the book's yellow pages (where mostly executive-types are listed) took up three and one-half pages. The same section in the "Spring 1967" issue of the directory covers ten and one-half pages.

The increase in the DoD civilian payroll over the six years of Secretary McNamara's tenure has been prodigious, both in overall numbers and in the number caliber of top-salaried workers. And, regardless of where the employees came from—whether by transfer from the individual Services or by creation of new jobs—the big work force dramatically underscores the extent to which the Secretary of Defense has brought the direction of Armed Forces activities under his centralized control.

A Capitol Hill source who has been uneasily eyeing Mr. McNamara's big build-up, recently commented: "It's true, he has accomplished a lot—but he didn't do it without assistance."

Nor, as the DoD manpower data attests, without assistants.

Mothers Crusade for Victory Over Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, over the past weekend, I witnessed a new invasion here in Washington, D.C.—a first, and perhaps just the start—mothers crusade for victory over communism.

Hundreds of nicely dressed and well-mannered mothers carrying American flags visited their National Capital protesting peaceably for victory over atheist communism.

These ladies were from almost every State in the United States and represented many national origins. Some mothers from captive nations under communism wore the native dress of their homeland. Many had sons in Vietnam—some were gold star mothers who have lost sons in battle.

One of the national shrines they visited was Arlington National Cemetery where the Honor Guard permitted a special prayer for those lost and the living.

Their question was: If we are fighting communism in South Vietnam, why not stop trading with Communist countries—why not fight communism here at home?

A wonderful group of sincere, concerned Americans lobbying in the true, God-given right of every mother for victory over tyranny, deceit, and oppression—victory over communism.

Meet the Challenge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in October 1964, David Thomas, of Purdy, Mo., suffered a severe head injury during a baseball game. David's recovery from the brink of death, to a position of State leadership in the Missouri Future Farmers of America is an inspiring story, based as it is upon a deep personal faith. The April 1967 issue of Missouri Future Farmer includes an article by David, who in 1966 was named one of the top 10 teenagers of America by the National Explorer Scouts. The article follows:

MEET THE CHALLENGE

(By David Thomas)

We are truly living in a changing world. Future Farmers, are we ready to meet the "challenge" at present? Instead of accepting things already accomplished and remaining complacent, let us search for new horizons. I heard Bud Wilkinson, noted sports figure, comment that the greatest threat to American livelihood was an insidious "let-George-do-it" attitude. While the world appears to be shrinking in geographic terms, in time to travel from one location to another; the personal world each of us inhabits is not contracting, it is expanding. It has been said, "the only space we need to conquer is the space between human beings."

The clear fact is that all of these changes call for more knowledge, more intellectual competence, more discipline, more self control, a heightened capacity to see one's role in society, and perform that role more responsibly and effectively.

Let us not underestimate our own God given talents or overestimate them. Edward Hale, former chaplain of the U.S. Senate, said the following words which apply to each of us: "I am only one, but I am one. I can't do everything, but I can do something." This is something we need to remember. Let us never take the attitude we can do it all ourselves. We must always remember our Lord for with Him nothing is impossible.

Since my accident in October of 1964, I truly realize this fact. It is amazing what the power of prayer can do. Following brain surgery, resulting from being hit by a pitched baseball, the neurosurgeon told my parents and minister that there was not much hope for life. As I remained in a coma, he asked the minister to have a prayer for me and for the Lord to direct his hands in performing brain surgery again. The minister did this along with my parents, brother, and many people in Southwest Missouri of all church denominations. I truly believe that this was a miracle in our day and time. It is a feeling hard to describe to look back on the statement that there was no hope for me to live. Over the past two years, I have continued to put trust in God and rely upon Him. Future Farmers, let each of us always remember our national motto, "In God We Trust," in anything we may attempt to do.

It is by the grace of God that I am here today and able to serve as State Vice-President and be a student at the University of Missouri with a visual handicap.

The strength of our country depends upon the strength of its individuals. You, as Future Farmers of American, can only be as good as you want to be.

I have always used a personal philosophy before and especially since my accident. It helped me to be named one of the Top Ten Teenagers of America by the National Explorer Scouts. I believe the top ten, which included Collete Dauite, Miss Teenage America for 1966; Miss Peggy Fleming, world figure skating champion; and Jim Ryun, world record holder of the mile and half-mile, relied upon this philosophy which sustained them and me in gaining this recognition. It is as follows: "Set a goal, set it high, and work towards it with unflinching faith."

I challenge you to do this.

Station WWDC Backs Homeownership Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, over a hundred Members of this body have now introduced legislation to create a mechanism whereby the private sector can help today's lower income families become the homeowners of tommorrow.

I am proud to be among that group, Mr. Speaker, and I am happy that one of the Capital area's leading radio stations has given its editorial support to this legislation. In an editorial broadcast on April 25, WWDC Vice President Perry Samuels pointed out how this legislation can lead to a rebirth of pride of ownership and personal initiative.

I insert WWDC's editorial at this point in the RECORD:

STATION WWDC BACKS HOMEOWNERSHIP ACT

Pick a slum, any slum. You'll find the same dreary picture—filth, rats, neglect and abuse. And yet the residents of these self same slums lavish hours of tender loving care on sparkling, clean, well kept automobiles which line the streets. Why are the cars so immaculate while garbage piles in the hallways?

Senator Charles Percy of Illinois says it's because the slum resident knows the car will one day be his. But his tenement? It will always belong to the landlord or the government.

We've poured millions of dollars into low-income government housing only to create more slums. Under the system, residents dare not increase their incomes beyond the poverty level. When they do, they're out on the street. Not only does the system kill personal initiative. It forecloses pride of ownership and the rewarding incentives that feeling inspires.

Senator Percy's proposed Homestead Act of 1967 would capitalize on these very incentives by making it possible for the poor to buy their own homes. The fine print of the plan fills 50 pages. But its basic message is captured in that sharp contrast found in any slum—the shiny car at the curb, the decomposing garbage on the step.

How about it, gentlemen of the Congress? Let's give personal initiative and pride of ownership a crack at wiping out the slums.

Thank you for your interest.

Balance of Payments the Key in Building the SST

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the most compelling reason why President Johnson gave the go-ahead for building two prototypes of the SST is the fact that every time an American buys a ticket on a foreign plane, that dollar becomes a drain on our gold supply. The importance to the balance of payments and to the gold reserve of the country is pointed out in the following editorial from the Seattle Times, on April 30, 1967:

WELCOME NEWS ON SST

In making the decision to go ahead with the supersonic transport project, President Johnson necessarily evaluated risks and counter-risks of immense weight.

Among his advisers, Mr. Johnson had the skeptics who offered countless reasons why he should place the big plane project on the shelf. The doubters argued that the concept is so far out that it would not become economically useful for a long time, that it would be an "over-water only" plane because of sonic booms, that the government would never get its investment back and that the vast expenditures would interfere with domestic social programs.

These were countered by contentions that even greater risks would result from a negative decision because the precarious United States "gold" or foreign-exchange balance will be put in further jeopardy if we do not meet the competition of the British-French Concorde and the Russian SST in world markets. Billions of dollars in international exchange are in the balance, aside from that elusive quality of prestige.

Mr. Johnson obviously decided that the risks in not going ahead were greater than those involved in giving the signal for Boeing and General Electric to proceed with the prototypes of the American version of the SST, which will be larger, faster and doubtless "better" all around.

Boeing and General Electric, too, as well as potential purchasers of the American SST, were willing and eager to assume their capital risks in the project, even though it will be several years at best before they or the government will stand a chance of receiving returns on their investment, let alone profits, in this plane project of unmatched magnitude.

While the Pacific Northwest welcomes Mr. Johnson's affirmative decision, it cannot be evaluated in terms of the long-time strength that will be added to the region's economy. It will, when the plane is proved successful and begins to go into commercial service, shorten travel time around the globe, including—we hope—overland areas, and will bring peoples everywhere into closer relationships.

It will do, Mr. Johnson must have decided, even more for the nation's international gold balance than Boeing's 707–720–727–737–747 series, which has been bringing hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign exchange into this country to assist in holding down the worrisome outflow of gold.

We applaud Mr. Johnson's decision, not only because of the community's pride in Boeing's great part in the undertaking, with the resulting economic benefits, but also because of the immensely larger role the SST is bound to play in bolstering America's gold balance and in world events yet beyond calculation.

Support for Antiriot Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a great reluctance in some quarters to take reasonable action against the rioters and others who flaunt their disrespect for the law.

We need to give early consideration to legislation introduced by many Congressmen, including myself, to deal with the organized efforts to lead us into anarchy.

Our distinguished colleagues, Mr. CRAMER and Mr. SIKES, of Florida, are among those working for action against the professional organizers.

The Mobile Register of May 3 gave our colleagues deserved credit for their work, and I call attention to the editorial which follows:

WHY RELUCTANCE TO ACT AGAINST TROUBLEMAKERS?

A question which many Americans may consider pertinent has been asked in Congress by Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes of Florida.

His question: "Is our nation afraid to deal with troublemakers?"

Mr. Sikes had this comment as he asked that question:

"Many of us have wondered why the authorities seem so unwilling to interfere with demonstrations and demonstrators. We have a right to expect the laws of this country to be respected and its traditions upheld. . . .

"Statements that are being made by the leaders of present-day peace demonstrations are treasonable and their actions must be classed as a conspiracy against the United States."

Congressman Sikes is waiting for an answer to his question—"Is our nation afraid to deal with troublemakers?" and also for an answer to another question he has asked: "Are our nation's leaders not aroused?"

Meanwhile, Rep. William C. Cramer of Florida is urging action by Congress to deal with the troublemaking likes of Stokley Carmichael.

Pointing to the inflammatory performances of Carmichael, who recently said, "To hell with the laws of the United States?" Mr. Cramer told his House colleagues "it is time for us to protect our citizens against those such as Stokley Carmichael who, intentionally, knowingly and purposely use interstate commerce or its facilities for the objective of inciting a riot and disturbing the domestic tranquility of this nation."

These two Florida congressmen—Mr. Sikes a Democrat, and Mr. Cramer, a Republican—deserve applause from the people of the United States for what they have said about troublemakers running wild in the land.

Why, indeed, do the powers-that-be in Washington, D.C., stand silent in the face of Mr. Sikes' blunt question: "Is our nation afraid to deal with troublemakers?"

Millions upon millions of Americans very well might like to see that question answered forthrightly and without further delay.

Official reluctance in the nation's capital to act against brazen troublemakers on the domestic scene is a distressing disappointment.

Gary's Major Mac—Veteran of Two Kinds of Warfare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial by Derwood Haines in the Gary Post Tribune gives special attention to some of the outstanding work being done by the VISTA program in the city of Gary, Ind.

This article particularly refers to Marion McPherson, one of the VISTA volunteers who is devoting his life to the good works of this program.

The editorial follows:

GARY'S MAJOR MAC—VETERAN OF TWO KINDS OF WARFARE

(By Derwood Haines)

Fighting some kind of a war is old hat to Marion McPherson by now.

After 20 years that included World War II and the Korean conflict, McPherson retired from the U.S. Army with the rank of major.

Then he immediately joined the nation's fight against poverty by becoming a Volunteer in Service to America (VISTA).

"VISTA," says the ex-Army major, "is a very necessary program—really the only program that is getting down to the neighborhoods and reaching the poor people as individuals."

He worked as volunteer for the Office of Economic Opportunity affiliate for 18 months before resigning and returning here to live.

But McPherson, now 59, continues his role in the fight to help the poor. He has agreed to work with a local welfare service agency.

This line of work comes naturally to McPherson who says:

"Few people are poor because they are lazy. The poor work harder than anyone else just trying to keep body and soul together."

"What VISTA is trying to do," he adds, "is get the poor together—involved with each other."

McPherson, a Froebel graduate, joined VISTA at the end of the summer of 1965. He was immediately assigned to Gainesville, Ga.

Later he was trained as a VISTA leader and this time requested an assignment in the Midwest.

"The South," he says when commenting on the request, "has shown that it can take care of itself. I'm annoyed with the North's failure to meet integration problems face to face."

In compliance with the assignment request, McPherson was sent to East St. Louis, Ill., a city of 80,000 which this VISTA volunteer considered "worse than Mississippi."

Negroes, he related didn't have adequate playgrounds. There were no job or recreational facilities to keep Negro juveniles off the streets.

"This was the promised land the colored man came to, but the promise hasn't been kept," McPherson asserts.

He disclosed that soon after going to the Illinois city, residents told him they didn't want Negroes.

To back up the claim, the VISTA headquarters in an all-white neighborhood was burned to the ground.

Working quietly—through the city's antipoverty workers—McPherson led a re-building program and staffed the new center with a carefully selected intergrated staff.

The new center included recreation and education activities for persons of all ages.

From there, "Major Mac," as the VISTA leader became known, went on to set up a job training program for children not old enough for the high school-oriented Neighborhood Youth Corps.

"VISTA doesn't replace the local programs," he explained. "It works with them."

McPherson, who lived among the poor in East St. Louis, finds reason for optimism there.

"The people worked together to rebuild the centers. When that (working together) happens, there is no need to demonstrate," he comments.

A second center was burned by Negro juveniles too young to be allowed to attend a dance at the VISTA center.

While working with the poor in the Illinois city, McPherson didn't find it at all strange to be topside patching a leaky roof for a poor resident or being in the kitchen preparing a favorite dish.

"The ladies in East St. Louis and I would vie for the chance to show off our favorite dishes," he relates. "I would slip in hints about careful budgeting and planning."

Besides being a cook, carpenter and soldier, McPherson has also worked as a steelworker, upholsterer, mechanic and railroad man.

He is still highly competent as an upholsterer and relates that this ability came in handy as he went about furnishing the East St. Louis VISTA center and his living quarters. So did the carpentry ability.

An old saying goes that "necessity is the mother of invention."

And, so it was with McPherson, in a sense.

In order to go to college, he worked on a railroad.

It was a butler's job when the depression left him short of necessary credits for a law degree after studying at Suffolk Law School in Boston.

It was in these years that "Major Mac" picked up the Boston accent that adds so much to a pleasantly candid disposition.

In 1942, McPherson was drafted into the Army and stayed there for 20 years before retiring in 1962 and going back to college for a degree in Russian.

That is one of four languages Major Mac speaks fluently today. The others are German, French and Spanish. To the untrained ear of this reporter, McPherson's Japanese also sounded fluent, but the ex soldier denies that it is.

McPherson was born in Louisiana and came here at age 10. Before going to Boston, he attended Crane College in Chicago.

Recalling his VISTA experiences and talking about future fights against poverty, McPherson comments:

"You don't get a lot of returns. But every so often there is the satisfaction of helping—of seeing someone you helped make the grade."

Hoover Slight Resented

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the cut of $400,000 in the funds needed to complete the land acquisition program for the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site has aroused the ire of the people in Iowa.

The Ottumwa Courier was one of the papers to protest this action of the House.

An article follows:

Hoover Slight Resented

When a lawmaking body spends money like Congress does, it is a little inconsistent to have its members deny funds needed to complete the Herbert Hoover historic site at West Branch.

This has happened, and Representative Fred Schwengel needs encouragement as he seeks to have the funds restored.

The House Appropriations Committee voted to lop $400,000 off the appropriation to acquire additional land for the Hoover site, leaving only $70,000.

Schwengel said the project to acquire and clear 76 acres surrounding the Hoover birthplace and gravesite is well under way. Unless the $400,000 is restored, land acquisition will have to be halted. Several lots from which homes have been removed will be left with open basements.

The National Park Service had asked for the full $470,000, and apparently it was considered very likely that the money would be forthcoming. We do not know on what grounds this likelihood was based, but possibly one reason for optimism was the fact that Congress earlier had voted to donate more than $15 million for the culture center to honor the later President John F. Kennedy.

Equality and the AEC Accelerator

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLOYD V. HICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, a resolution of the Catholic Interracial Council of the Archdiocese of Seattle has been brought to my attention by Mr. Walter T. Hubbard, Sr., chairman of the council.

The resolution takes a stand on an issue which I believe worthy of consideration by my colleagues. I therefore include it in the Record at this point:

Whereas, the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice is deeply concerned about the continuing inequities in housing, employment and education available to American citizens of minority groups, and

Whereas, it is national policy that Federal moneys shall not be used in a manner which derogates the right of persons in the United States to enjoy and participate in the benefits which flow from the expenditure of such funds without regard to race, creed or color, and

Whereas, the Congress and the Administration at the present time have before them for consideration the location and funding of a proposed Atomic Energy Commission accelerator facility in Weston, Illinois, and

Whereas, a grave doubt exists whether the metropolitan area of Chicago in which the Weston site is located and the State of Illinois have an effective affirmative action program for equality of housing, employment, and education consistent with national policies,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Board strongly urges the Congress and the Administration to withhold decision as to the location and funding of the aforesaid accelerator installation until a fact-finding committee of the Congress holds public hearings in the Chicago metropolitan area to determine whether the State of Illinois and the metropolitan area of Chicago have in fact or will adopt an effective affirmative action program, including a strong State Fair Housing Law, to implement national policy, and

Be it further resolved, that if such a program is not offered within a reasonable time an alternate location be designated which would comply with national policy.

Preserve Our Natural Resources, Urges Adele Marie Primomo in Winning Essay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to be able to share with my colleagues an essay written by Miss Adele Marie Primomo, a student in the Dilley, Tex., high school, on the urgent necessity of preserving our country's natural resources.

Miss Primomo's essay was judged best among 50,000 entries on this subject in a statewide contest. She was honored last week at the annual Texas soil conservation dinner sponsored by the Fort Worth Press, whose editor, Mr. Walter R. Humphrey, has long been acknowledged as one of this Nation's most dedicated conservationists.

With the permission of Mr. Humphrey and Miss Primomo, I would like to insert this prize-winning essay into the Record:

Preserve Our Natural Resources

(By Adele Marie Primomo)

"Conservation . . . can be defined as the wise use of our natural environment; it is, in the final analysis, the highest form of national thrift—the prevention of waste and despoilment while preserving, improving and renewing the quality and usefulness of all our resources."—John F. Kennedy.

America today stands poised on a pinnacle of wealth and power; yet we live in a land of diminishing beauty, vanishing open space, and an environment that is polluted daily by chimneys, smokestacks, incinerators, and garbage dumps. It is not too late to repair some of the mistakes of the past and make America a beautiful and productive continent again.

We must study and understand the intricate patterns of outdoor life before we can become wise enough to use the earth's abundance properly. If the beauty and bounty of the American earth are to be preserved, it will take thoughtful planning and a day-in and day-out effort by business, by government, and by voluntary organizations.

We must understand that man himself is a part of nature and must conduct himself according to her laws. Nature could get along very well without man, but humans could not survive long on this earth without the blessings of air, water, minerals, forests, wild life, and productive soil.

The quiet conservation crisis is a serious threat. Quick action can be expected only when threats to the public health or public convenience are imminent. The larger task will not be undertaken unless a quickening conscience leads us to act now to protect the land for future generations. As George Perkins Marsh pointed out a century ago, greed and shortsightedness are conservation's mortal enemies.

We have reached the point in our history where it is essential that all resources, and all plans for their use and development be perfected by those who make the over-all decisions. Those who decide must consider immediate needs, compute the values of competing proposals, and envision the future as well. For example, chemical contamination, the disposal of radio-active wastes, and sonic boom are problems which will require the careful measurement of social costs and social benefits.

A great task awaits those people who are conscientious enough to care about the welfare of their country—those people who cherish their past and believe in their future.

Like a defective instrument in a symphony orchestra, nature cannot produce beauty if all her parts do not blend together in harmony.

Weizmann Institute of Science—World Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, May marks the 20th anniversary of Israel independence.

In 20 brief years, Israel has become a modern nation. It has helped set the standards of achievement for nations the world over.

Love of learning and a profound talent for applying knowledge to problem solving have characterized the remarkable record of accomplishment that is Israel today.

A large measure of the credit for this well-deserved distinction must go to the Weizmann Institute of Science which has contributed enormously to the betterment of mankind. The Institute is headed by a remarkable, many-faceted man—Meyer W. Weisgal.

Under his direction and leadership, the Institute has become a world center for fundamental research in molecular biology, cancer, and low energy physics.

Recently, Dr. Weisgal was honored at a dinner in Chicago for his outstanding contribution to the enrichment of man's storehouse of knowledge. I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article which apeared in the Chicago Sun-Times praising Dr. Weisgal's scholarship and humanity.

The world is the richer for his presence among us. Mr. Speaker, the article follows:

Exports Knowledge—Israeli Institute a World Leader

(By Richard Lewis)

Meyer W. Weisgal, the white-haired president of Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science, spent the weekend in Chicago describing a growing Israeli export—knowledge.

That, he said in an interview at the Drake Hotel, is the product of the Weizmann Institute at Rehovoth, a suburb of Tel Aviv. The world is the market for it, he said.

Weisgal, 72, reared in New York City, is one of the world's best known and most successful science administrators. With his hand at the helm, the famous Israeli institute has developed into a $100,000,000 scientific community.

The institute has 19 faculties engaged in 400 research projects and a graduate school. It is a world leader in fundamental research in molecular biology and cancer and in low-energy physics.

JEWS CAN AFFORD IT

How does a small struggling state like Israel afford such a large expensive research and teaching institution?

"Israel can't afford it," Weisgal said, "but the Jewish people can, and, in a sense, our new state cannot afford to be without it."

He explained: "Unless the State of Israel functions on a high intellectual level, it does not represent the intellectual contribution of the Jewish people."

Great ideas, he added, have a way of originating in small states, such as ancient Greece and ancient Judea. In the modern world, he said, there is no reason why Israel cannot continue this tradition.

CONFERENCE CONCEPT

Eight years ago, Weisgal organized a "Conference on Science and the New States," which was held at the institute. It was attended by representatives of 40 countries.

The concept of such a conference, Weisgal explained, was to show how the world scientific revolution could accelerate the development of the new states.

Can Israel absorb the scientists the institute is producing? Weisgal believes the time is coming when it cannot. However, the institute, founded by Chaim Weizmann, the British chemist who was one of the founders of Israel, is not oriented to one small nation, but to the world.

In that sense, said Weisgal, the institute becomes a center of learning for all of mankind, not simply for Israel. Its student body is international now and is expected to become more so.

Like every institution head, Weisgal carries on a continuous development campaign. He has been making a swing through the United States suggesting that the Weizmann Institute is a sure-fire way to translate endowment dollars into new knowledge.

Weisgal hopes to achieve a total endowment of $100,000,000, from which the income would provide about 60 per cent of the institute's budget.

"When I leave Rehovoth," Weisgal said, "I tell the staff that I'm going out into the world and tell a lot of lies about the institute and when I get back I want those lies to be all true.

"In 20 years, they have never disappointed me."

Polish Independence Day Constitution

SPEECH

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the modern history of the Polish people is full of tragic events. That was particularly true during the late 18th century when their country was parceled out three times, and finally they lost their independence and freedom. Before its final partition a group of patriotic statesmen did something that is remembered not only by them alone, but also by other lovers of democracy and independence. In 1791 they drew up and adopted a constitution which, for its liberal and progressive features, made a grand landmark in Poland's political history.

By that Constitution, Poland emerged from medieval times and stepped into the modern age. By one stroke Poland's Government was transformed from absolute monarchy to one of limited monarchy. A cabinet form of government, with parliamentary responsibility, was established. Religious toleration was guaranteed. The electorate was enlarged, and the peasantry was brought under the protection of the law. Many intricate and obsolete features of the old and unwieldy system were abolished, and all class distinctions were wiped out. In short, this was a liberal-democratic constitution, something quite new in that part of Europe until then.

The Constitution of 1791 was never put into force, and the Poles never had the joy of living under it, for immediately after its promulgation, Poland was faced with invasion and final extinction as an independent state. But the spirit of that Constitution has lived on, and today it lives in the hearts of freedom-loving Poles. On the observance of its 176th anniversary we pay tribute to the memory of the framers of that great and imperishable document.

Chairman Ackley Believes Wage-Price Guideposts Will Remain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 1967, Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, delivered an excellent address titled "The Death of the Guideposts" to the annual meeting of the Society of American Business Writers, exerpts of which I believe should be of interest to the Members of Congress:

THE DEATH OF THE GUIDEPOSTS

I feel that I must begin my remarks today by apologizing for the choice of my subject. In this blissful spring season, why must we again be reminded of the deceased? Why cannot the Council leave the guideposts in the oblivion into which they have fallen? Why attempt to revive memories of those, in life, unloved and unsuccessful; in death, unmourned and quickly forgotten?

I do apologize.

Yet even one so indomitably cheerful as I—often accused of seeing only the bright side, of plastering over problems with reassuring layers of hand-picked statistics—nevertheless cannot refrain from the somber task of disinterring into the spring sunlight the corpse of the guideposts, and asking who killed them—or whether they are really dead.

I do not want anyone to misinterpret my motives in reviving the guidepost issue. In particular, my choice of this subject does not mean either that the Council is now expecting an immediate rekindling of inflationary pressures, or that a sacred 3.2% is about to be reinscribed on our banners.

But it does mean that I believe the problem to which the guideposts were directed is, and will remain, a very live and important problem; and that I believe the guideposts—whether in their original guise or newly attired—cannot long remain in the oblivion to which the press, at least, has consigned them.

Reasonable price stability must be and is a fundamental goal of our economic policy.

There are many things the Government can and should do to support price stability. In its management of over-all demand through fiscal and monetary policy, we must avoid a level of demand which puts excessive pressure on our productive resources—an admittedly question-begging formulation of a most complex requirement. Whatever the *level* of our use of resources, we must also avoid an excessively rapid *increase* in our rate of resource use. Too fast an advance can strain the processes of adjustment by which margins of idle resources are drawn into use and by which resources are shifted into the areas of most rapid expansion, with inflationary consequences.

Federal programs to improve the mobility of resources, and to upgrade the quality of idle resources can reduce the price pressures associated with a higher average level of resource use, and can reduce the strains from overrapid expansion. I refer, of course, particularly to manpower programs. The Government can also help relieve the specific strains associated with high and increasing levels of resource use through efficient management of Government stockpiles, of import restrictions, of Federal procurement, of Federally owned natural resources, and in many other ways. Indeed, some of the most important contributions of Government to price stability lie in these little-noticed areas.

Measures that encourage a rapid rate of modernization of plant and equipment are still another way in which costs can be held down, and price stability promoted. It was only because the demand-expanding effects of the investment credit temporarily were swamping its cost-reducing effects that we were led to seek its suspension last fall.

All of the above factors are of the utmost importance, and price stability will not be achieved without attention to them all. But I want to direct my remarks primarily toward another requirement for price stability—namely, that unions and businesses use responsibly the discretion they possess in setting wages and prices.

Few will dispute that most unions and most large businesses have some power to affect their own wages and prices. Having the power to affect wages, a union can and naturally will use it to attempt to expand the incomes of its members. That's what a union is for. Having some discretion over its prices, a business can and naturally will use it to attempt to secure a profit rate which it deems adequate—often a rate higher than it has earned, on the average, in the past. If, collectively, unions and businesses attempt to raise total wage and profit incomes only as fast as aggregate production increases, over-all price stability can be preserved. But if they collectively attempt to raise incomes by more than the rise in production, then higher costs and prices are inevitable.

Subject only to some rather minor qualifications, it can be taken as a matter of arithmetic that, *in the aggregate*, total real incomes can grow only as fast as total production increases. If total money incomes grow too fast, rising prices will reduce the aggregate rise in real income to equal the growth of production, whittling away whatever extra gains have been achieved in money incomes. Collectively, people are then no better off than if money incomes had stayed in pace with production. And the national interest is damaged for the reasons I have already indicated.

But what is true collectively is not true so far as any single union or group of unions, or so far as any single business or industry is concerned. Any single union's wage increase—even if it raises employers' unit labor costs—has no discernible effect on the prices its members pay. Those will be determined by aggregate wage and price decisions of everyone else. Any single firm or industry can raise its prices—and costs to others—without noticeable effect on its own costs. Those will be determined by the combined actions of everyone else. Thus, if any single union or business fails to take all it can get, it limits its own money income and its own real income.

What would clearly be in the national interest for all collectively to do is simply not in anyone's individual interest to do. That is the essence of the wage-price problem in a free society.

Moreover, even labor as a whole *could* raise its money and its real income by more than the growth of production—if only employers as a group would take lower profit margins. Aggregate business profits, both nominal and real, *could* be raised by more than the growth of production if only labor would accept lower real wages. If some other group would simply cooperate and accept a reduced share of the national income, any group can increase its share. Although it is clearly impossible for *everyone's* share to increase, it is quite possible—indeed all too easy—for *every* group to believe its share *should* increase. And, if its efforts to accomplish that desirable objective should raise prices, they will claim it is because the Government has failed to restrain *other* groups from taking protective action on wages or prices in an attempt to preserve their own shares.

Of course, the power that individual unions and managements possess to inflate costs and prices is not unlimited, and depends on the state of the economy. In a situation of widespread unemployment, some unions may still be able to raise wage rates excessively. But in other industries, the union's fear of pricing its workers out of jobs, and strengthened employer resistance to excessive wage increases will be sufficient to stabilize the average of labor costs in the economy. When sufficient productive capacity is idle, competition in most industries will be strong enough that prices cannot be effectively raised even if producers deem their profit margins quite inadequate. Further, in periods of general economic slack, prices of raw materials and farm products may decline to offset the wage and profit raising efforts of unions and price makers.

Thus, keeping the economy in a permanent or intermittent condition of excessive unemployment and underutilization is one way—and some advocate it—to control upward pressures on price levels. Precisely how large a margin of idle resources is necessary to achieve reasonable general price stability if nothing else is done is a matter of debate. Some say that—in the United States—an average unemployment rate of 5% will do it. Others put it higher or lower. But I will assert that—if nothing is done directly to influence wage and price decisions—a satisfactory degree of price stability can only be achieved through a higher average rate of unemployment than the American people will or should tolerate, and a lower rate of capacity utilization than is consistent with maximum efficiency.

If we reject this solution, we must consider alternatives. Some are all too ready to use direct legal controls over wages and prices. As one who spent about 6 years of his life, during 2 wars, engaged in price control work, I can report my view that continuous peacetime price and wage controls would be a disaster. Another proposed solution—in my view entirely romantic—consists of much sterner anti-trust legislation, and limitations on collective bargaining, which could remove the source of this discretionary power over wages and prices which lies at the root of the problem. I am a strong supporter of anti-trust activity, and have no doubt it could be improved. Likewise, I would not deny that useful changes could be made in present labor legislation. Both kinds of changes might reduce somewhat the inflationary bias that we find in our economy. But I do not believe it possible, or, if possible, wise to legislate an atomization of business and labor sufficient to solve the problem of inflationary bias.

The only remaining alternative of which I am aware primarily commends itself in the same way democracy commended itself to Winston Churchill—the worst system, except for all the others. This alternative is the attempt to achieve—by persuasion and voluntary cooperation—the responsive use of private wage and price discretion.

Ideally, standards for "responsible" wage and price behavior should be set with sufficient precision that anyone who was willing to cooperate could judge what was expected of him; in turn, those who did cooperate could know whether their cooperation, which benefits others, was matched by the restraint of others, which benefits them; and the general public, whose interest in price stability is paramount, would know whose conduct to approve and whose to condemn and would do so.

Standards that were generally accepted as reasonable by the major interest groups and by the general public could then serve as the basis for an informal social agreement—what someone has called a "stabilization compromise"—under which all those possessing market power would renounce some part of their discretion to take all they can get in return for similar action by others. Although the conception of a voluntary system implies that it would be essentially self-executing by the private decision makers, the standards would also provide a criterion for informal Government intervention and persuasion in a small number of cases of major importance where voluntary adherence was not automatically forthcoming.

To fulfill these purposes, the standards presumably should meet the following requirements:

1. They should be sufficiently specific to be meaningful to the parties and understandable by the public;
2. If adhered to, they should produce an essentially stable price level;
3. They must make economic sense: if generally adhered to, they should be consistent with a rational allocation of resources in the economy; and
4. They should appeal to the parties and the public as generally fair in their implications for the sharing of business income between labor and capital.

The guideposts standards propose that wage rates in each industry (more accurately, hourly compensation including fringes) should advance in accordance with the general trend of productivity in the economy. This would keep unit labor costs essentially stable on the average, although not in every industry, or in every year. Unit labor costs would decline in industries with faster than average trends of productivity gain, and rise in industries with slower productivity gains. In periods of rapid economic advance, when productivity rises more rapidly than its long-term trend, average unit labor costs in the entire economy would tend to fall; but this would be offset by rising average unit labor costs during periods of slower advance.

Prices in each industry should reflect the divergent trends in unit labor costs—falling in industries where productivity advances tended to be faster than average, and rising in industries with slower than average productivity gains. Profit margins in each industry would be essentially stable on the average, and total profits would grow in line with production. The sharing of business income between labor and capital would thus be preserved essentially as it was, although there would still be some cyclical advance in the profits share during periods of more rapid expansion, offset by a shrinkage of the profits share in periods of slower expansion.

These general guidepost standards, together with certain exceptions that were spelled out, describe essentially how wages and prices might be expected to behave in a stable and fully competitive economy, with reasonable mobility of labor and capital. In a voluntary system, with freedom for the participants to apply the standards in a flexible way, they are surely consistent with a rational and efficient allocation of productive resources.

Why hasn't the system fully worked? Why are there doubts that the guideposts are even alive? I will suggest six reasons, some representing problems that have existed from the start, some reflecting the particular circumstances of this period. My list is not exhaustive.

First, there were problems in formulating the standards themselves.

It is clear that some exceptions to any general standards are necessary, for reasons both of equity and of efficiency. If these exceptions are symmetrically framed, as they should be, they need not interfere with over-all stability.

Second, the public's interest in the success of the guideposts has never fully materialized as a force supporting adherence.

Understandably, it is difficult for the public to feel any real involvement in the success or failure of the guideposts in any particular case. After all, no single guidepost violation, in an economy as large as ours, can make that much difference. With the exception of the steel price case of 1962 and the airlines wage case of 1966, no significant editorial or Congressional concern has ever been manifest over an individual departure from the guideposts. To be sure, several specific guidepost confrontations have attracted a certain amount of public interest. But the press and the public tend to treat such issues as a purely spectator sport.

Third, there have been some notable gross violations of the guidepost standards.

Clearly excessive wage increases—that bear no relation to the guideposts or any reasonable exception thereto, stated or implied—have been won in the past few years by powerful unions, particularly in construction and transportation, but also in some manufacturing industries. There have been some obvious failures to reduce prices in industries with rapid productivity gains; and some price increases have occurred that would be difficult to justify under the most liberal interpretation of the guideposts.

Fourth, the economic pressures that emerged in 1965 and 1966 imposed severe strains on the system.

To start with, we need to remember that the guideposts have no applicability in many important sectors of the economy where no individual participant or organization possesses meaningful market power and therefore meaningful discretion over wages or prices. This is obviously true for prices and wages regulated by law. It is also true for agriculture; for unorganized labor; for most personal and professional services; and for sellers of raw materials that are impersonally traded in organized markets, often international in scope.

Rising demand, particularly the surge that followed mid-1965, was bound to and did sharply raise prices of many raw materials and farm products, at least until production could expand adequately.

Fifth, an unprecedented 6-year rise in profits has weakened labor's willingness to practice restraint. Not since 1951 had there been two successive years of rising corporate earnings. But from 1960 to 1966 each successive year brought further profit gains.

Finally, and most generally, no adequate social consensus has been achieved in support of mutual restraint in the interest of the parties and the public.

Some large business organizations and their political allies attacked the whole guidepost concept from the very beginning. Labor never fully accepted the idea and soon went into outright opposition. The public could hardly care less. The guideposts have tended to become a *Government* policy, and less the basis for a *private* stabilization consensus.

Undoubtedly, the Government made insufficient or at least insufficiently successful efforts to enlist the support and involvement of the private community in the enterprise. Latent support and sympathy there surely were and still are—in both camps. But no stabilization compromise was erected that could fully withstand the strains and problems I have described.

Is there any hope? Are the guideposts really dead? For my part, I can answer these questions very easily.

I believe that voluntary restraint in the exercise of private descretion will continue because the national leaders of labor, business, and Government know that it must. They recognize the problem, and know that the answer does not lie in operating the economy with a wasteful, costly, and inhumane margin of slack; in burdensome, inefficient, and ultimately unsuccessful direct controls; in attempts to atomize private concentrations of market power.

And I believe that this continuing system of voluntary restraint must be based on the productivity principle because no other makes economic sense.

Both the need for restraint and the fundamental importance of the productivity principle were explicitly recognized in a resolution unanimously adopted last August by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor Management Policy:

"We believe that it is essential to the continued economic growth and health of the country that the present inflationary trends be stopped, and that maximum efforts should therefore be made to restrain, through voluntary procedures, unjustified wage or price behavior.

"We believe that the goals reflected in the guideposts as set forth in the 1962 report of the Council of Economic Advisors providing for the alignment of wages and prices with productivity in the economy as a whole need and deserve support."

The Committee reached two further conclusions, with which I think it would be impossible to disagree:

"We also believe that it is impractical if not impossible to translate the goals reflected in the guideposts into formulae for application to every particular price or wage decision.

"We believe that in a free society any policy to achieve price stability will be acceptable and effective only if it bears equitably on all forms of incomes."

In addition, the Committee recommended certain specific procedures designed to develop support of these principles by providing "a more general understanding of why voluntary restraints serve both the national and private interests." The Council met this morning with the Committee in line with the procedures it had suggested.

In discussions of guidepost policy before the Joint Economic Committee and elsewhere, proposals continue to be made for new administrative machinery to help make the guideposts more "effective." The Council would surely welcome new arrangements which would relieve us of our participation in guidepost "administration." But we take an extremely cautious view of all proposals that in any degree tend to move the guideposts closer to the status of direct controls—or that even appear to have that result. However, new techniques for consultation, persuasion, and information to the public and the parties could well be helpful, and should be studied and discussed.

I am not prepared to predict what the next steps in the evolution of a guidepost policy may be. I only know that something like the present guideposts will be with us for a long time to come. They will never be perfect or perfectly successful. But they will serve, as they must serve, as *one* of the many instruments that a free society will use to achieve a reasonable stability of prices and costs. I repeat, *one* of the means. For surely guideposts cannot do the job alone, and we must resist any temptation to assume that they will.

I suggest that the next steps in the revival and strengthening of the guideposts must be and will be taken soon, for the present breathing space in price pressures will not last forever. Some of the initiative must come from the Government, but I hope that it will not be exclusively from there. Molders of public opinion, academic scholars, leaders of business and of labor and their organizations can and should generate constructive discussion of the issues of guidepost policy.

But right now, as always, the greatest single responsibility lies with those who have price and wage decisions to make.

The President used similar language in his 1967 *Economic Report*.

Creativity in Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing feeling among the businessmen of our country that the academic and the so-called intellectual community eyes the business community with a great deal of suspicion. They see the businessman, as one executive in my district has stated, as "golf-playing, ulcer-ridden, cigar-chewing blackguards in gray flannel suits who seek after gold with the rapacity of a Captain Ahab pursuing a Moby Dick."

Mr. John D. Gray, president of Omark Industries, Inc., of Portland, Oreg., convincingly challenges this view. In a recent speech, Mr. Gray eloguently outlined the qualities which modern business now seeks in the men and women who wish to enter careers in the business field. They are:

First. A healthy and proper respect for the profit motive and an understanding of the role it plays in the American system.

Second. An understanding of the needs of modern society.

Third. The ability to create and innovate.

Fourth. The intellectual capacity to recognize problems and find solutions.

Fifth. A flexibility that accepts change.

Mr. Gray's remarks show the concern of a responsible citizen for his community and his own chosen profession. I include them at this point in the RECORD:

CREATIVITY IN BUSINESS

(Speech by John Gray before college students at the 1966 Business-College Symposium sponsored by the Portland Chamber of Commerce)

One of the most enduring and endearing traits of the true intellectual—the true intellectual, mind you—is his relative freedom from intolerance and prejudice. He has been able to resist adopting preconceived notions about people who live in another country, are of another color or practice another religion. He will challenge the statement that Englishmen are aloof, that Mexicans are lazy, and that Southerners go barefoot.

Yet, I'm afraid far too many young intellectuals cannot extend this same tolerance to business and businessmen.

They tend to accept the canvas of business life and businessmen as it was painted long ago by Veblen, Parrington and Laski. They are inclined to believe that little else but the manner of dress distinguishes today's business leader from the Morgans, the Fisks and the Goulds. Too many on the campus accept the portrait painted by Vance Packard, without bothering to investigate for themselves or to learn the facts that are necessary to intellectual criticism.

We businessmen, the story goes, are golf-playing, ulcer-ridden, cigar-chewing blackguards in gray flannel suits who seek after gold with the rapacity of a Captain Ahab pursuing a Moby Dick. And, of course, there's no more room for creativity in our lives than there is for charity.

Well, I'd like to tell you that you're wrong.

I have conducted a survey, admittedly unscientific but certainly indicative, among our key managers at Omark and here are some of the results:

Not one executive in our corporate offices own a gray flannel suit.

We have our golfers, to be sure, and for that I hope you will forgive us, but they are far outnumbered by those who list music and reading as their hobbies. (We even have a couple of oil painters, a pipe organist and an enthusiast of classical literature in our executive family.)

There is not an ulcer in the bunch, and the cigar chompers are only slightly less rare.

Our company is 19 years old and in that span it has grown from a small business headquartered in the basement of a Portland home into a worldwide organization with sales of $40 million a year. I can tell you that this growth would not have been possible without the creativity, the vision, the imagination and the non-conforming persistence of young men.

From the president on down through all our key executives the average age is 41. Approximately half of them hold advanced academic degrees. One very important creative position was filled last year by a man 25 years old.

I would not be honest with you if I should try to convince you that there is no basis in fact for some of your suspicions about business. The love of money is still the root of a good bit of evil, and regrettably, there are some in business who, having a grossly improper conception of the profit motive, have distorted it.

One of the origins of the word "profit" is from the Latin, meaning "to go forward, to make progress," and it is in this sense, and this sense only, that the profit motive is sanctioned by society. When the pursuit of profit becomes avaricious, the profit motive is corrupted.

But the unprincipled businessman today is the exception, just as the pedant in the university, the hypocrite in the pulpit, and the quack in the hospital also are exceptions.

In other lands and in other times young people who have sought intellectual nourishment and the opportunity to create and build have gone into government, the arts, education, or the priesthood. Today, more and more of these young creative individuals are entering the world of business. They are finding that their bosses at the top of the executive ladder often are as capable of discussing Balzac as they are balance sheets; that while they are accumulating money, they also are busy with the increment of intellect; that the business life can bring triumphs and achievements beyond those visible in an earnings statement.

Let's look for a moment at some of the jobs in business and consider how they offer creative opportunities.

Take the acountant. His is a ho-hum world of figures and decimal points if that is all he wishes to make of it. But his profession also involves him in interpreting a company's performance and presenting to top management meaningful summaries. Here he can find innumerable challenges and unlimited opportunity for creativity of the kind that benefits many persons. Before you imagine a drudge bent over a counting table, look first at my picture of this man. His task of report interpretation demands not a small amount of prudence, wisdom and intellect. If he brings all of this to the task, his company will prosper and grow, and, as a result, more jobs for more people will be created. And he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his was a vital role in this process.

Then there is the corporate lawyer, charting a clear course through the tangled underbrush of legal relations between his company and governments and between his company and other companies. It is easy to see the intellectual challenge involved in building company upon company to make a Textron or a Litton Industries—and doing it in a way that will permit the companies to make profits while serving rather than violating the public interest.

The sheer fun of advertising, the challenge and opportunity it presents to the creative individual, are too often drowned out by the jingles and obscured by billboards that also obstruct the view of other good things. But if you think advertising is not one of the truly creative arts of modern society, then I suggest you take a second look at the Volkswagen ads or the Avis ads.

One of the most creative positions in any company is that held by the long-range planner—the man, who, with the help of others, charts the course his company will follow next year and the next and far into the future. He truly creates in the sense that he brings together companies and products and people. He must predict where industry is going, and what the consumer will want and need five, seven or ten years hence. There is no rigidity whatsoever to his job, and indeed we may find him on occasion breaking all the rules. The planner will not work at the same task this week that occupied him last week, nor with the same people, for while today he may be in conference with a company president, tomorrow may find him interviewing an eccentric inventor of a new product.

This planner depends on the statistician who finds, assembles, delineates, massages, distills, condenses, expands, projects and breathes life into the otherwise meaningless figures, charts, tables and graphs upon which the decision is made to enter this field or that field, to double the size of the company—or even perhaps, to sell it to someone else.

The personnel director has the pleasant—well, usually pleasant—task of dealing with people at many levels of employment. He is, in a sense, an educator when training programs are instituted or administered. Since he works with people, it follows that he also works with problems and their solutions. Problem solving, in business as elsewhere, is especially attractive to the creative mind, for here is where the greatest demands upon the intellect are made.

It is quite possible that in a few years some of you here today may have become presidents of companies—perhaps even companies you have built yourselves. This attainment can provide a kind of ultimate in gratification for the creative person.

There can be a great feeling of satisfaction in considering that the company you helped to build has created jobs for hundreds, or perhaps, thousands; that you are partly responsible for the good lives that are made possible by these well-paying and interesting jobs; that the income of the company you head is contributing to comfortable homes, college educations, and the general aggrandizement of life.

To create a job is to create a livelihood for someone. And that is no small contribution.

Roger Blough, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, has said: "To be effective in serving human needs, business must be creative, and that creativity must justify itself in the marketplace. That creativity necessarily has an ethical base, for those who produce add, rather than subtract, from human welfare. They multiply so that all may have more, rather than merely divide what exists until no one has enough."

To add to human welfare—to create the jobs, the economic security, the creature comforts, in short, the good life—American business needs the talent of today's young intellectual. There are so many tasks to be done if the rest of the twentieth century is to be made livable. We in business need, and society needs, people who can lift the smog from our cities, clean up the streams fouled by an industrialization that has soured rivers while sweetening life; to help unsnarl the traffic of our streets and highways, to help us respond humanely, properly and profitably to the Negro revolution, and—what is *also* important—to help us keep on building better mousetraps at less cost.

Please do not misunderstand me.

I am not inviting *all* "A" students and *all* students of Dylan Thomas and Bob Dylan to rush down and fill out an Omark job application. It may be that business is not for you.

But even if you are a non-conformist, an honest one, few progressive companies will shy from you for that reason. By non-conformist I mean the kind of fellow who abhors the "yes" man, as I do.

The type that is not very welcome is the man who wears his non-conformity on his sleeve. It was Peter Vierick who observed that this type is never conforming so completely as when he is non-conforming.

Business does want you—regardless of your degree of relative conformity—if you can bring us new ideas for building a profit while building a better society, and if you can understand and appreciate the relationship between the two. You really should want to become a corporate statesman, and although you may never attain that rank, you should never cease aspiring for it.

Here, then, are the qualities business seeks in the young men and women who move from the campus to the corporate offices:

A healthy and proper respect for the profit motive and an understanding of the role it plays in the American system.

An understanding of the needs of modern society.

The ability to create and innovate.

The intellectual capacity to recognize problems and find solutions.

A flexibility that accepts change, and I cannot overstress this quality.

To return, briefly, to the cliched image of the businessman of the past, has it occurred to you that the fiction of this century's mid-decades—the forties, fifties and sixties—has had no George Babbitts and no Great Gatsbys? Could it be that Babbitt is as anachronistic to our time as the Model "T" Ford? That Gatsby belongs to the age of the flying wedge rather than the screen pass?

In closing, I will repeat my plea: Extend to those of us in business the same tolerance you so intelligently extend in behalf of other minorities. As an intellectual, re-examine the images of the marketplace and the market man, the images you have absorbed from books, movies, plays, television and other hearsay sources.

Look keenly and see for yourself.

If you like what you see, if your talents can add to rather than subtract from the sum of human welfare, if you wish to multiply rather than divide, and if you can accept the challenge—you should give it a try.

You'll find there is a place for you.

South-West Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Government of South Africa in March of this year granted self-rule to the Ovambos Tribes, representing some 240,000 people of South-West Africa.

The senior spokesman, Chief Uushona Shiimi, rejected foreign government like the United Nations and indicated his people would continue to look to South Africa for help.

It is strange that the U.N.O. and news media have not announced this great development towards self government. In fact, the U.N. has not even given Ovamboland a seat. All facts seem to indicate to the contrary. The U.N. was embarrassed. Perhaps U. Thant, Goldberg, and the boys of OAU did not really want freedom and self-government for the Ovambos—they wanted an excuse to militarily attack South Africa.

The world planners were so taken back that their ad hoc committee recessed and the "white haters" will now have to plot up another excuse. But their faces are red. They were out maneuvered.

I ask that the March 31, 1967, report from the South African Digest be here inserted in the Record:

Ovambos Welcome Self-Rule Proposals

Chiefs and headmen of the seven tribal regions of Ovamboland in South West Africa, representative of almost 240,000 Ovambo people, last week said their people did not want to be governed by any foreign power, including the United Nations.

Speaking in turn at the gathering of chiefs, headmen and councillors, which was earlier addressed by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, the spokesmen stressed that they wanted to be led towards self-government by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

The senior spokesman, Chief Uushona Shiimi said: "This thought of bringing all the tribes together to have one central authority for Ovamboland will not only lead to the advantage of all the people of Ovamboland but will bind together the Ovambo people."

On behalf of his people of the Ondonga tribe, senior headman Angula Shilongo said. "This Government (the government of the Republic of South Africa) is our government. We have known it for a long time. It has given us assistance in many ways for many years. This help has proved that the Government has our interests at heart.

"We trust this Government like our father and therefore we do not want any foreign government like the United Nations, the Damaras, or the Hereros or any other government. We only want South Africa to help us until we are able to accept self-government."

Chief Gabriel Kautuima said that this self-government should be the framework as set forth by the Government of the Republic.

Almost without exception the chiefs asked Mr. Botha to convey their thanks to the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, for having sent him to Oshakati, the capital town of Ovamboland, and expressed the hope that the

Prime Minister himself would be able some day in the future to visit them.

PROUD

Chief Shiimi said the Ovambo were proud of their land and they did not want to rule over any other people or wish for any other land. They wished to live in peace with all the other peoples in South West Africa and with the Republic like good neighbours. The Ovambo people loved peace and development and for that reason they were grateful for the officials whom the Republic had sent to Ovamboland to help them.

Full Support for Ovambos Pledged by Mr. Botha

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in Oshakati, S.W.A., that the Government of the Republic of South Africa would not allow any other government to interfere in the matters of Ovamboland just as it would not allow any government to interfere in the internal matters of the Republic.

The Minister, who was replying to speeches by the seven chiefs and headmen of the tribal regions of Ovamboland at the same reception which he had addressed earlier in the day, said he was pleased to hear how each chief and headman had expressed strong feelings for his land and his people.

As it was very clear that the Ovambo people did not want any foreign power there as their Government, he wished to repeat the assurance that the Government of the Republic of South Africa would not allow interference from others.

The Government had undertaken introductory procedures towards the Ovambo and would fulfill them. In the process of development the Republic of South Africa would continue to assist the Ovambo people and would not withdraw its help, "especially where you yourselves have said you need our assistance."

The Minister added: "I want to stress one point very clearly. And that is that the initiative for general development of your country and for self-rule must come from you. Our Government will assist you towards those ends."

A R30.5-Million Expansion Plan for Ovamboland

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, has told a gathering of chiefs, headmen and councillors of the seven regions of Ovamboland that his department had prepared a comprehensive development plan providing for expenditure of about R30,600,000 in Ovamboland over the next five years.

This money was for development including water, electricity, townships, buildings, roads, airports, economic affairs, education, ambulances and welfare services.

The Minister said: "It must be realised that the policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa of independent development of each people, is a live and growing policy.

"For this reason there can be no stagnation in the spheres of agriculture, of health, of education, of self-government and in all other important fields.

"You are aware of the improvements that have been effected here in the past. You will remember that during my last visit I told you of the services being undertaken and envisaged here in Ovamboland.

"Your process of development should therefore continue and, to ensure this, the Government of the Republic is willing to contribute its full share."

As was the case during previous visits by him and his predecessors and other government representatives, his visit to Ovamboland was proof of the South African Government's concern for the welfare of the Ovambo people.

"The South African Government is eager to render you assistance and service, wherever possible on a basis of consultation and co-operation."

Ovamboland Self-Rule Proposals—Reaction and Comments

The majority of whites in Windhoek, the S.W.A. capital, irrespective of political affiliations, have accepted as "logical and practical" the South African Government's announcements that Ovamboland "has reached a stage where it can advance to self-government," according to an opinion poll conducted by Sapa's correspondent.

White in Windhoek have accepted that self-government for Ovamboland is a logical step within the concept of the "Odendaal Plan" for the development of the territory.

White opinion, irrespective of political affiliations, has always held that Ovamboland is a separate entity.

SEPARATE

Since the occupation of South West Africa in the First World War, Ovamboland has been separately administered. This administration has followed the traditional pattern under the guidance of successive experienced White counsellors.

Lord Haley, one of the greatest authorities on Africa, on a visit in the early 1930's, said categorically that tribal administration in Ovamboland was the best he had seen anywhere in Africa and could be used as a blueprint elsewhere on the continent.

This pattern has been followed and expanded and when the Department of Bantu Administration and Development took over direct and complete control, excluding the South West Administration, and its Legislative Assembly from its former role in Ovamboland, the pattern continued.

TAXATION

The White taxpayers in South West Africa, who have always footed the bill for the normal and abnormal costs in the economic development of Ovamboland, realise they will have to continue providing monies for the general development of the territory.

Die Suidwester newspaper, the official organ of the National Party in South West Africa, said in an editorial:

"Ovamboland, with its population of 240,000, will not be the smallest self-governing state in Africa."

The Johannesburg *Star* says South Africa has undercut the United Nations Committee to the extent of offering eventual independence to nearly half the population of the disputed territory, at the same time drawing attention once again to a situation the United Nations has consistently ignored—that independence for South West Africa as a whole means Ovambo rule.

"The problem is put in sharp focus for those at the U.N. who are prepared to look. They can hardly oppose Ovambo self-rule, especially if, as seems likely, the Ovambos themselves endorse it. The offer of generous financial assistance, together with the development already under way, should ensure this," the newspaper says.

Railroad Passenger Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVE MARTIN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a concurrent resolution calling for an investigation and study by the Department of Transportation into the passenger railroad service of the Nation. The resolution calls for the ICC to declare a moratorium on the discontinuance of railroad passenger service as well as the Post Office Department to declare a moratorium on the cancellation of railroad postal contracts.

This resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator ALLOTT, of Colorado, and I sincerely hope the House will see fit to take early action on the measure.

Passenger train cars and passenger rail miles have declined almost 50 percent in the last 15 years, and many of our smaller communities are being abandoned by the railroads. Recently in Nebraska, the Burlington Railroad requested discontinuance of two passenger trains in one community alone. I think the time has come to make a thorough investigation into the reasons for the discontinuance of such railroad service as well as the reason for the Post Office Department to cancel many of these rail contracts. I am hopeful that such a study will reveal the true ills of the matter and allow us to take appropriate action to remedy the critical condition of our national railroad passenger service.

The FCC and the Communications Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, last May, Subcommittee No. 6 of the Small Business Committee held some hearings on the importance to small businessmen of adequate land mobile radio communication. In the course of these hearings, the truth of the statement of Chairman EVINS, our very able and distinguished chairman of the full committee, became very clear, indeed. He had said at the time he created the new subcommittee to study the activities of regulatory and enforcement agencies relating to small business:

> Perhaps no other facet of our Government has more impact on the small business community than the regulatory agencies.

Time after time in the course of our hearings with respect to the Federal Communications Commission we heard how small businessmen used land mobile radio to better serve both themselves and their customers. We heard how a fuel oil dealer is able to respond more rapidly to the needs of his cash customers who are generally old folk or live in trailer communities because he could use his two-way radio to divert his truck to serve them quickly after receiving their call, instead of waiting until the truck made its next day's trip. We heard how this ability to serve his customers better meant more dollars and more success for him.

We heard how an electrical contractor uses two-way radio in pulling cables from the basement to the 10th story of a building, thus saving the time and cost of communicating by messengers running up and down the stairs. Incidentally, the building he was talking about was a building to shelter our senior citizens as a part of our Federal program to assist them.

We heard how night patrolmen can move more safely on their security rounds if they can call for assistance by their two-way radio. We heard how hundreds of people in an air-conditioned building in Atlanta which had nonopening windows were saved the misery of being in almost a furnace when the air-conditioning plant broke down because the service contractor was able to quickly get a message to one of his radio equipped service trucks to go immediately to the building and fix the trouble.

We heard how a livery car service on the south side of Chicago, where the cabs of the major taxi companies were scarce, is able to provide transportation for the thousands of people in that area because of the speed and flexibility in dispatching which they have as a result of land mobile radio.

We heard how a tractor repair service in the hills of North Carolina increased its business 15 percent during a 2-year period largely due to its trucks being two-way radio equipped. We heard how a packing company in Des Moines, Iowa, which processes about 275,000 cattle per year, uses two-way radio to make sure that it would have a steady flow of cattle into its plant. We heard how a food vending machine company in western Massachusetts uses two-way radio to provide prompt service to the machines it operates.

In short, we heard how land mobile radio affects the life of almost every person in this country in one way or another.

Since these hearings, we have also become aware of the tremendous importance of land mobile radio to the police departments of this country in preventing crime and apprehending those who commit crime. The Crime Commission, established by President Johnson, has itself urged the need for more frequency channels for crime prevention. We have heard also how land mobile radio has cut the costs of city water departments, sewer departments and other phases of State and Government activity.

We learned, too, that almost all of these uses for land mobile radio have developed in the past 10 or 15 years as equipment which was adequate and practical for such uses has become available. We also learned that public benefit from the use of land mobile radio is being hampered because these uses are all compressed into an amount of radio frequency spectrum which was allocated by the FCC 20 years ago, before these uses were thought of. Indeed, the FCC in its annual report for 1966, which was issued not long ago, said, and I quote:

> With the possible exception of a few unavailing voices, no one then envisioned the birth of so many diverse services and the astonishing growth pattern of the entire group.

Because of the importance of this problem to the people of this country, I was very gratified to see the public notice of the Commission which it issued recently, stating that the Commission is undertaking an intensified study of the feasibility of meeting the needs of the land mobile services within spectrum space now allocated to the upper and lower ends of the bands now assigned to UHF television, with an objective of providing essentially needed spectrum space for the explosive growth of land mobile use with a minimum impact on our nationwide television service. The Commission also stated that it would examine the more efficient use of the frequencies now assigned to the land mobile services, sharing of various types and combinations of these possibilities. It noted that it invited and encouraged studies by land mobile radio groups and requested that they be expedited and the results promptly submitted to the Commission.

For this action I commend the Commission. It has shown, by this public notice, its determination to attack this problem and solve it, fully aware that it is a difficult problem but one which must be solved in the public interest.

I know, too, from the information I have received in the few weeks since this public notice was issued, that all of the people who are affected by this shortage of frequency spectrum in the land mobile services are grateful that the Commission has indicated its determination to attain its objective which, in the Commission's words, "is to provide essentially needed spectrum space for the explosive growth of land mobile use with a minimum impact on our nationwide television service."

While I am very much encouraged by the notice which the Commission has issued, the mere fact that such a notice has been issued does not mean that I will not be interested in knowing how the FCC is coming along with its efforts. I rather suspect that there will be many who will be watching to see that solid progress is made by the Commission in reaching its objective.

We are all well aware that there are many matters competing for the attention of the busy Commission, and we are aware that for too long this matter has been put aside until, now, the matter has reached a crisis stage. The Commission described this crisis stage in its 1966 annual report when it said that:

> The condition is not unlike that of a main highway on a summer weekend, so overcrowded with vehicles that traffic has come to a standstill. Getting it moving again in orderly fashion becomes a problem of gigantic proportions.

In the interest of the people of this country, I shall follow closely the steps the Commission takes to find an adequate solution to this problem.

H.R. 8983 Is a Poor Substitute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Republican leadership's substitute bill extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 would seriously impair recent efforts to help children in poverty areas of our Nation. An article published in the May 3 edition of the Sacramento Bee, written by Leo Rennert, points out some of the shortcomings of H.R. 8983. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

Battle Is Shaping on GOP Plan To Revise School Aid

(By Leo Rennert)

Washington.—California supporters of President Lyndon B. Johnson's multibillion-dollar school aid program warned today that a major overhaul proposed by Republican leaders would scuttle recent efforts to help children in poverty areas.

They also predicted a GOP victory would signal the start of the dismantling of other Great Society programs considered crucial to the renewal of slum-ridden cities in California and other states.

COMMISSIONER CASUALTY

Expectations of an extremely close vote in the house have fueled speculation that U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II, a favorite target of segregationists, may step down in exchange for Southern support for the administration.

President Lyndon B. Johnson has put his prestige on the line with an appeal to school officials throughout the country to rush to the defense of the 1965 federal aid formula which ended decades of congressional inaction.

Under this formula, most of the money is earmarked for compensatory programs in public and parochial schools which serve large numbers of children reared in poverty.

Rep. Albert H. Quie, R-Minn., with the backing of the house Republican leadership, has offered a substitute bill which would give state and local officials wider authority to decide what to do with the funds.

Quie maintains his version has sufficient safeguards to protect the delicate formula for aid to church-related schools and to insure that needy children will not be forgotten.

But his critics are not convinced. They warn his bill would reopen the entire church-state controversy and thus throw in doubt the future course of federal aid to education.

They also argue his measure would signal the end of the program's current principal feature—the focus on poverty—and undermine school integration efforts.

DIVISIONS ON BILL

In California, Quie's main opponents can be found in the ranks of the Democratic congressional delegation, backed by some liberal Republicans, civil rights groups, spokesmen for big cities and the State Board of Education.

On the other side, conservative Republicans and school administrators who favor federal aid "for all the kids" are expected to line up with Quie.

California's annual stake is more than $100 million with most of it earmarked now for compensatory education in schools serving poor neighborhoods.

Dr. Wilson Riles, state director of compensatory education, has warned Quie's bill would wipe out a committee-approved amendment which raises California's annual share for compensatory programs from $74 million to $93 million.

In addition, he has pointed out that 80 per cent of the federal funds under the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act now are in the antipoverty category. Quie's bill would lower this requirement to 50 per cent.

"It's a sinister approach which would completely destroy compensatory education," said Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, D-Los Angeles County, a member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

"It would just kill the whole program."

Rep. Phillip Burton, D-San Francisco, another member of the committee, said passage of the Quie substitute would be a signal that all Great Society programs "which help Negroes in big cities" will be in trouble in this Congress.

Rep. Jeffery Cohelan, D-Berkeley, said Quie is trying to exploit national sentiment which favors sharing of federal revenue with state and local governments on a no-strings-attached basis.

SACRIFICE NO SURPRISE

Cohelan said he would not be "a bit surprised" if Howe is sacrificed by the administration. The commissioner has antagonized many members of Congress by supporting stepped up school integration—North and South.

Rep. John J. McFall, D-Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties, agrees. He has advised the White House to delay a rollcall until it can be sure of winning what is fast becoming this session's first major test of strength for the administration.

Rep. John E. Moss of the 3rd, Sacramento County, District, said the outcome will be "crucial" for the future of social programs "required by the increasing urbanization of our society."

GOP forces, though outwardly confident, also are beset by some problems, not the least of which is the opposition of Catholic churchmen to the Quie bill.

Some Republican moderates like Rep. Alphonzo Bell of Los Angeles County definitely will vote against Quie's motion.

Sentiment among educators in California and elsewhere appears to be hesitant and divided.

The National Education Association, which continues to back the President's program, announced it will not oppose the Quie bill because it supports the idea of general aid.

Stockton Supt. of Schools James M. Reusswig, in a letter to members of Congress, said he fully supports the present approach of focusing on poverty problems but acknowledged he is in a minority among superintendents.

"How could you, knowing the vast, complex, depressing problems of the urban ghetto, in clear conscience appropriate money that was not earmarked to help that ghetto?" he asked in a letter to Rep. McFall.

For Young People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Lansing, Ill., Journal, an independent publication with a frank and spirited editorial policy, carried in its April 27, 1967, issue a dramatic editorial entitled "For Young People." I should like to insert the text of this editorial into the RECORD:

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The governmental system of the United States was originally dedicated to the proposition that the freedom of the individual was of paramount importance and that with due regard for the rights of others, he should be left free to manage his own affairs and profit from his abilities.

All we have to do is look around us to realize that this way of doing things has been an unparalleled success. Our whole system depends on maintaining opportunity for the individual, and it depends on individuals who wish to pursue that opportunity to compete, to work, to build and to create the things that add up to the material wealth of our nation today. Many people are concerned that our affluent society is not producing enough of the kind of individuals among our young people who will carry on in the challenging competitive atmosphere so essential to the productive accomplishment of our economic system.

A Harvard Business School survey has indicated that only 12 per cent of today's college students plan to go into business as a career—88 per cent were disinterested. Many of them seem to feel that business does not offer a challenge, that it is boring. One typical view being, "Business isn't where the action is."

Commenting on this, a well-known industrialist, F. Rockwell, Jr., observes: "Youth says that it wants more than business can offer. It wants a challenge. At the same time youth says that it doesn't like the competitive nature of business life. Somebody needs to tell these young people that 'challenge' and 'competition' go together by definition of the words themselves. And perhaps we all need to do a better job of telling youth about the tremendous contributions to a healthy and dynamic society made by business every day of our lives."

In conclusion, he expresses the opinion that a more determined effort should be made" . . . to show the adults of tomorrow that business has much to offer to those who have something to give."

The future belongs to the young people of today. Nothing could be more vital than that they understand, support and work to preserve the private property, free enterprise, economic system on which their well-being and political liberty depend.

Encroaching on Freedom of the Press

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Johnson City, Tenn., Press-Chronicle discloses a situation that is shocking and frightening. Who ever thought we would see the day when the Federal Government contemplated for even one hundredth of a second a plan for going into the newspaper business.

I do not feel that I need even outline what curbs this could generate on freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert this editorial at this point in the RECORD.

FRUSTRATED BOONDOGGLERS

By its own admission, the Community Action Agency of Watauga, Avery, Mitchell and Yancey Counties, N.C., has spent "two frustrating years" trying to foster the good life among the poor and the ignorant.

In all this time, the agency says, little has been accomplished toward achieving "the group spirit," whatever that is. So now it concludes something extra is needed—and that "something extra" is a government-backed newspaper which, with associated radio stations, would carry the message into every hollow and onto every hillock.

WAMY (the agency's initials, which some pronounce "WHAMMY") is asking for an initial appropriation of $179,000 for its newspaper-radio venture. The newspaper, we are told, would have 10 permanent and 20 part-time workers and would be devoted to anti-poverty programs and job opportunities.

WAMY paints a dreary picture indeed. It says some 20,000 men, women and children of its service area are scattered across 1,100 square miles of mountainous countryside and are "relatively ignorant of the outside world, and even of persons and events only a few miles from their homes; they find it difficult to cope with other people and are distrustful of strangers; and they are lacking in their capacity for group feeling and group endeavor."

(WAMY seems to be obsessed with this "group" business, never taking into consideration apparently that some people just naturally want to be left alone.)

What the agency has been unable to accomplish in its "two frustrating years" it now expects its newspaper to accomplish swiftly—if enough taxpayer money is pumped into it.

The Office of Economic Opportunity says it has received the proposal but has not yet begun to review it. We suggest that no review is needed, the matter being absurd on its face. Besides being an invasion of a field of private enterprise, it involves the use of taxpayer money to promote the brainwashing and propagandizing of thousands of people. Let's leave that sort of thing to the Russians.

SST Balance-of-Payments Impact

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. aircraft industry has had a favorable impact on the U.S. balance of payments, and it is estimated the SST will have a similar impact. Analyses show that travel, overall, has had a negative effect, notwithstanding the positive increment due to aircraft sales. However, had the U.S. industry, and especially the Boeing Co., not produced jet transports, foreign industries would have. Overall traffic volume would have been nearly the same in either case, and the United States would have lost the benefits of aircraft sales abroad. The same thing could happen in the case of the SST.

The estimated balance-of-payments figures associated with aircraft and air travel in the 1970–90 time period swing favorably to the U.S. SST—a figure of $54 billion. If only the low estimate of 650 U.S. SST sales were achieved, the favorable impact would still be $30 billion.

Even more important is the fact that the SST will assist the United States in its policy of continuing to expand international trade to the benefit of all countries.

Mr. Speaker, the low market estimate of 315 SST's by 1980 and 650 by 1990, with a more likely market of 475 by 1980 and 1,100 by 1990, shows that the U.S. SST program should be attractive to all participants. Each of the investors—the Government, the manufacturers, and the airlines—should receive an adequate share of the program returns which will be paid, ultimately, by travelers using the SST. All segments of the country will share in the other benefits—increased employment, expanded levels of international trade, and improved technology in the United States.

Salute to a Senator With Courage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. McGovern] has won justified national acclaim for his candor and courage in forthrightly expressing his opposition to the ever-increasing escalation of the war in Vietnam. His views are shared, I think, by a growing number of concerned Americans who can see no logical end to the conflict.

One of the newspapers that has been a consistent supporter of administration policy in Vietnam is the Minneapolis Tribune. Yet, in a May 4 editorial, the Tribune acknowledged that "we are concerned about recent escalation of the war and about a seeming inclination on the part of the administration to make support of the war a test of patriotism and loyalty."

The editorial went on to praise Mr. McGovern as a "courageous Senator." Following is the complete editorial:

George McGovern, Courageous Senator

Often, once a politician from a congressional district's minority party succeeds in getting elected, he thereafter avoids stands on touchy issues because his chances for being re-elected are already marginal. Not so Democratic Sen. George McGovern of Republican South Dakota. He has just challenged the President's conduct of the Vietnam war.

The Tribune continues to support our nation's basic role in South Vietnam, but we are concerned about recent escalation of the war and about a seeming inclination on the part of the administration to make support of the war a test of patriotism and loyalty.

This was originally to be a limited war, one to stop Communist expansion in Southeast Asia. That goal seems in the process of being achieved. Other Asian countries now feel more secure. Communism, for example, seems to have lost in Indonesia.

We are not persuaded, however, that these aims will be served by recent steps to "escalate" the war. Appearing to disregard World War II's lesson as to the inability of air power to assure "final victory," our leaders seem to be attempting to crack the spirit of North Vietnam through bombing, rather than merely limiting aerial attacks to slowing or blocking the southward flow of men and materiel.

As the United States becomes more deeply involved in this unfortunate war in an unfortunate land, responsible dissent and criticism becomes more essential to the workings of our democratic processes. Not the irresponsible criticism of a Stokely Carmichael, but the responsible criticism of a Sen. McGovern and of men like him.

Not because we agree with McGovern, but because we believe his case should be heard, we are reprinting on today's editorial/-opinion page a portion of the senator's speech last week. Some observers are saying McGovern is a courageous senator. We agree.

How Long, Mr. and Mrs. America?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, how long are our mothers, fathers, and responsible taxpayers going to put up with the breakdown in law and order precipitated by those in high places?

What a play on words and control of the think mechanism when those responsible—those who cause the problem—point to the results of their "reforms" and blame the people.

As soon as our people start thinking for themselves and stop surrendering their power to these intellectual heretics, we can make our cities safe to live in, and our dedicated police officers again will be toasted as the friend of the people. Help a police officer today. Let him know you appreciate his hours, sacrifice, and low pay.

I insert three articles from the Washington Sunday Star of May 7, 1967:

Lawyer To Challenge Police Complaint Board—Questions Legality, Says He Won't Allow Patrolman Client To Testify

(By Charles Conconi)

A Washington attorney is going to question the legality of the District's Complaint Review Board and will refuse to allow his policeman client to cooperate with the board.

The attorney, George Serabian, said he and his client, Patrolman John W. Tester, will comply with the board's order and appear before it at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday, but will not testify.

The board issued the order for a formal hearing concerning Tester's arrest May 4, 1966 of James E. McKnight of the 4000 block of 6th Street NE.

McKnight, who has also filed a false arrest and assault and battery suit in U.S. District court, charged Tester with using a racial epithet while making the arrest in the 1000 block of Walker Place SE.

Serabian argues that the board has no jurisdiction to take testimony because the police department's internal affairs division investigated the charges and found Tester innocent.

Louis Vovakis, the complaint review board's attorney, said, however, that the only time a police complaint case doesn't go to the board is when the chief takes disciplinary action.

In any other case in which the police take no action or find an officer innocent, the board calls for a hearing and then advises the District Commissioners. The board can only recommend, and it is the commissioners who order the chief to call for a Police Trial Board or disciplinary action.

Serabian contends that the District Commissioners overextended their authority last year in strengthening the powers of the review board.

"This is a legislative act that goes beyond the commissioner's powers," he said, "and should only have been taken by Congress."

"I would also be out of my mind to let my man testify with a stenographer present while a suit is pending against him," he added.

McKnight, who was found not guilty of the drunk and disorderly charge in the Court of General Sessions, is suing Tester, Police Chief John B. Layton and the District Commissioners.

The $21,500 suit charges false arrest, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, deprivation of civil rights and negligence.

If Sarabian goes through with his plans at the closed session of the review board, the board can seek a District Court order, Vovakis explained.

If the court orders Tester to testify, he could then be charged with contempt of court if he continued to refuse to testify.

Irving Ferman, board chairman, said he would not be sitting on the Tester case because Serabian had asked him to step down, since Ferman advised McKnight to bring the case before the board.

D.C. Policemen's Wives Criticize Second Guessing

"Second guessers" with "wiser-than-thou" attitudes who sit on the sidelines and criticize policemen are attacked in a statement drawn up by the District of Columbia Police Wives Association at a meeting yesterday.

Stung by criticism of police officers in two recent fatal shootings of criminal suspects, the wives said in their statement that "the danger associated with police work is great enough without encouraging the theory that laws and police are not to be taken seriously, that it is permissible to intentionally defy, curse, abuse, ridicule and scorn a police officer, or that an officer must debate before acting, or stand complacently by and let the suspect act and perhaps injure the officer or an innocent bystander."

The women said they "wonder if those post-judging could have done better in the second in which the decision had to be made."

The association will elect officers at its first annual meeting at 8 p.m. May 15 in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 9300 Baltimore Blvd., College Park.

No Remedy to Problem in Sight—Felony Backlog at Peak 1,107 Cases in U.S. District Court

(By William Basham)

The rapidly spiraling backlog of felony cases in U.S. District Court has hit a record 1,107 cases, and court critics predict an "explosion" if something isn't done to relieve the situation.

The recent report of President Johnson's National Crime Commission recommended that felony cases move from arraignment to trial in nine weeks or less. U.S. District Court officials reluctantly acknowledge that here it takes more than five months.

The problem has brought calls for more judges sitting more often, expansion and improvement of the U.S. attorneys office, more efficient assignment of cases, and development of procedures to expedite the flow.

What is clear is that unless a number of steps are taken the situation will move toward the chronic predicament that existed in the city's Court of General Sessions last year.

In a recent hearing before a House subcommittee, U.S. Attorney David G. Bress said U.S. District Court's criminal case load is growing by 40 a month and that his criminal trial assistants are now shouldering up to 90 cases each. He said he wants to see 12 judges sit regularly and preferably five days a week. Fridays now are reserved for motions.

But just last week, with only eight judges sitting, Judge Oliver Gasch called Bress to his courtroom and asked him to explain why his office couldn't supply even that number of jurists with a steady flow of cases. Several judges are angry because they have to sit around without a case, knowing that no dent is being made in the backlog.

Bress obviously is faced with a mammoth task. He must be prepared daily to deal with the varying complaints of judges both in U.S. District Court and the Court of General Sessions. He also must contend with defense attorneys and attempt to keep his overworked criminal staff happy.

When Bress left a substantial civil practice to become the city's chief prosecutor in the fall of 1965, he was determined to develop a smoothly working office. It then had a backlog of under 500 cases.

Under previous U.S. attorneys there had been a thriving business of negotiating pleas of guilt in return for dismissal of other parts of an indictment. Another method used to keep the backlog down was the reduction of a great many felony charges in order to send them to the lower-level Court of General Sessions for trial as misdemeanors. The judges of the lower court bitterly complained.

Bress stopped both practices. The result was a staggering number of cases being shuttled through the grand jury and almost a like number ending in indictments to be tried in District Court, plus a dramatic drop in guilty pleas.

Just as the General Sessons judges had complained about the dumping of cases in their court, judges of the District Court now are carping at Bress about the "cheap" cases now being prosecuted as felonies.

Realizing Bress' plight, one former assistant said it reminded him of the fictitious judge who remarked, "Don't bring any assault case to this court unless the victim requires 20 stitches and stays in the hospital at least four days."

But Bress said he doesn't like the idea of reducing gravity applied to an offense so that it will fit in the Court of General Sessions as a misdemeanor. Neither does he want to drop a large number of counts in a serious indictment to obtain a quick plea. Some defense attorneys claim he wants a plea to practically all counts and said they aren't buying the idea.

At this time, the court is served by 14 active judges and 5 senior judges, the latter being retired jurists who continue to sit. There is one vacancy.

Chief Judge Edward M. Curran assigns seven to nine judges to sit in criminal cases. In the past two weeks, the flow of cases has become ragged and one judge elected to call for a civil case when none was ready for the criminal division of the court.

At the same time, however, a defense attorney said that one of the judges last week was given a case with all witnesses present, but he turned it down because it "didn't appeal to him." He said the judge asked for another case, and the one he rejected "fortunately" was tried by another judge the following day.

Bress has a system whereby witnesses and defendants free on bond are notified by mail that their cases will be tried in a given week. When the week arrives, the witnesses are placed on a 30-minute telephone alert and the defendants must show up in person and wait until they are excused. So far the 30-minute warning has not worked very well.

A frustrated Judge Curran cut through the confusion last Tuesday and simply ordered the court's assignment commissioner to see that witnesses in at least three or four cases were physically present in the courthouse. He said these "backup" cases would be ready in the event the regularly scheduled trials broke down. It marked a return to the old system of bringing in a large number of witnesses every day, causing a great deal of inconvenience.

BRESS CITES TWO ACTS

Sensitive about the record-breaking backlog, Bress pointed to the Bail Reform Act and the Criminal Justice Act as being part of the cause. He said the laws are proper and have merit, but feels they slow down the process of trials and the taking of pleas.

The Bail Reform Act primarily gives an indigent defendant not involved in a capital crime the right to pre-trial release under personal bond. This is granted if he can show it is unlikely he will flee the jurisdiction and will promptly appear in court when called. Possible danger to the community from the defendant is barred from a judge's consideration.

Bress said that prior to the act, most defendants who could not afford bail were held in jail. He said they were willing to enter pleas instead of going behind bars until trial. But because so many defendants are now free under the bail act, he said, "they are not anxious to rush in and plead guilty until their trial actually comes up."

"BAD ACTOR" POLICY

A short time ago, Bress inaugurated a "bad actor" policy. It is primarily aimed at advancing the trial dates of robbery defendants to get them off the streets as soon as possible.

However, this policy runs contrary to a rule of the court, which states that cases will be tried as nearly as possible in a chronological order with an overriding preference given to defendants held in jail. A private attorney commented that the "bad actor" system is questionable because the cases methodically passed over get older and older, laying the ground for possible dismissal based on the lack of a speedy trial.

He added that Bress never will "dry up the supply of robbers because there are always more coming along."

The Criminal Justice Act provides up to $500 for lawyers appointed by the court to represent indigent defendants. Although he favors the system, Bress does not quarrel with critics who believe some attorneys drag out such cases to collect the maximum amount. Since the act went into effect last summer, he said, the number of motions filed in behalf of defendants has increased by more than three times. Seventy-five motions were handled last Friday.

But many private attorneys feel they are under the gun to file all of these motions because of a criminal statute known to many prisoners—after all of his appeals have been exhausted, the prisoner may file an action to set aside his conviction, primarily based on the complaint of "ineffective assistance of counsel."

Under this "threat," attorneys say, they have yielded to defendants in filing motions with which they don't agree. Otherwise, they add, an attorney could become the center of an embarrassing attack on his reputation and possibly the target of court censure.

So the delays in catching up with the backlog go on, with Bress' criminal assistants struggling to be ready for trial without time to properly interview witnesses or study a case as they would like. They rarely have time to polish a written answer to a defense motion and many times argue their points without writing anything.

STAFF CALLED DEDICATED

Bress is lucky to have a dedicated staff. But, as one assistant put it, "with 90 cases, I'm just plain tired . . . There is no time to catch up on the work. . . . We have 15 trial assistants on paper, but lately only 11 have been carrying the load." He said that sometimes they go into a courtroom "and fly by the seat of our pants."

Bress has a complement of 62 assistants in both courts. All apparently are needed in their several divisions. But many feel that 10 to 15 more trial assistants are needed desperately.

During an interview, Bress was told that the morale of his trial assistants appeared quite low because they never had time out of courtrooms. He seemed surprised and commented "Why, I thought that the morale was good. You know, I thought that in private practice if you were working hard you were happy."

Every Wednesday after the workday, Bress assembles his criminal assistants in a grand jury room of District Court to hear lectures on legal matters and court opinions. He calls the compulsory meetings a "continuing legal education seminar" and bristles whenever he hears his men call it by its nickname—"ding dong school."

SOME EXCUSED

Last Tuesday he was informed that some of his more experienced assistants would rather use the school time to work on trial preparation. The next day, Bress announced that these assistants would not have to attend. He conceded that the seminar still was not well developed. The idea, however, is strongly backed by the Crime Commission, and would work with adequate time for planning.

Asked how he planned to cut the backlog, Bress said he would like to have "at least 10 judges" sitting regularly. He said he is now advising his assistants to encourage defense attorneys to come in to discuss pleas. He said the assistants are authorized to show lawyers the strength of the government in a given case to possibly induce more pleas.

But both critics and admirers of the U.S. attorney agree he must provide a better system of getting hold of his witnesses for trial if he wants more judges.

Secondly, desirable or not, he may well have to bend a little more for defense attorneys if he genuinely wants more pleas.

Your Right To Know

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, Robert E. Shaw, publisher of a chain of weekly newspapers in northern Illinois, is also editor and publisher of the daily Dixon Evening Telegraph. It is my privilege to see this newspaper occasionally, as well as to subscribe to the weeklies which he publishes in several communities in the 12th Illinois Congressional District.

On Tuesday, May 2, the Dixon Evening Telegraph's lead editorial was particularly impressive. It pays tribute to one of my most distinguished constituents, J. Howard Wood, a resident of my own hometown, Lake Bluff, Ill. Howard Wood is also publisher of the Chicago Tribune and the recently reelected president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

I commend to my colleagues this editorial entitled "Your Right To Know":

Your Right To Know

Our hats are off to J. Howard Wood, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, for his announcement last week, as president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association meeting, for the grant of $150,000 to make an independent study of the charge that crime news reporting blocks a fair trial.

Mr. Wood stated the funds would be drawn from the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust, and said "My co-trustees of this trust believed there was no better way faithfully to discharge the stewardship placed upon us by the colonel than for his trust to finance a study that will objectively determine whether there is in fact any basis for the claim that crime news reporting prevents a fair trial."

Terms of the grant to the A.N.P.A. Foundation, he explained, would provide that an outside organization conduct the investigation.

The thousands of newspapers and the people of America are entitled to the news and the right to know, under the first amendment to the constitution, which guarantees the freedom of the press.

The late Colonel McCormick battled his entire life in journalism for the people's right to know, and will go down in history as one of the greatest stalwarts in his fight to keep a free press in America.

We have but to look around and see what has happened to countries like Russia, Poland, and Cuba, to name just a few.

So long as there are newspapers like the Chicago Tribune, with the courage of their convictions, the people will have nothing to fear. The only ones who would have fear are the criminals, crooked politicians, and those who want to disregard the laws of our land.

The Dixon Telegraph salutes J. Howard Wood and his co-trustees and the memory of a great American, Robert R. McCormick, and, God willing, may the presses of the Chicago Tribune continue to roll always.

ROBERT E. SHAW,
Editor.

Punta del Este

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the goal of the Alliance for Progress which particularly appeals to me is its attempt to eliminate the grinding poverty of those in city and country slums—those who barely survive.

Recently, Edward P. Morgan, American Broadcasting Co. news commentator, presented an unusually clear picture of a family living in a miserable hovel on a hill over Rio de Janeiro. His story helps us visualize the task before us and our neighbors to the south.

Mr. Morgan's broadcast, to which I refer, Mr. Speaker, came from Punta del Este, and was part of his nightly news program which is sponsored by the AFL–CIO. Under unanimous consent I include the text of this broadcast in the RECORD, as follows:

PUNTA DEL ESTE

Mario Josef is a stone mason's helper who lives in a hovel on a hill in Rio de Janeiro, a slum with a view. In Brazil these urban ghettos are called favelas. Mario's home is the Favela Borrell with a breath-taking, travel-agent's dream of a panorama view of Rio's bay and curving beaches. But so precariously is it perched on a steep green slope in the northern part of the city that when the cloudbursts came a year ago, they undermined the fudge-like red-brown clay and washed several of Mario's neighbors' houses down the ravine and the neighbors with them.

The Josef family escaped but don't get the idea that their lives are drenched with sunshine and good luck. If you happened to see the stunning, prize-winning movie "Black Orpehus" a few years ago, you will have some idea of how the urban poor in Brazill live—except that the desperately gorgeous diversions of Carnaval come only once a year. The other 51 weeks Mario Josef and millions of people like him have to improvise their existence. Mario has a wife and four children and another on th eway. His wages—when he works—amount to 105,000 cruzeiros a month. That is approximately $37—nine dollars a week. Senhora Josef, a frail resigned young woman who looks a decade older than her 25 years, cooks in their two room adobe brick house with bottled gas and they have to pay 5,000 cruseiros a month for electricity bootlegged by an enterprising middleman off the city's power lines.

Maria Josef finished the third grade. She worked for a while in a factory manufacturing thread. Her husband never went to school at all. Maria and Mario want very much to have their two sons, aged six and seven, get the education they will never have. But the school on the city street below the favela is full. It is doubtful that the boys can get in next September. At the beginning of this year's term, families queued up all night in front of the school in attempt to enroll their children. Many were disappointed. There will be more disappointments next fall. Even if the Josef boys are fortunate enough to make it, they will not be allowed to wear ordinary clothes. Uniforms must be bought for them—and their sisters to follow—including shoes. Textbooks are not free either and there will be a fee—a little less than a dollar a month per child—for school lunches. It will mean sacrifices but Maria and Mario think it will be worth it if their children can break out of the vicious circle of poverty in which the Josef family has been revolving in the favelas of Rio for a quarter of a century.

Government efforts to help the poor in the past have been feeble and inept. The favela around which the film "Black Orpheus" was shot was razed and now it is just an empty hillside. The hamshackle huts and houses are gone but their former occupants are worse off than before. At least they had a view and they could walk to work. They have been resettled in a public housing project on a flat, ugly edge of the city and they spend a total of 3 hours a day riding a crowded bus through impossible fume-filled traffic jams to and from their jobs. The biggest, potentially the richest and now one of the poorest countries in the Americas, Brazil's human problems are staggeringly large but every other Latin American republic has problems proportionately critical.

Maria and Mario and the millions of other Josefs and Barrientos and Gomezes throughout the hemisphere are really what this Punta del Este summit conference has been all about. The agenda was packed with hopeful rhetoric and discouraging statistics. Discussions waxed technical about foreign exchange, tariffs, trade, military budgets and even something called the screw-worm, which is the enemy of cattle. But what mattered here were people. The screw-worm menace is being contained by sterilizing the male worm. No such drastic action is being broached to contain the human population explosions, though if concerted measures for family planning are not taken, Heaven knows what will be the plight of the projected Latin American population of 600,000,000 in 33 years, almost tripling the number of people in the hemisphere today. It is fine and dandy to know that the Americas can now have more and more healthful beefsteaks. But beating on the minds of every president here, like the Atlantic tides on the Punta del Este beaches, has been the growing realization that finally people must be given the top priority even over livestock.

The vital question is whether the economists, the banking, industrial and trade experts, the sociologists, the educators, the diplomats and the politicians can understand that all their plans must be coordinated to that end. If they are not, if each set of theorists and planners and doers operates in separate cells, within countries and within the continent, the Punta del Este document and the communique about it won't be worth the wastepaper they will soon become. The Americas have reached either a turning point or a breaking point. President Frei of Chile believes Latin America has no more than a decade to make what he calls a "revolution in freedom" by peaceful means converting despair into decent livelihood. If that fails he feels a series of human explosions will result and it will hardly matter whether the totalitarian regimes that follow are run by the far right or the far left—for this great land mass from Cape Horn to Ciudad Juarez will have lost its chance and the American dream—North, South and Central—along with it. That is why it is so necessary to translate the figures and the formulas of Punta del Este into the flesh and blood of the anonymous millions like Mario and Maria Josef in the Favela Borrel in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

This is Edward P. Morgan saying good night enroute home with President Johnson's party from the Punta del Este summit in Uruguay.

President Pleads for City, State, and Federal Coordination in Building Our Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in a recent speech to the Governors of all 50 States, President Johnson noted the obsolescence of such cliches as "States rights" and the "all-powerful Washington." He said a working partnership among city, State, and Federal governments is needed if we are to be successful in alleviating the blight and deterioration of our cities and stemming its personal tolls on slum residents.

A responsive editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier of April 1, 1967, commented on the President's speech:

> There is no denying that the status of the impoverished in this country is the number one domestic problem. No longer can Cities, States and the Federal government be expected to deal with this problem exclusive of each other. What is needed is more and better coordination between all three.

The editorial continues to say that this need for coordination is particularly applicable to the model cities program. To be successful this program needs the commitment and cooperation of all levels of government.

Thus far, the model cities program has proven innovative in bringing city, State and Federal officials together into a working partnership. Jut a few weeks ago, a study of the accomplishments of the model cities program noted the fact that it has brought together city agencies that had never met before in the same room.

If Congress is truly interested in promoting good government at all levels, and I believe we are, we should support programs such as model cities. The responsibility lies as much with Congress as it does with the executive branch.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the RECORD at this point the recent editorial from the Pittsburgh Courier on the President's speech. The editorial follows:

ON NATION BUILDING

President Johnson struck a responsive chord in his remarks before the U.S. governors two weeks ago. Speaking to the representatives of the fifty states, the Chief Executive said that in the next five years, the financial grants to the states will go from $15 billion to $60 billion. Such a figure is vital if the nation is to meet the challenges of the 60s and 70s, he said.

The President pointed out that we are going to have to abandon old disputes about "state's rights" and "state's wrongs" about "all powerful Washington" and "unrepresentative government."

Mr. Johnson seemed to be saying to these heads of states, that the old cliches and harangues, practiced by so many political figures are now passe and every responsible official is going to have to face up to the issue in a realistic and practical way.

There is no denying that the status of the impoverished in this country is the number one domestic problem. No longer can cities, states and the federal government be expected to deal with this problem exclusive of each other. What is needed is more and better coordination between all three. This is particularly true of the Model Cities program and the issues involving the War on Poverty. While the Model Cities program is yet to be implemented, efforts of the Office of Economic Opportunity have met with mixed reaction in many quarters. Despite its limited funds, the OEO has made marked progress in many areas. Hardly more than two years old, the Agency has admittedly made mistakes, but on balance, it has achieved some notable goals. Nothing on the horizon seems to have the imagination and potential of the Model Cities program. As it is developed, the total energies and efforts of all America must be pressed into the fulfillment of its objectives. Dr. Robert Weaver, Secretary of HUD, which will administer the project, is enthusiastic about its prospects. He told a committee of newspaper publishers recently that it was the basis of urban development.

The time is overdue when the friction and hostility between city and state and state and the federal government cannot be endured. The federal government is not some alien being, waiting to gobble up its member states. True, there should be checks and balances on the extent of the government, but basically the government is the people and its resources should be used to help the people. And it seems to be in this light that the plight of the nation's poor seems to dominate the thinking of the President.

In Mr. Johnson's message to Congress on the poor, he termed it "America's unfinished business."

Citing the words of Jacob Riis, the Danish immigrant and American reformer, the President said that they applied as much as they did in 1902 when Riis uttered them.

"The slum is as old as civilization," Riis said. "Civilization implies a race to get ahead. In a race there are usually some who for one cause or another cannot keep up, or are thrust out among their fellows. They fall behind, and when they have been left far in the rear they lose hope and ambition, and give up. Thenceforward if left to their own resources, they are the victims, not the masters, of their own environment; and it is a bad master . . . The bad environment becomes the heredity of the next generation."

It is therefore incumbent upon us all that we eradicate every vestige of poverty and slums in our own self interest. Certainly America cannot continue on, impervious to this need in her most prosperous years. Its Gross National Product is at an all-time high and her unemployment rate is at an all-time low. At the same time, the country's largest minority—the Negro worker—is seeing a widening gap between him and bountiful living.

The President's budget message to Congress for the 1968 fiscal year recommended $25.6 billion dollars, a $3.6 billion increase over fiscal '67. He also recommended the expansion of the Economic Opportunity Act to help local community action agencies define their purpose more precisely and to improve their own planning, auditing and personnel systems. This would ultimately lead to more voice in such matters by the local officials and interested community groups.

Geographical Distribution of Research and Development Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I am introducing an amendment to H.R. 9240, a bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1968 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

As a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics I have seen that committee and NASA gradually embrace the idea of geographical distribution, that is, the principle that Federal funds for research and development should be spread around the country as much as possible. It is recognized that the projects concerned must be given first priority, but this can often be done without detriment to the project and to the great advantage of a region, an educational institution, by solicitation of other than the 20 or so best known educational institutions for receipt of Government funds.

Two-thirds of the funds colleges and universities use come from the Government and some 13 percent of the administrative Federal budget is directed to research and development. We cannot, then, fail to recognize the importance of where these funds go. If those who have continue to get, we cannot hope to develop other significant centers of science and technology throughout the Nation. Yet this we must do, if we would increase the number of our scientists and provide some kind of equality of educational opportunity to all American citizens.

Moreover, the Federal research dollar affects regional economies, the growth and diversification of industry, the availability of trained manpower, the quality and quantity of educational facilities, even the overall scientific and technological progress of our Nation.

The amendment I am proposing will read:

> It is the sense of Congress that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible, and that the Department of Defense should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds on a geographical basis whenever feasible.

I believe such an amendment would endorse the principle of geographical distribution and urge its application, providing a healthy competitive stimulus to smaller universities, colleges, and industries, which might now expect to receive Federal funds regardless of their locale.

A Bold Plan To Stop the Flight of Families From America's Large Cities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently, representatives for the Taft High School PTA, which is in my district, appeared before the Chicago Board of Education with a suggestion that I think deserves a great deal of consideration, not only by local school officials, but also by those involved with education at the Federal level.

Mrs. Sheldon Weinstein, president of the Taft High School PTA, suggested that the Chicago School Board give serious thought to decentralizing its own activities and give respective school districts within a large city a greater degree of autonomy.

I think there is great merit in this suggestion.

There is no question in my mind that it becomes a most difficult assignment for any single individual, even if he is as capable as Chicago's school superintendent, Dr. James Redmond, to personally supervise the education and all related activities of more than half a million children attending the public schools of Chicago or any other similarly large community.

There is really no sound basis for insisting that just because Chicago is a corporate entity, all of the schools and pupils within that city must be administered in the same way by the same administrator.

I believe that one reason why large numbers of families migrate from America's major cities is because, somehow, these families believe they can get better education in the suburbs. In many instances, this is true. Suburban schools are superior to urban schools not only because there is a closer relationship among the suburban schools and their supervisory personnel than you will find in city schools.

Mrs. Weinstein offers a suggestion that administrators in all large cities ought to carefully review.

Mrs. Weinstein's remarks follow, together with an article on this testimony which appeared in the Northwest Side Press:

TAFT PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

Dr. Redmond, Members of the Board of Education: I am Mrs. Sheldon Weinstein, President of the P.T.A. of Wm. Howard Taft High School. I am here at the request of the Board and the Membership of our P.T.A. and I am authorized to speak for them.

The Board has already heard, and will continue to hear tonight from representatives of organizations speaking on behalf of the schools of the "Outer City." Many of these groups will be asking the Board not to forget them when considering the "Master Plan."

Somewhere in these presentations will be the implication that unless their needs are met, many of the residents of these areas are financially able and mentally reconciled to the abandonment of the Chicago Public School system, either by sending their children to private or parochial schools, or by moving to the suburbs.

In our area these sentiments are echoed—not without some justification, however our people consider "fleeing" only as a last resort. They are willing to explore with the Board all reasonable avenues which afford an escape from the current dilemma and offer one possibility, at this time for the Board's consideration.

We feel that the time has passed and the educational system in Chicago has grown beyond the ability of the Board to attempt to be "All things to all people." We suggest that the Board consider a decentralization of power, by setting up the various districts as semi-autonomous units, acting in the same capacity as the various suburban school districts. We suggest that these districts be given authority to regulate curricula, handle personnel changes and initiate educational innovations, all consistant with the capacity of their students to learn. We feel that the individual school principals in conjunction with the District Superintendent are in the best position to evaluate the needs of their areas. We suggest that the relationship and authority of the Board over these semi-autonomous districts be somewhat similar to the relationship that new exists between the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools.

Time does not permit the enumeration of the benefits and problems inherent in this suggestion, but it would seem apparent that the adoption of such a plan would give residents of the "Outer City" a rallying point. Such an arrangement could lead to increased cooperation and effort on the part of the local citizen, to improve their local educational facilities if they knew that their tax dollars, their support of Bond issues and their voluntary contributions would benefit their own district. Would there then be any reason to "flee?"

We respectfully request the Board to investigate and consider the possibilities of "home rule."

Taft PTA Asks School Board—Don't Forget "Outer City" Schools

Sheldon Weinstein, 6917 N. McAlpin ave., representing the Taft High school Parent-Teacher Association, appeared last April 14 at a Policy Hearing of the Chicago Board of Education.

He was among many representatives of PTA groups and interested civic organizations who were invited by the Board to present their views and recommendations regarding the Chicago Public School System.

Weinstein, whose wife is president of the Taft PTA, made the following statement:

"The Board has already heard, and will continue to hear tonight from representatives of organizations speaking on behalf of the schools of the 'Outer City.' Many of these groups will be asking the Board not to forget them when considering the 'Master Plan.'

"Somewhere in these presentations will be the implication that unless their needs are met, many of the residents of these areas are financially able and mentally reconciled to the abandonment of the Chicago Public School system, either by sending their children to private or parochial schools, or by moving to the suburbs.

"In our area these sentiments are echoed—not without some justification, however our people consider 'fleeing' only as a last resort. They are willing to explore with the Board all reasonable avenues which afford an escape from the current dilemma and offer one possibility, at this time for the Board's consideration.

"We feel that the time has passed and the educational system in Chicago has grown beyond the ability of the Board to attempt to be 'All things to all people.'

"We suggest that the Board consider a decentralization of power, by setting up the various districts as semi-autonomous units, acting in the same capacity as the various suburban school districts.

"We suggest that these districts be given authority to regulate curricula, handle personnel changes and initiate educational innovations, all consistent with the capacity of their students to learn. We feel that the individual school principals in conjunction with the District Superintendent are in the best position to evaluate the needs of their areas.

"We suggest that the relationship and authority of the Board over these semi-autonomous districts be somewhat similar to the relationship that now exists between the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools.

"Time does not permit the enumeration of the benefits and problems inherent in this suggestion, but it would seem apparent that the adoption of such a plan would give residents of the 'Outer City' a rallying point. Such an arrangement could lead to increased cooperation and effort on the part of the local citizens, to improve their local educational facilities if they knew that their tax dollars, their support of Bond issues and their voluntary contributions benefit their own district. Would there then be any reason to 'flee.'

"We respectfully request the Board to investigate and consider the possibilities of 'home rule.' "

Poems by Hugh R. Reynolds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, my dear friend, the able, distinguished Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Honorable John F. X. Davoren, has forwarded me two outstanding poems by his friend and neighbor, Mr. Hugh R. Reynolds of Milford, Mass., in my district.

One is entitled, "My Commander—My Chief," and is a tribute to our late, lamented, great leader, President John F. Kennedy. The other is entitled, "Final Voyage", and is a tribute to the intrepid astronauts who lost their lives in training for space exploration.

I want to compliment and commend the gifted Mr. Reynolds for these very moving, poignant literary offerings, and thank my good friend, Speaker Davoren for bringing them to my attention. The poems are a fine contributions to contemporary, poetic Americana.

My Commander—My Chief

(By Hugh R. Reynolds)

Ram-rod stiff and awed by your fame.
I feel the warmth of your eternal flame.
I stand at attention with heart-felt grief.
I await your orders; my commander; my chief.

At your inauguration it was terribly hard,
To conceal the pride of being chosen, for your honor guard.
Though, by comparison, your message was brief,
It buoyed my love for my commander; my chief.

I stood solemn and straight as your voice rang clear,
And you proclaimed the promise of a "New Frontier."
Your words rang true; I was filled with belief,
That you were our destiny; my commander; my chief.

And I was *There, That day;* I mourned your passing'.
I bitterly wept the deed of the assassin.
Yes, I stood at attention, with heart-felt grief.
I awaited your orders; my commander; my chief.

For—though you have gone; as warriors must,
Your goals were not ashes; your dreams were not dust.
I shall fight, with honor, for it is my belief
That man can walk with the dignity of my commander; my chief.

That the day shall come when wars shall cease,
And the world shall know—true love and peace.
That you shall finally rest; beyond your reef,
Your dreams full-filled; my commander; my chief.

Final Voyage

(By Hugh R. Reynolds)

The final count-down, from ten to one—
For three brave men, no more; its done.
Our saddened hearts, our tear filled Eyes—
Mourn for these heroes who probed the Skies.
Gone. Gone, in one swift stroke—
Their space ship draped with Death's own cloak.
But harken, now; hear not the Sound—
Of melodious voices, counting down?
From ten to one; as in this verse—
These men of courage, probe the Universe.
Not in a ship made in Man's own yard—
But, in the arms of the Angeles, sent By God.
Carried aloft, borne through the sky —
His mericful light; their target's eye.
We bow our heads; a grateful nation—
Knowing these heroes, of God's creation.
Left their pad at half after seven—
And soared through the gates, to the Kingdom of Heaven.
White, and Crissom, and Chaffee—to your loved ones, we say—
We are humbly grateful—they came our way.

Teacher Corps Assignment: Survival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, while the Teacher Corps has its doubters and dissenters, I am not one of them. I am, in fact, a firm supporter of this unique experiment. In just 1 year the Teacher Corps, and the enthusiastic young people working in it, have more than justified the confidence of their supporters in Congress and educators throughout the country.

Indeed, the Teacher Corps draws perhaps its strongest support from those on the firing line—the universities and colleges, the school officials, and children directly involved. Among its strongest foes appear to be those who have gathered their information and ideas about the Corps secondhand.

A perceptive appraisal of the Teacher Corps in the May 4 edition of the Wall Street Journal should help to clear the air. I include an article written by Jonathan Spivak for the Wall Street Journal, entitled "Teacher Corps Assignment: Survival."

TEACHER CORPS ASSIGNMENT: SURVIVAL

(By Jonathan Spivak)

PHILADELPHIA.—Drop into the Pratt-Arnold Elementary School here in Negro North Philadelphia for a glimpse into the possible future of the nation's slum schools.

A tiny band of neophyte teachers, members of the beleaguered National Teachers Corps, is learning by on-the-job training while trying to meet the special needs of deprived children.

In one classroom big, bespectacled R. Lanphier Howe Jr. tries an unconventional approach with a group of backward fourth-graders. To encourage self-expression, the pupils are asked to imagine how they'd feel as the floor of a house, of all things. "I'd be angry at all those rats walking on me!" exclaims one youngster. "I'd be scared when everybody goes out!" cries another. The comments, illustrated by student's drawings, will eventually be made into a booklet. "I don't feel I accomplish a great deal by sticking to the basic reader," Mr. Howe explains.

Nearby, Kenneth Vernon, a 28-year-old one-time theology student with a talent for art and a brisk, cheerful manner, conducts a painting class. The youngsters dab watercolors on paper or even spread fingerpaints directly on their desk tops. He cocks a thumb and forefinger at those who are finished ("Stick 'em up, stick 'em up"), and kids with painty hands troop to the wash basin. Pupils and school officials are enthusiastic. "Before the Teacher Corps, it was impossible to expand art instruction to include the lower grades," comments Matthew Knowles, the vice principal.

YOU FEEL GOOD

In Pontiac, Mich., a Teacher Corps team tries a fresh solution to the reading problems of older students: Letting them tutor beginners. Gangling junior high school girls proudly show elementary pupils how to recognize words and pronounce them. The older students gain self-esteem, and their supervisors gain satisfaction. "This is doing something for someone; you feed good," declares corpsman Richard Caleal.

Elsewhere around the country, the year-old, Government-sponsored Teacher Corps is seeking other new solutions to the national problem of training more and better teachers for impoverished pupils. Its volunteers, liberal arts graduates, sign up for two-year stints that combine academic instruction in a university (Temple in Philadelphia and Wayne State in Detroit are included) with on-the-job experience in nearby public school. The corpsmen are assigned only to urban and rural slum schools that are short of teachers and ask for aid.

"It's the best training any teacher can have: I'd be happy to hire them next year," asserts Mrs. Jeanne Tillson, a Pontiac school principal.

But this local enthusiasm is misleading. Far from being a smashing success, the Teacher Corps is in dire difficulties. This newest of LBJ's educational uplift endeavors is short of money, beset by growing pains, heartily disliked my many tradition-minded educators, suspected by Southerners as an instrument of integration, and attacked by Congressmen of both parties.

The legislators worry that the corps will weaken local control of public schools and needlessly expand the welfare state. Their opposition has already stymied expansion. Though the corps was originally intended to make a substantial dent in the national teacher shortage, its current 1,200 members could hardly handle the needs of Philadelphia alone. Soon, Congress could kill the program entirely.

Unless the lawmakers approve an extension, the corps will die July 1. Even sooner, up to $12.5 million is being sought to finance summer training projects and recruit more volunteers. Otherwise, officials say, attrition would take a disastrous toll by June; corpsmen would drift off to other teaching jobs or leave the profession entirely. "The program doesn't have to be killed; it could just be strangled to death," worries one proponent.

The time bind is intensified by the House Appropriations Committee's postponement of a decision on the extra money pending Congressional settlement of the long-range future of the corps. The crucial vote, determining whether the corps is continued another two years, will come shortly in the House. (The more liberal Senate, filled with influential Teacher Corps enthusiasts, is no obstacle to an extension.)

The President's prestige is deeply committed; he calls the corps a "symbol of new hope for America's poor children and their parents." Intense Administration lobbying is under way, including private tete-a-tetes on Capitol Hill, escorted Congressional tours of Teacher Corps projects and testimonials from satisfied school folks.

But the outcome is uncertain. The corps is politically vulnerable because its constituency is small and scattered through only a handful of Congressional districts. "It's a good issue to kick the President on," laments one Administration strategist. Moreover, the brickbats hurled in the House are bipartisan. "This is the kind of direct involvement of the Federal Government in the schools which is bad news in principle," protests one Republican. "So many of our programs are patchwork . . . I think this is applying a tourniquet to a real serious illness of the inner cities," contends Rep. Edith Green of Oregon, a liberal Democrat who usually supports Federal education programs enthusiastically.

If the impending legislative crisis is not fatal, corps director Richard A. Graham foresees steady growth. He wants to enroll an additional 2,500 interns this summer, followed by 3,000 next year. By 1970, the corps could be 9,000 strong; it would cost $70 million to $80 million a year to operate and would place volunteers in one out of every four inner-city schools.

"What has to happen is a change of attitude toward teaching in the slum schools. Now it's a job of little prestige; people have an unreasoned fear, often a horror, of slum schools," declares Mr. Graham. And, indeed, talks with many corpsmen show that their attitudes have changed. In Pontiac, John Barnfather, a 30-year-old who gave up a higher-paying sales job with U.S. Rubber Co., declares, "I would have been afraid to be a teacher in the inner city. But they are nice little kids; that's all there is to it."

Teacher Corps converts insist the program's greatest potential lies in stimulating needed change in teacher training itself. Thus, even though the size remains small, the ultimate impact on the American educational system could be extensive.

"The general run of teacher education has not really addressed itself to preparing teachers to teach kids who come from poor homes," complains U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe II. Educators concede that current courses often attract second-rate students and substandard faculty, expound outdated doctrines, provide little practical experience and slight the special needs of the poor.

TEACHER ON TV

Searching for a solution, the Teacher Corps training institutions are granted wide autonomy to try novel approaches. At Wayne State, while a portable TV camera rolls, a girl volunteer tests her teaching techniques in a literary discussion with delinquent ninth-graders. The tape is promptly played back; a faculty member criticizes, the student teacher observes her own methods and mannerisms and studies the pupils' response.

In contrast with conventional training programs, the corps attempts to introduce students to slum conditions. Volunteers live with the poor, study urban and rural sociology, associate with welfare workers and civil rights leaders. At each training site, the preparation is tailored to the needs of local schools. Temple, for example, is training corpsmen as remedial reading specialists at the high-school level. The reason: Many Negroes in Philadelphia high schools are still struggling to comprehend elementary readers.

The corps' unique emphasis is on community uplift endeavors. Volunteers work long hours to demonstrate that the schools can more broadly serve the social needs of slum dwellers. In Pontiac, corpsmen are organizing health clinics for the poor; in Los Angeles, they show Disney films to students on Saturdays; in Philadelphia, they help poor families obtain public welfare aid. "I don't know what we'd do without them," declares one school administrator.

Hard questions about the fledgling corps must still be answered, however. It was launched in great haste last summer, mainly because of Congress' delay in doling out funds. Almost 50 separate university projects were started in less than two months. "It was insanity; they were just plain lucky some of the things didn't blow up," contends one project director. Seemingly senseless shifting occurred to match supply and demand. Interns were introduced to the sociology of Syracuse's slums—and shipped off to Hawaii.

At times corpsmen have clashed with regular classroom teachers resentful of their presence. The volunteers, who will receive master's degrees when their two years are up, are not all dedicated to teaching in slum schools (they are expected but not compelled to do so). A recent corps survey shows that 9% don't want to teach at all, while an added 10% are unwilling to work in slum schools. The corpsmen's liberal pay scales provoke local jealousy; some team leaders have received as much as $11,000 or $12,000 a year—more than principals.

LINGERING SUSPICIONS

Originally the corps committed the political error of dealing directly with the universities before the support of public school people was solicited. The oversight stirred suspicions, which still linger, that the corps is trying to undermine the established education order. "We should have gone to the local school districts first," concedes Charles Zellers, who then headed the program. Fear that Negro corpsmen would be dispatched to force faculty integration at Southern schools was unfounded but could not be quashed. Alabama refused to participate at all, and several other states were slow.

If Congress lets the Teacher Corps live, some of the smaller teams are to be enlarged, spreading the supervisory talent. Yet no one knows the optimum size (six, eight, ten?) or even the proper role of the experienced team leaders. Some contend that interns need only part-time direction by the regular school administrators; others envision the team leader as a new kind of link between universities and the public schools.

Corpsmen who are considered ready before their two years are up will be encouraged to take regular teaching jobs next fall. The shortened training span will please rural school administrators who have trouble attracting college graduates, but academic experts worry that it will reduce potential long-range benefits of the training program.

Other steps will be taken to ease administrative problems, and some difficulties will probably diminish as public understanding increases. But for now the corps' chief concern, like that of any newborn, is simply survival.

Economic Discipline

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I have consistently stated, since the end of 1966, that we should continue our concern over last year's enjoyable experience of the effects of tight money on the mortage market. As soon as the tooth stops aching, we postpone the trip to the dentist, but the tooth we lose may be a result of such procrastination.

We know, and know painfully, that there is demonstrated weakness in our present financial structure vis-a-vis long-term mortgage credit. Now is the time for us to give careful and studied attention to improve, if we can, that system. To fail to act will only make the inevitable next experience far more painful.

President Edward Wayne of the Richmond, Va., Federal Reserve Bank, puts the matter to us with clarity and brevity in his recent speech. We must fit our economic picture together with full consideration for the interaction which inevitably must occur as we seek to pursue the diversified and desirable goals of full employment, price stability, economic growth, and balance of our international payments. He insists that a key consideration, as we seek solutions to the proper use of fiscal powers, is a reasoned and broadly conceived sense of economic discipline. I believe his views are very sound and I particularly agree with his concluding remarks.

Let us now set about making the proper roof repairs "while the sun is shining." We must keep the advances and improvements in the mortgage market moving.

At this point in the RECORD I insert Edward A. Wayne's article entitled "Economic Discipline," published in the May 1967 issue of the Mortgage Banker:

THE MORTGAGE MARKET AND ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

(By Edward A. Wayne, *President, Federal Reserve Bank, of Richmond, Va.*)

(NOTE.—"Economic discipline is essential," Mr. Wayne stressed at MBA's National Mortgage Banking Conference in Richmond. "While the market mechanism imposes effective discipline in most instances," he said, "complete laissez faire with respect to the overall behavior of the economy is no longer acceptable. The socially desirable goals of full employment, price stability, economic growth and balance in our international accounts have become part of our heritage. . . . The world has become very complex and interrelated, the United States has become the international banker, and the dollar has become the heart of the international payments mechanism. In view of this, it is no exaggeration to say that the economic health and well-being of the whole world depends on how successful we are in the exercise of economic discipline.")

"The National Association of Home Builders has proclaimed that the [housing] industry is 'tottering on the brink of disaster.' Several Congressional committees have been investigating means of providing more federal money to support home building. . . . tightness in the supply of money and credit [has] hit the home building industry harder than most other lines."

These statements may sound like headlines you read not too long ago. Actually, they are quotations taken from the First National City Bank *Monthly Letter* of June, 1957. They illustrate dramatically the existence of a problem which tends to recur every time it becomes necessary for the Federal Reserve to take vigorous action to restrain an overly exuberant economy. At such times the flow of funds to the mortgage market tends to dry up and housing construction tends to enter the doldrums.

My topic "Economic Discipline and the Mortgage Market" may not elicit the same emotional response that it would have a few months ago, but it is still very timely. While there are definite signs that conditions in the mortgage market are easing and that housing is beginning to respond, we have no guarantee, given our institutional arrangements, that the pattern of 1966 will not repeat itself at some future time, though I hope not.

The decline in residential construction which accompanies tight money is beneficial in that reduced spending on housing helps reduce growth of total demand to a rate more in line with growth in our capacity to produce, and takes upward pressure off prices. But these benefits must be weighed against a very real social cost. Adequate housing is one of the deep-seated aspirations of the American people. Should those who aspire for better housing be more restrained by tight money than consumers who want to buy new cars or businessmen who want to build new industrial facilities? Obviously, the impact of tight money must fall on somebody if growth in total spending is to be restrained. But no one can make a case for the proposition that the impact should fall more heavily on the housing industry than on other sectors of the economy.

Proposals for dealing with this problem have been many and varied. All of them should be studied and analyzed and appropriate action should be taken. But we must recognize that we are dealing with a delicate area and care must be taken that the cure does not turn out to be worse than the disease.

There has been a tendency in some circles to regrad general monetary policy as the villian in the piece. By implication, the solution to the mortgage problem is to dispense with general monetary policy as a means of achieving economic discipline.

It should be pointed out, however, that economic discipline is essential, whether or not monetary policy plays a role. While the market mechanism imposes effective discipline in most instances, complete *laissez faire* with respect to the overall behavior of the economy is no longer acceptable. The socially desirable goals of full employment, price stability, economic growth, and balance in our international accounts have become part of our heritage. Some of these were written into the Full Employment Act of 1946, and the government has a mandate from the people to try to achieve these goals insofar as possible. The world has become very complex and interrelated; the United States has become the international banker and the dollar has become the heart of the international payments mechanism. In view of this, it is no exaggeration to say that the economic health and well-being of the whole world depends on how successful we are in the exercise of economic discipline.

How can it be done? One approach is to intervene in specific sectors of the economy which seem to be getting out of line. This approach, if practiced on a wide scale, would be widely regarded as an imposition on our freedom and a violation of some of our most cherished ideals. Moreover, such an approach is fraught with grave economic dangers. Our knowledge of the workings of our economic system is still quite fragmentary, and efforts to police the system in intricate detail would involve us in enormous difficulties. Intervention in one sector would tend to produce imbalances in another. This in turn would invite further intervention, and we would find it difficult, if not impossible, to retreat. Perhaps I should point out in passing that the Soviet Union and some of the countries of eastern Europe are finding out that a mass production economy cannot operate efficiently on a diet of total planning. There have been numerous reports in recent years that these countries have had to utilize free markets and the price mechanism to an increasing extent in order to achieve better allocation of scarce resources.

In our society we have held firmly to the principle that free markets provide a service which cannot be duplicated by any group of economists, however well qualified. For this reason we attempt to achieve the objectives of the Full Employment Act, by relying insofar as possible on "general" as opposed to "selective" controls. Since all controls must affect somebody, somewhere, if they are to be effective, no method of influencing the economy can be said to be truly "general" in a puristic sense. Nevertheles, it is still true that some controls are more "general" than others. Some influence the climate in which decisions are made while leaving individuals free to decide as they please. Thus, general controls permit the exercise of a maximum degree of freedom consistent with achieving commonly accepted social and economic objectives.

Of the general means of enforcing economic discipline, perhaps the most powerful is fiscal policy—the exercise of the taxing and spending power of the federal government. That discretionary fiscal policy can be tremendously effective is evident from our recent history. The general tax cut in 1964 induced a substantial expansion in the rate of economic growth, and within a relatively short time the economy came very close to the full employment level. In this environment the substantial increase in federal spending which accompanied the buildup of the war in Vietnam quickly produced a situation of excess aggregate demand and upward pressure on prices.

While fiscal policy is very powerful, it has certain very serious limitations. The institutional and political arrangements surrounding its application make it quite inflexible as a policy instrument. As a result, shifts in fiscal policy frequently cannot be implemented quickly enough to cope with rapidly changing conditions. Under such circumstances the burden of economic discipline must be assumed by more flexible policy instruments.

While monetary policy is not so powerful as fiscal policy, it has the definite advantage of being more flexible. Following the buildup in Vietnam, monetary policy moved to restrain inflationary pressures. In the absence of sufficient fiscal restraint, and with demand on money and capital markets extremely strong, tighter monetary policy resulted in sharply rising rates. As is generally the case under such circumstances, the flow of funds into the mortgage market was soon reduced to trickle. The situation was somewhat more severe this time than in previous periods of monetary restraint. The sharp run-up in interest rates to the highest levels since the

1920s resulted in very sizable discounts on FHA and VA mortgages, and in some states interest rates bumped against legal maxima imposed by the state legislatures. As a result, mortgages became relatively unattractive as compared with instruments on which rates were free to move. Moreover, the financial intermediaries which specialize in mortgage lending not only lost funds to market instruments, but, to a greater extent than ever before, they lost funds to commercial banks, which competed more effectively for the saver's dollar. The result was a very serious constriction in the flow of mortgage money.

The solution to this problem is not to abjure economic discipline, especially discipline imposed by monetary restraint. The stakes are too high for such a course. This is not to imply that the situation is hopeless and that the housing industry must always be a casualty to effective monetary restraint. It seems to me that there are a number of things which might be done which are consistent both with our dedication to relatively free markets and with the obvous need for exercise of economic discipline. I will not attempt to spell these out in detail, but will simply set forth the general approach which seems to me to be most promising. In essence, the approach is to remove market imperfections which inhibit flows of funds into mortgages.

It is widely recognized that the mortgage market is not a perfect market. Mortgages are not as liquid as many other credit instruments, no secondary market exists for conventional mortgages, mortgage interest rates are not free to fluctuate with other rates, and so on.

However, it must be recognized that the mortgage market has come a long way in recent years. In 1931 President Hoover described the mortgage market as follows: "The finance of home building . . . is the most backward of our whole credit system. The whole process of [home] purchase and finance involves a ceremony like a treaty between governments. . . . Part of the difficulty lies in inadequate financial organization and part of it you will find in obsolete laws."

Since that time a number of improvements have been made. As a credit instrument, the mortgage has improved tremendously. It has become more standardized. The high-ratio, long-term amortized mortgage contract has become widely accepted. Federal insurance and the growing use of private insurance have enhanced the mortgage's prestige and acceptability. Facilities have improved for getting lenders and borrowers together, and here the mortgage banker has played an important role. Means have improved for channeling funds from areas of capital surplus to areas of deficit.

But a number of barriers still exist to the free movement of funds. If these could be reduced or eliminated, I feel confident that, during periods of general monetary restraint, the mortgage mechanism could allocate a larger fraction of total credit to the housing sector than it has been able to do in such periods in the past.

We are apparently on the threshold of a period in which mortgage money will be easier to come by. Probably the anguish of last year will be forgotten, or at least the memory of it will dim. As a result, needed improvements may not proceed apace, and we may be confronted with a crisis simliar to last year's at some time in the future. The time to shore up and patch the roof is when the sun is shining. I think it is very important for us in the weeks and months ahead to devote serious thought to the problems of the mortgage market which can be solved, or at least ameliorated, by the removal of institutional rigidities and by taking creative steps to enhance the free flow of funds.

Mayor Daley's Inspiring Inaugural Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow night the National Democratic Committee will honor Mayor Richard J. Daley, of Chicago, as the top Democratic votegetter of 1967.

Mayor Daley was elected to an unprecedented fourth term by a staggering majority of more than 570,000 votes.

He was reelected to his fourth term on the spectacular record which he has written as America's most distinguished municipal administrator.

I am privileged today to put in the RECORD Mayor Daley's inspiring inaugural address, for it can well serve as a model guideline for all the cities of America.

We who are so proud of Mayor Daley for his accomplishments during the past 12 years thought that perhaps in the next 4 years he would slow down a little. It is obvious, however, from reading his plans for Chicago's future that Richard J. Daley has no intentions of slowing down, but instead to drive on to make Chicago the most exciting metropolis in the world.

Mayors from all over the country can gain much from reading Mayor Daley's inspiring program for the city of Chicago.

His inaugural address follows:

ADDRESS BY MAYOR RICHARD J. DALEY, INAUGURATION CEREMONIES, CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, APRIL 20, 1967

Your excellency, Archbishop Cody, Dr. Jackson, Rabbi Davis, Governor Kerner, Judge Marovitz, distinguished public officials, distinguished guests, members of the city council. I speak tonight to the people of Chicago with mingled feelings of humility and pride and with a renewed sense of confidence and challenge.

Since my first inauguration as mayor of Chicago, twelve years ago, I have asked nothing more of my fellow citizens than that I be judged by my performance as chief executive of this great city.

There could be no greater reward for me than the vote of confidence given the policies of our administration in the election of April 4th. For myself, for my good wife, and for the members of my family, I want to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of the people who voted for me, and to all of the people of every political faith who worked so long and so hard to bring about the result. I know that City Clerk John C. Marcin and our new City Treasurer Marshall Korshak, are equally appreciative.

I ran as a Democratic candidate. I am proud to be a Democrat. However, as mayor, I serve all the people of Chicago—Democrats, independents, and Republicans—of every economic group, of every neighborhood. More than an election victory, it was a tremendously impressive expression of confidence and faith in the future of Chicago. To the fulfillment of that future, I pledge to the people of this city my best efforts and my whole-hearted dedication.

Tonight, you who have been elected to the city council, and I, as mayor, begin the task of carrying out the mandate given us by our fellow citizens.

I am sure you all feel, as I do, that much more is expected of us than just the continuation of the programs initiated and carried on up to this hour. Many of you were members of the city council during the past twelve years, and I know that you particularly, as well as the new members, recognize the very substantial progress that has been made in dealing with the pressing priorities of those years.

Those priorities were primarily concerned with the basic housekeeping services—with the functions of the police, fire, health, sanitation, building and public works departments.

The standards of municipal services are now the highest in the history of our city, and among the highest in the Nation. However we know that they must continue to be improved and expanded to provide even better services for the people.

We now have the pre-requisites for making greater progress in other community priorities. Of these concerns, I would like to speak tonight.

As members of the city council, you have been selected by the people of your respective wards to represent the majority will. As aldermen, you know intimately the needs of the people in your communities. These people are your neighbors, and it is only natural that in representing your constituents you will be more concerned about some matters than others. You will be motivated to resist change in some areas, and to welcome change in others.

Representation by wards, which reflects the varying needs of communities, is inherent in city council government. I believe in the effectiveness of this form of representation.

Today, the people are looking to us to carry out the objectives enunciated in the comprehensive plan for Chicago. Published last December, the plan has the major objective of improving the quality of life. Its focus is directed to three related human concerns: the expansion of human opportunities; the improvement of the environment in which we live; the strengthening of the economy which sustains every man, woman and child in this city.

These concepts of human concern—the real substance of the comprehensive plan—bring with them a broader, more challenging responsibility to every member of this council body.

To expand human opportunity, we must all be even more deeply concerned with employment and job training, housing, education, harmonious human relations, health care, youth welfare, senior citizens—and all of the other social programs we have under way.

All of these programs are inter-related. They can only succeed through a comprehensive—a city-wide, endeavor. They recognize no boundary lines. They affect the lives of all citizens, wherever they may live.

The problems they present will not be solved by demonstrations in the streets, but by demonstrations of understanding and compassion. In fact, the greatest peril to the success of these endeavors is the threat to the rights of others that lies in violence and intimidation. The greatest protection of the rights of all is the preservation of law and order—and as long as I am Mayor, law and order will prevail.

The truth is that only a tiny minority of our citizens—a relative handful—are engaged in creating violence and dissension with calculated appeals to hatred and emotion. Unfortunately, theirs are the loudest voices, theirs are the most vociferous and irresponsible claims and charges.

It is a challenge to all of us, as the elected representatives of the people—and a challenge to the communications media—to exercise leadership and demonstrate our courage in expressing the responsible, lawful, and peaceful views and desires of the overwhelming majority of the residents of every ward in Chicago.

To meet the challenges of urban life, it is obvious that we must have goals and essential that we understand what goals we seek.

But goals are not programs. The pursuit of ends without the means is a meaningless commitment. The responsibility of this administration, and of this city council, is plainly to initiate and carry out positive programs to achieve our goals.

In continuing the expansion of human opportunity in Chicago we will launch programs in the next few weeks which will make this summer a period of the greatest opportunity in our history . . . in the fields of employment and job training, health and education, youth welfare and recreation.

The Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity has submitted an 80 million dollar long range program to the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Labor Department which relates industry . . . labor . . . government and private institutions and agencies to the overall manpower needs of the city.

This comprehensive manpower program involves services on three different levels; the development of the abilities of people; the creation of jobs; the matching of people and jobs. The program includes a school dropout and industrial training center, rehabilitation service for adults and other employment services.

The long-range program proposes to train 13,500 men and women for jobs in a twelve month period.

The first phase, to be carried on this summer will employ 2,000 to 2,500 persons.

In addition, on-the-job training in the neighborhood youth corps will offer opportunity for ten thousand young people, aged 16 to 21.

Last Monday there was a meeting held by the summer jobs for youth committee attended by hundreds of business, labor and religious leaders. They will contact 18,000 Chicago businesses to solicit their participation in the project. The goal is to provide at least 10,000 summer jobs for young people.

Operation Head Start, financed through the Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, will enroll a record 24,000 pre-school children this summer—the largest Headstart program in the Nation.

Within the next month, comprehensive recreational and leisure time programs for all parts of the city will be developed. Over 200 neighborhood playlots will be staffed to provide programming and supervision for youngsters. All swimming pools will operate on extended hours, seven days a week. Most park facilities will be opened from early morning to late at night. Several diamonds will be lighted for night baseball. Early this month we will initiate a pilot program for establishing portable swimming pools adjacent to fire stations.

We are determined to maintain active interest and vitality in Chicago neighborhoods, not only in terms of their physical surroundings, but in terms of the activities available which benefit children and young adults. Young people need the assurance that the community in which they live cares about them.

The task of every large city to maintain safe streets and neighborhoods has in recent years become a national problem. We are expanding present programs to meet this problem. The continuing upgrading of the police and fire departments, the increased facilities for detaining youth who get into difficulty, and additional services for families of youngsters who have behavior problems, will all contribute to improvement in the standards and respect for law and order. In the final analysis, this will depend on the cooperation of parents, of church leadership and youth serving agencies. We are anxious to give every youngster the opportunity to adjust to the required standards of community life and to behave properly. But at the same time, we will be firm with those youngsters, and with those families, who refuse to respect law and order.

To this end the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare is employing neighborhood workers who will be based in your community to increase supervision of youth, to seek witnesses when crimes are committed by gangs, and to organize community volunteers to provide leadership for youngsters.

Certainly, one of the most positive steps we can take is to pass the gun responsibility bill now before the Illinois general assembly. This bill will help us get guns out of the hands of those who should not have them.

The distribution of health services is being greatly extended to make sure that families in every neighborhood of our city, who cannot afford a private physician, has access to doctors and clinics. Chicago is establishing neighborhood health facilities to bring comprehensive health services to all of our citizens. There is no reason why every family in the city should not have all the advantages of modern knowledge for better health.

There may be differences of opinion regarding the methods and specific steps that are used to bring these goals to reality, but everyone wants a city which is attempting to solve human problems. Certainly government cannot solve all the problems that people can create. There will always be children who fail to have parental guidance. Some youngsters will get into trouble. Medical science will save the lives of many children, but some youngsters will succumb to new diseases.

There are no panaceas—no simple solutions—to the existing and emerging problems of urban life. But we can use all of our resources to prevent the greatest tragedy to people and that is to let their vision die—the vision of what an urban society should be.

We can dedicate ourselves to the universal proposition that every child, regardless of race, creed, or financial standing, shall have an opportunity to be a somebody—his best somebody.

We must carry on programs to improve the environment and to make certain that Chicago continues to be a good place in which to live, as well as it is to make a living. The city must be attractive to families with growing children, to the youth and the aged. The comprehensive plan provides for expanded measures to improve the environment by bringing all city housing up to standard by conservation, rehabilitation and the renewal of our neighborhoods.

A most dramatic project for improving the environment in which we live will be the future-shaping proposal to the board of the Department of Urban Renewal on April 28 for a $175 million community improvement program to be carried on in nineteen neighborhoods.

It is conservatively estimated that this will stimulate private investment amounting to $700 million dollars—or a total investment of private and public funds of $875 million dollars. The dimensions of this program approach the magnitude of all of the community improvement activities undertaken by the city in the past fifteen years.

Of the $175 million dollars to be used for the acquisition, and clearance of the land, public facilities and rehabilitation, the local share will be approximately $58 million and the Federal share $117 million dollars. The local share will consist of an estimated $37.5 million dollars in available bond funds and $20.5 million dollars in local non-cash grants-in-aid.

In the preparation of these recommendations, the Department of Urban Renewal has worked closely with the Department of Development and Planning to make certain that these community improvements follow the recommendations of the comprehensive plan.

What is particularly unique about this far flung proposal is that the recommendations were reviewed with neighborhood organizations and represent the needs and desires of the community. This is consistent with our policy that there will be no major programs affecting the lives of residents of any community until the people have had the opportunity to make general recommendations.

Implementation of this expanded community improvement involves two separate kinds of activities—neighborhood opportunity programs and community planning areas.

In the group of neighborhood opportunity programs are those projects which have been requested by community groups. They are designed to eliminate pockets of blight and deterioration in otherwise sound residential communities, and to provide modern convenient shopping centers and new parks and playgrounds. They are projects which will immediately serve to implement policies of the city's comprehensive plan and which can be quickly started.

The neighborhood opportunity programs are:

The 67th and Stony island project of 49 acres at public cost of five million dollars;

The 63rd and Ashland project of 56 acres, two million 100 thousand dollars;

The 79th-Racine project of 50 acres, two million 100 thousand dollars;

The 45th-Ashland project of 38 acres, three million dollars;

The 25th-Bell project of 5 acres, five hundred thousand dollars;

The Austin propject of 30 acres, 2 million 500 thousand dollars;

The Lawrence-Kedzie project of 77 acres, 2 million 100 thousand dollars.

A study will be proposed for the Pilsen area.

The proposals for the community planning areas will involve the preparation of detailed plans and programs to be undertaken for an entire community. Within these larger projects are neighborhood opportunity programs which can be undertaken quickly. Working in close cooperation with the department of urban renewal will develop plans for review and discussion with community residents. As agreement is reached in each area, they will proceed as quickly as possible.

The planning area projects are:

The 3rd-Michigan project of 101 acres at a public cost of 4 million 500 thousand dollars;

The Woodlawn project of 473 acres, 10 million 500 thousand dollars;

The North Kenwood-Oakland project of 355 acres, 21 million dollars;

The Central West project (Bounded by West Madison St., Racine, Eisenhower Expressway and Western Avenue) of 337 acres, 21 million dollars;

The Lawndale project of nine areas, 191 acres, 30 million dollars;

The West Garfield project of 23 acres, 2 million 100 thousand dollars;

The East Garfield project of 183 acres, 10 million 500 thousand dollars;

The East Humboldt Park—near northwest project of 2 areas, 881 acres, 21 million dollars;

The Chicago-Orleans project of 94 acres, 10 million 500 thousand dollars;

The Lincoln Park project (Phase Two) of 783 acres, 15 million dollars;

The Lakeview project of 244 acres, 3 million dollars;

The East Central Englewood project of 116 acres, 8 million 400 thousand dollars.

Specific details on these studies will be released next week.

The recommendations in these nineteen separate communities will involve a total land area of over 4,000 acres. It is anticipated that the activities to be undertaken will involve the clearance and redevelopment of approximately 1,500 acres of land and that over 2,500 acres will be the subject of a concentrated program of building rehabilitation and conservation.

This program will result in a very substantial contribution to the improvement of the city's residential communities. It is expected that at least 10,000 new residential units will be constructed on sites made available for redevelopment, and an estimated 50,000 units will be improved to contemporary standards of living through the rehabilitation and renovation of older structures. Approximately 100 acres of land will be made available for much needed open space, for additions to school sites, playgrounds and neighborhood parks. The public and semi-public community facilities which serve vital functions in these residential communities will be improved and enlarged through the provision of additional space totalling an estimated 150 acres. The pattern of retail shopping will be improved through the consolidation of strip commercial areas which have become obsolete. It is estimated that 75 acres of land will be available for new shopping centers designed to better serve residential areas.

The city will continue unabated its activity of code enforcement, neighborhood service centers, and the rehabilitation and receivership actions of the Chicago Dwellings Association. Our goal of ridding the community of structures that are unfit for habitation and hazardous will be achieved by the end of this year.

This vast community improvement will have far-reaching impact in achieving the strategic goals of the comprehensive plan for the city. Implementation of these recommendations over the next few years will be a major first step in realizing an improved quality of life for all citizens in Chicago.

The programs I have described are financed by bond issues and by Federal contributions and will cause no increase in present real estate taxes. In that connection we are deeply aware of the burden of real estate taxes borne by the small home owner. Pending before the legislature is a series of non-property tax revenue bills. Their passage would not only provide for the employment of additional policemen, firemen, neighborhood youth workers and the strengthening of vital services for all cities, but would also make possible the substantial reduction of real estate taxes for the home owner in Chicago.

Since the non property taxes are permissive and must be approved by city councils and village boards, they are a genuine step towards furthering home rule. With eighty percent of the population of our State now living in urban centers there is no longer any reason why urban citizens should not be permitted to finance and manage their own local governments.

A dynamic local government must utilize many methods and techniques to expand its economy.

The Department of Urban Renewal has contributed directly to strengthening our economy by clearing blighted land which is being used for new industry and business and creating thousands of new jobs. Further expansion in this field of industrial and commercial development will be announced in the coming months.

A very exciting project will contribute directly to the future development of the entire west central area. This project will be financed entirely by private investment. The department has completed a study of fifteen and one half acres bounded on the north by Washington and Madison . . . on the east by Canal and Kinzie Streets . . . on the south by Monroe Street . . . and on the west by the Kennedy Expressway. It will propose a building complex to house business and commercial offices as an extension of the Riverside Plaza and Gateway office buildings. Because of the relationship of the site to major transportation facilities the study suggests the possible inclusion of a bus or airline terminal. It is also proposed that the area include a hotel and motel complex, and elevator apartments along the Kennedy Expressway. It would contain design elements that would make it one of the most beautiful projects in the nation.

It is estimated that acquisition of the area will cost $19 million dollars. No development will be undertaken, however, until a bona-fide bid is made by private industry at a price sufficient to cover all project costs. This would permit the department to proceed with the urban renewal project with the assurance that there would be a developer when the land is offered for sale. There has been a great interest shown by private investors in this project making us confident that this great development will become a reality in the near future. The investment by the private developer will be approximately $100 million. This project will undoubtedly lead to others of a similar nature, and could lead to the further conversion of non productive areas into vital economic use.

The concept of human concern is at the heart of all the city's programs. Whether it be the development of the lakefront or the construction over air rights—the primary consideration in all our plans must be the health, convenience, and welfare of people. The paramount objective of this administration is to eliminate slum and blight from every neighborhood. Our goal is to be the first major city to provide "a decent home in a decent neighborhood for every family".

We have made much progress in the past twelve years. There is much yet to be done. There is much to look forward to in the not so distant future; the elimination of the elevated tracks and the construction of a loop subway . . . the extension of mass transit in the Kennedy and Dan Ryan expressways . . . the construction of a greater McCormick Place . . . the completion of the Chicago Circle branch of the University of Illinois to accommodate 25,000 students . . . the completion of dredging and straightening of the Cal Sag Channel, which will make Chicago the greatest inland port in the Nation . . . the building of a new lake shore drive complex over the air rights of the Illinois Central Railroad, which under planned development will house thousands of families in an ideal urban setting . . . the progressive elimination of air pollution . . . the construction of an underground sewer system which will eliminate water pollution and flooding . . . the expansion of our recreational facilities with more parks and playgrounds, improved beaches and landfilled islands in the lake . . .the revival of Midway airport, and the development of a third international airport located on an island five miles from the shore of Lake Micigan . . . the completion of the north-south crosstown expressway . . . the establishment of eight new junior colleges . . . a progressive development of our elementary and high schools to meet the great challenge of our times . . . a continuation of the greatest building boom in Chicago's history . . . and above all a greater climate of understanding, which will lead to more harmonious living among people of every race, religion and nationality.

The improvements we have made in city government could not have been possible without the hard work, the cooperation, and the dedication of the members of the city council, the department heads, the city employees, industry and labor, and the thousands of citizens who so willingly have given a helping hand. I am deeply grateful.

I want to take this opportunity to express my thanks for the help and understanding that has been given to me by the metropolitan and community press, by the radio and television stations.

To sum up, I think the goals of most of us in public service were stated by our late president John F. Kennedy, when he said:

"I believe in an America where every family can live in a decent home, in a decent neighborhood, where children can play in parks and playgrounds, not the streets of slums; where no home is unsafe or unsanitary, where a good doctor and a good hospital are neither too far away nor too expensive, and where the water is clean and the air is pure and the streets are safe at night."

Thank you.

The Case for Prayer in Public Life and in Our Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, last month the Reverend Robert G. Howes, an associate professor at the Catholic University of America and Washington representative of Citizens for Public Prayer, delivered a speech in my district.

About 80 persons at the Milford, N.H., Area School heard Father Howes discuss the whole spectrum of the problem of prayer in public life and in our public schools; later this speech was reviewed in the local newspaper, the Milford Cabinet, and Father Howes praised as "an intense and emphatic speaker."

For my part, I have affirmed my own support for a constitutional amendment for submission to the State legislatures which would permit voluntary prayer of a nondenominational nature in public schools.

As I have read the last verse of "America," the last verse of our national anthem, the "Pledge of Allegiance," and the concluding paragraph of "The Declaration of Independence," to mention just a few examples, I feel that any attempt to divorce education from an understanding of our Nation's traditional reliance on divine guidance is unrealistic.

For the information of my colleagues, I herewith present the text of Father Howes' address:

THE CIVIL RIGHT OF PUBLIC REVERENCE

(An address delivered at the Milford, N.H., Senior High School, Monday evening, April 10, 1967, by Rev. Robert G. Howes, associate professor, the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., representative, Citizens for Public Prayer)

This is a particularly significant occasion. I have talked frequently in the name of those many Americans who have united in our non-partisan, non-sectarian Citizens for Public Prayer to adults. Tonight too there are adults among us. But I have come here in response to the invitation of the students of a public high school. I am myself a public school graduate. What could be more fitting than that we assemble here under public auspices, in this public place, surrounded by these young people, since the cause for which we fight began with the tragic denial of the civil right of public school students to commence their day in New York state with these simple words:

"Almighty God we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee, and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country."

I use the term civil right, and I use it advisedly. Ever since our first fathers knelt on a cold deck in Massachusetts Bay nearly three hundred and fifty years ago and signed the Mayflower Compact "in the Name of God", the right openly to acknowledge the Fatherhood of a common God in our public life has been one of the most cherished rights of our people. In countless instances, in the instrumentalities of government, in every State constitution, in our legislative assemblies and our executive inaugurations, that right has been again and again affirmed. What a colossal tragedy it would be if in this, our time, we were to win the great civil rights of brotherhood among all our citizens and lose that other civil right to speak and by speaking to recognize in our hearts the fatherhood of God over us and the providence of God in our nation.

But these are ultimate words, these are long thoughts. Suppose we stop a moment and review the situation in which they stand. In 1962, the United States Supreme Court said that the twenty-two words I have just read, words which no teacher was required to lead and no pupil was required to say, were an establishment of religion and therefore contrary to the First Amendment of the Constitution. In 1963, moving from that decision, the Supreme Court struck down voluntary reading of the Bible and recitation of the Lord's Prayer in the public classroom as likewise unconstitutional. There are those who tell us the Court did a mere, small thing. There are those who cite portions of the majority decisions and claim we who object exaggerate or at least do not understand. In fact the two decisions are desperately serious, of immense meaning. Henry P. Van Dusen, then president of Union Theological Seminary in New York, put it this way:

"The corollary in both law and logic of the Supreme Court's recent interdictions is inescapable, prohibition of the affirmative recognition and collaboration by government at all levels with all organs of religion in all reationships and circumstances. A consistent application of such a policy would involve a revolution in the Nation's habitual practice in the matter of religion . . . Nothing less than this is at stake."

Rev. Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, professor of philosophy at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, wrote:

"This is a ruling which affects deeply the whole of American life and represents a radical change in the cultural pattern in many parts of the Nation."

The "Boston Pilot" editorialized (18 June 1963) under the heading:

"ALL PUBLIC LIFE AFFECTED

"The same tedious arguments emphasizing the 'establishment of religion' clause are brought forth to support a position which turns its back on the total American tradition and outlaws the present practices of 39 States. Let us suppose that the Lord's Prayer and the Bible are excluded from the American public schools, for precisely the reasons given by the Supreme Court. What is the next step? Clearly, all other expressions of religion in public life must now be deleted. Let us not wait for them to come up case by case, but in one single gesture let them be suppressed."

As for the pleasant phrases in the two majority opinions, Abraham Lincoln's comment on the Dred Scott decision a century ago is still apropos. So long as that decision occupies the ground, he said, there is not room for even the shadow of a starved pigeon to occupy the same ground. What is vital at law is not incidental remarks, not what lawyers call obiter dicta, but the deed of the decision, the core precedent, the essential reason. In the case of the two prayer decisions, what is central is the placement of a fatal equation. This equation is now part of the official judicial attitude toward government accommodation of religion. What do I mean by fatal equation? I mean that the word establishment in the First Amendment which clearly meant for our fathers that the federal government must neither fund nor prefer an institutional church has now been equated with reverence itself, though that reverence is in no way associated with any denominational religion and is as nearly as human ingenuity can make it free and nonsectarian. Even to question such a basic reinterpretation of the First Amendment, the majority said in its second decision, is an exercise in intellectual gymnastics. In short, far from being minor, the two prayer decisions are desperately serious, of maximum meaning in the entire course of religion in our public life. Our fight thus becomes twofold. We fight for the moment of prayer itself, as a wonderful experience in responsible pluralism and as entirely consonant with our traditions. We fight also for the rejection of the fatal equation which now stands in our law. The prayer decisions have already been used as precedent for interference with other religious activities in public schools. They were used in the attack on government educational grants to church-related colleges. Professor Charles E. Rice of Fordham University Law School in his splendid book "The Supreme Court and Public Prayer" (Fordham University Press, 1964) writes:

"Analytically and practically, the school prayer cases signal a preference by the federal government of the non-theistic, secular approach to the ultimate questions of life."

These decisions will surely be involved in any possible judicial denial of aid to nonpublic schools which are distinguished by a religious presence. They will surely be involved—they have already been involved—in the campaign to subject our churches indiscriminately to taxation. The issue, obviously, is one of stopping at the prayer point this process of erosion of religion from the public places of this reverent republic.

The further citations from Professor Rice's book are apropos:

a. "What, then, is disturbing about the school prayer decisions? For one thing, they have introduced a dogmatic interdiction against governmental conduct or sponsorship of religious exercise that is more rigid than anything heretofore conceived, and which will be difficult to confine."

b. ". . . the school prayer cases signal the acceptance by the Supreme Court of a dual prohibition against the state and federal governments—they may not conduct or sponsor a 'religious exercise,' and, to a newly uncertain extent, they may not finance religion or religious groups. Tax benefits, as obvious financial aids, are therefore called into question."

c. "An early casualty of the absolutist attack my be any attempt to include sectarian schools in general federal aid to education . . . Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State commented on Engel v. Vitale:

" 'Believers in church-state separation will be heartened by this decision in their endeavor to hold the "money line" between state and church. Those who had hoped to advance public money for parochial schools by legislating a government-composed prayer will be disappointed. The attempt failed. Justice Black, speaking for the Court, gives every evidence not of relaxing but rather of tightening the ban on state aid to church institutions which he has repeatedly asserted in other opinions.' "

. Repeatedly proposals for a prayer amendment have been introduced in Congress. All these proposals have either been blocked or opposed by hostile Committee Chairmen. The latest, introduced in this session as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, reads:

"Nothing contained in this Constituting shall abridge the right of persons lawfully assembled, in any public building which is supported in whole or in part through the expediture of public funds, to participate in non-denominational prayer."

It has been signed by Senator Cotton, Vermont's two senators, Senator Smith of Maine and Senator Pastore of Rhode Island. It has not, as yet, been signed by Senator McIntyre.

Many tactics have been used against supporters of a prayer amendment. It has been claimed, for instance, that we would destroy the First Amendment. In fact, we propose to restore the First Amendment to its original and traditional meaning. It is actually the Supreme Court which, in Mr. Justice Stewart's words, "has misapplied a great constitutional principle." It has been claimed that no one cares about school prayer. Quite the contrary. On record for a prayer amendment are Bishop Sheen, Dr. Billy Graham, Cardinal Cushing, the National Association of Evangelicals, the National Conference of Governors, the National Conference of Mayors, the National Catholic Youth Council, the National Jaycees and most veterans groups. Poll after poll, the latest in the March issue of "Good Housekeeping" magazine, indicates that around 80% of the American people favor the return of school prayer.

A tactic increasingly used against us lately is the *tactic of substitution*. This tactic is now widespread, well-financed and apparently the single major opposition line. We are told that all kinds of religion-in-schools is still possible and that, this being the case, our peoples' amendment for public prayer, is at best un-necessary, redundant. In my testimony before the Senate Constitutional Amendment Subcommittee on 5 August last, I responded to the tactic of substitution with these words:

Our attitude to the supposed substitutions, then is this. First, none is really adequate. Second, none, even this most perfect, will in any way eradicate the tragic precedents of the two 'prayer' decisions. Third, even though some emasculated type of reverence may for a time survive, we are convinced that each meaningful expression of religion in public schools stands now under a shadow and must, if the Court is true to itself, be seriatim banned.

What about substitutions? Those who favor prayer in public schools do so in the conviction that public reverence is important for children who, by public law, are required to spend a good part of their day in a public classroom. Such reverence can take many forms. We do not question an honest re-assessment of religion in public schools. Nevertheless, it must be carefully noted that efforts to substitute are often coupled with opposition to the Peoples Amendment for Public Prayer. The impression is often spread by the substitutors that there is no need for such an amendment. It is against this negative tactic that we contend. Our position remains, no matter how effective a substitute may be, it does absolutely nothing to remove the dangerous precedents, the fatal equation, set down in the two prayer decisions.

Further,. the more effective the substitute may be the more likely it is that it will be challenged and, if the Court is true to the illogic of the two prayer decisions, struck down. And there are additional questions. One suggested substitute is classes in comparative religion. Fne, but where does one find the Solomon-wise teachers who can instruct with equal impartiality in Roman Catholicism, Buddhism and Orthodox Jewry without falling afoul of offended parents from one or more of the compared religions? Another suggested substitute is religion in art and history classes. But surely the reverent majority of the American people need not settle for this kind of de-fused religion,

religion as a foot note to sculpture and chronologies. Religion, of course, is part of art and history, but the mere dry details in such a substitution in no way satisfy the requirement of the brotherhood of prayer which so many Americans believe should be an important part of the public school day. Another suggested substitute is a now and then read religion. God is included in a great book of noble citations for use at a teacher's discretion in an "opening exercise." We hasten to agree that the event might work out well and we know there are honest men who suggest this. What we contend against, note well, is the substitution of this eclectic series of readings in which God is incidentally present for the moment of common prayer.

Surely the reverent majority of the American people need not settle for an interstitial and non-participatory religion. Another suggested substitute is the moment of silent meditation. We have always conceded that a silent God is better than no God. But meditation is difficult and meditation has about it a strict singularity. To expect children to meditate wisely is mostly unreal. And even if they achieved perfection, this would remain a peculiarly personal experience in which the value of a spoken brotherhood of prayer would be lost. . . . In brief, while we must honestly probe toward additional spiritual components for public school education, we must not permit ourselves to be side-tracked from the clear necesisty of repealing precedents which can only be repealed through a clarifying amendment.

There is one other point which must be made here. Admittedly the whole area of Church-State relations is a difficult area. There is room for honest debate in many places. Our opponents, for instance, have constructed a plausible case for the Supreme Court's majority reading of the First Amendment. We could spend the rest of the evening demolishing that case detail by detail. We shall not do so—and for one compelling reason. Even if the opposition is correct and, as a matter of exact wording, the Supreme Court did properly read the establishment and free exercise clauses, still our position is valid. In such a supposition, the words of the amendment no longer accord with the understanding of the amendment as evidenced by the consistent and continuous practice of the nation in the area of public reverence from its beginning. The words must, in this hypothesis, be adjusted to accommodate the will of the people. Otherwise the people are prisoners of language, which itself was designed to serve them. In either case, whoever is right, the task of finding a satisfactory language for the clarifying Peoples Amendment for Public Prayer has not been easy. Once again, in this as in so many critical areas of collective action, a way must be found to express as best we may the will of the nation. Otherwise, we create an intolerable situation in which, for want of words, that will is thwarted in a matter of major importance. We, in Citizens for Public Prayer, continue to have faith in the ingenuity, good will and ability of the Congress to discover the right language.

ACTION

What should now be the action stance of those who believe in the Peoples Amendment for Public Prayer? Two bench-marks must, first, be set down. These are based on our experience in the prayer fight.

a. support for the amendment announced by religious and civic leadership must go further than a mere one-time resolution. If a man really believes with us that this cause is of major and radical significance, he must be asked to give continuous evidence of his belief.

b. we have simply got to dramatize this issue. A silent gentle majority, it was proven in 1964, cannot accomplish its purpose. We must be noisy, we must be loud and long. We must pile-drive this issue—again and again and again. One letter is not enough. One telephone call is not enough. One message to a Congressman is not enough. We have got to break through the very real sound barrier we have had to face in so many of the news media and demonstrate that the issue is alive, that honest men and women believe in it, and that the only victory is success of prayer amendment proposals on the Hill and, later, in each of the fifty States. The manner of dramatizing, the method of campaign must be left to the ingenuity of individual citizens. If our opponents are in so many instances, *generals without armies*—that is big name officials with mimeo machines and PR staffs but little public support even from their own apparent constituents—we are in a way armies without generals. We do not have the central moneys, the efficient headquarters, the paid propagandists. We must rely on the native, grass-roots action of millions of Americans in plain places with plain weapons. Such a force can, of course, be massive; but it will only be so if everyone who hears this message takes it to heart and dedicates himself to a continuous, all-out effort.

Four years ago, when we started this great grass-roots effort, many of us were new at the game of politics. We recognized that we had a supremely right cause. But I'm afraid we may have supposed that such a cause would carry on its own naked excellence, that we had simply to remind a willing Congress and we would win. We have grown since then. We are now veterans. We have the scars of old soldiers. We have learned the ways of war. We have discovered that wishing will not make it so, that for all its wonderful justice the cause of public reverence must like all other causes campaign over the tough terrain of politics if it is to succeed. Let me sum up some of the things we have perhaps come better to understand now, than when we began:

1. that unless and until a Congressman specifically promises to back a prayer amendment (NOT a resolution) and proves his promise by speaking repeatedly to his constituents and otherwise demonstrating that this is indeed a major issue for him too, he is not adequately with us. The same, precisely, is true of our religious leaders local and central.

2. that blocking action in a congressional committee can prevent even a matter in which 80% of the nation concurs from reaching the floor and that, when this action happens, we can anticipate precious little if any support from men and news media who otherwise blast chairmen of congressional committees who booby-trap action on other items.

3. that one-night stand involvement is useless, that we have simply got to become **PILE DRIVERS** or, as I said of Mrs. Murray O'Hair and myself after our Boston debate, **BULL DOGS** if we are to win. Again and again and again, using every resource and outlet within our reach, we have got to grip this issue, we have got to pile drive it home.

4. that we fight a most resourceful and well organized opposition which switches from tactics of silence, substitution and selective citation to outright attack on us as fanatics, and that this opposition is notably assisted by the ambiguity and/or non-involvement of those who should be speaking loudly on our side.

5. that silent petitions and silent letters are not sufficient to political success, that notice must be directed to the stymied majority, that we simply must **PUBLICIZE AND PRESS LOUDLY** our cause in every way open to us.

6. that financial support is indispensable even to a grass roots cause such as ours. Contributions as well as prayers are urgently needed by each of the citizen prayer groups.

The key words are: pile driver, bull dog. They key phrase is keep your eye on the ball. The key people are *God and us*. The key comparison is that we must be as alive in our effort for this civil right as are our neighbors in their effort for other civil rights. What a tragedy it would be for America if the fight for human equality were won in the same generation which, by its apathy and astigmatism, lost the fight for God as a real presence in its public assembly. What a tragedy if we attain the brotherhood of man and deny our children and ourselves the civil right to declare reverently the fatherhood of God in public places!

Perhaps I can best conclude with another excerpt from the testimony I offered before the Senate Constitutional Amendment Subcommittee in Washington on 5 August last:

The effort here is not for school prayer alone but rather to arrest once and for all at the prayer point a process of secularism which unless radically checked, must erode away all public reverence.

This is a great cause, ladies and gentlemen. This is one of the greatest causes ever before the conscience of the nation. With His help we shall indeed overcome.

Latin American Political Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, an unusually thoughtful speech on the subject of political development in Latin America has been brought to my attention. The speech was delivered by Dr. John A. Plank, a senior staff member at the Brookings Institution. The occasion was the January 12 annual meeting of the trustees of the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters in Washington.

Dr. Plank described the "profound political change" that is in the air of Latin American nations. He stated his opinion of the situation as "being full of opportunities to be seized rather than as being laden with risks and dangers to be suppressed or evaded." And he developed a strong case for active U.S. involvement in the political development of Latin America, with particular emphasis on the involvement of the private sector.

I request, Mr. Speaker, that the full text of the speech be reprinted here:

There was a time, not many years ago, when a talk like this one could quite properly begin with the story of the young Peruvian who was taking tea one Sunday afternoon with a proper Bostonian lady at her Beacon Hill home. The conversation moved along graciously if aimlessly, the lading asking the standard array of conventional questions, the young man giving the conventional answers. Suddenly the young man announced, "You know, senora, in my country bull-fighting is our favorite sport." "Oh!" exclaimed the lady, "Isn't that revolting?" "Ah, no, senora, in my country revolting is our second favorite sport."

Times change. I still like the story very much and will share it on every appropriate and inappropriate occasion. But I can no longer tell it with the justification that it is not only funny but also useful in reflecting something important about Latin American politics. For it was clearly the case, in my view, that until very recently Latin America was politically among the most stable areas of the world, despite the surface political pyrotechnics, despite the impassioned rhetoric, despite the violence.

Today what we see in Latin America is not "revolting," but revolution in the most comprehensive and profound sense. It is needless here to detail the revoluntionary forces at work in the region, for they are now commonplaces to you. We all know what they are and that they affect every dimension of Latin American life—social, cultural, ecomonplace to you. We all know what they is no country in the area that is immune to them—except perhaps and marginally Haiti. And we know that there is no country in the area whose leaders are not obliged to respond to these forces in an effort to control them, to canalize them, to accommodate them.

CHANGE IN THE AIR

The old order is breaking up with amazing rapidity in Latin America, and if Whirl is not King, Whirl is ever-present as a lurking possibility. Upon only one thing is there fairly universal agreement in Latin America today: the old order is unsatisfactory, the old institutions, the old ways of doing things, the old relationships both within societies and among them are inadequate to present and emerging requirements. Change is in the air and it must come, profound political change.

My own disposition—and, I am persuaded to believe it is also the disposition of increasing numbers of Latin America's elite groups—is to regard the present situation in Latin America as being full of opportunities to be seized rather than as being laden with risks and dangers to be suppressed or evaded. This is the time, if ever there has been a time, for innovation and invention, boldness and imagination, not for fear and trembling. The future is open in Latin America as it has never been before, everything is up for review and questioning. Latin America which in the past has contributed little to the world's store of constructive and political and social invention is today presented with its opportunity to make major contributions to political development, to demonstrate that political invention did not cease in 1787 or 1789, in 1917 or 1949, to demonstrate that it is indeed possible to have the Revolution in Freedom in which President Frei of Chile so devoutly believes.

I am far from suggesting that the political development task Latin America confronts is an easy one. For one thing, both the pace of change and the magnitude of the forces impelling change have no historic parallels—Latin American leaders today cannot do what their forefathers used so casually to do—reach out into the grabbag of constitutional and political experience elsewhere in the world (the United Sates, France, Germany) and blithely pick up a device and incorporate it formally if superficially into their political system. Latin America's political development task is new, and neither we nor they—nor, for that matter, the communist powers—have ready answers for them. For another, the challenge of political development is intrinsically a formidable one. For consider: what is required is the reconciliation of three not easily compatible elements: domestic order, rapid and effective growth in respect of the provision of social and economic goods and services, and meaning, and meaningful democracy—or to put the matter in alliterative terms what is required is peace, progress, and participation . . . as Vice President Humphrey recently expressed it, I know of no responsible Latin American who does not assign importance to each of these, although the priorities he establishes among them vary from situation to situation, country to country.

MEANINGFUL DEMOCRACY

In Brazil, for example, highest priority has been assigned to efficiency measured in growth terms, even at substantial cost—in view of most of us—of meaningful democracy. In Argentina immediately after the overthrow of President Illia last June first priority went to order: the integration of the Argentine nation, the assertion of authority, the establishment of hierarchy. In Chile President Frei has not equivocated in assigning first importance to participation, to meaningful democracy for all who live in Chile, to distributive justice.

Had we time we could consider other approaches to political development in Latin America, the approaches of President Belaunde Terry in Peru, of President Carlos Lleras Restrepo in Colombia, of President Leoni in Venezuela. The approaches differ in accordance with the temperaments and experience of leaders, with the nature of the societies they govern, with the immediate problems they feel themselves obliged to meet. But I think it can be said and said persuasively that there is scarcely a leader in Latin America today who does not consciously think of himself as trying to lead a political revolution. There are no status quo Presidents in the region, no "Keep cool with Coolidges," no "back to normalcy" advocates.

It does not need to be stressed here that the task of political development in Latin America pertains overwhelmingly to the Latin Americans themselves. These are their societies, it is they who must and will develop, they who will find their own ways. It would be not only inappropriate, it would be impossible, for us in the United States to relate ourselves to their development process in other than marginal ways. Nevertheless there is a role, and a crucial one, for us in their political development process, and it is to that subject that I want to turn.

FOUR PREMISES

Let me before going further, set out a handful of premises that underlie my thought. First, then, it seems to me we should quite consciously and unabashedly accept that political development is a deeply moral enterprise, infused with value. What we are concerned about is the quality of human life, the life of persons, individual persons. We are ourselves products of the Judaic-Christian tradition, and the Latin Americans are too. We need not equivocate or dissimulate with respect to what our values are. Our political development activity should be consciously biased toward facilitating the emergence in Latin America of political systems that are meaningfully participant constitutional democracies, the emergence of governmental systems that are responsive, responsible, and effective. I stress this because a number of my academic colleagues are pushing hard for a "value-free" approach to political development, either on the ground that any other approach constitutes cultural imperialism, intolerable ethnocentrism, or on the ground that it is intellectual unrespectable to let values intrude in one's activity:

Second, I believe that we in the United States do have political knowledge, political skills, political experience that are relevant to and exportable to Latin America. I stress this because there are numbers who say that our experience is basically irrelevant to the contemporary situation in the developing world, or who say that any attempt to export is unwarranted interference or is too risky, of all areas, say they, the political is the most sensitive.

Third, it seems to me that although we live during a time of intense nationalism when the assertions of the perquisites of national sovereignty are frequent and vociferous, never has there been a time when national frontiers were more permeable. The revolurevolution in communications insures this, a revolution for which we are largely responsible. We are flooding Latin America, not only as increasing numbers of us in public and private capacities move around in the area, but much more significantly through our domination of the media. The question, then is not whether we shall or shall not breach "national" frontiers; the question is whether we shall breach them with conscious political development ends in view, or whether we shall breach them indiscriminately, non-purposefully. This situation is one to be viewed as full of opportunities to be exploited rather than of risks to be avoided or minimized.

Fourth, it seems to me that there is receptivity in Latin America to any constructive political development assistance we may be able to provide. The Latin Americans are confronting new situations for which little in their own experience has equipped them. They will accept help—why should they not? What is important is the way the help is offered and the assumed motivation that underlies the offer. I say this in full awareness of the ambivalence of attitude toward us in Latin America—on the one hand it is widely recognized that we do indeed represent "success" as success is measured by most relevant indices in mid-XXth century and therefore, in important ways, as something of a model to be emulated; on the other hand, national self-identification in Latin America is felt to depend upon differentation and independence from the United States. But the kinds of political development assistance I have in mind and the kinds for which I believe there is receptivity do not imply subordination to the United States or conventionally defined United States interests.

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

So much by way of premises. What can our role in Latin America's political development process be? I should say at once that my concern here is exclusively with the role of the private sector. I do not want to minimize the role of the United States Government in political development activity. It is important and will continue to be so. Moreover, with the inclusion of Title IX in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 the Agency for International Development is now expected to give specific and systematic attention to one critical aspect of political development, popular participation both in decision-making and program implementation, in its assistance to developing countries.

Two thoughts occur, however. In the first place, the United States government is not the most favored or most indicated element to deal in political development matters. As a government it deals, faute de mieux, largely with other governments, whereas political development is something that occurs in areas far removed from government as usually conceived: political development has to do with the acquisition of skills, attitudes, values, behavior patterns of political actors, the bolstering of institutions of all kinds that have political development pertinence: interest groups, mediating groups, voluntary associations.

Second, it can hardly be thought desirable that the major responsibility for involvement in political development activities should fall to the United States government. Most persons who work for the government abroad are uncomfortable in political development roles: they are not professionally equipped for it, they are rather equipped with technical skills and are generally conditioned to regard political matters with reserve. And of course assigning principal responsibility to the United States government for political development automatically calls into play all the latent suspicion of United States policy in host Latin American countries. Finally, it is more difficult for the United States government as such to mount a sustained, disinterested, and consistent political development program than it is for private groups and agencies, for in the first and the last analysis the primary interest of the United States government is the United States, and it must respond to exigencies, forces, pressures that are not necessarily compatible with the conceived interests and goals of the host countries.

PLEA FOR INVOLVEMENT

My plea, then, is for private sector involvement in political development. I am aware that you in this room are concerned about precisely the matter we are discussing—at least insofar as the activities of the Fund correspond to the activities of the League. I am in a sense, then, preaching to the converted. But I believe there is still something to be said, perhaps to you, certainly to other private sector elements.

Notoriously many private agencies are working in Latin America; church groups, farmers groups, labor groups, university groups, business groups, cooperative groups. How many of them are working with conscious political development concerns? There may—indeed often is—political development spin-off from their activities. A marginal political development increment can be derived from the setting up of a garden club—in respect of the acquisition of organizational skills and cooperative activity. Perhaps no more should be asked of private groups working in Latin America than that they continue to do what they have been doing. Perhaps we can operate on the assumption that the cumulative effect of their activities will be the emergence of decent and effective political systems—or that at least the net consequence of their work will be progress in that direction.

I should like to urge, though, that leaders of these groups at least think about relating their activities to an encompassing political development goal. I am concerned, for example, as much about linkages and effective communication among groups and strata in Latin American societies as I am about giving particular help to isolated elements within separate groups and strata. I am much concerned to see Latin American elites acquire the capability of accommodation and response to pressures from below as I am to see the underdogs acquire an effective voice.

But the matter goes beyond this. As it seems to me the politcal development challenge in Latin America has an element of real urgency about it, and that its implications transcend both immediate problems of social and distributive justice and the problems we associate with the confrontation between democracy and totalitarianism. What bothers me is a problem that will be very real for us in forty years time but one which we must begin to meet now. The problem arises directly from the disproportionate rates of population growth and growth of product. Unless massive efforts toward effective democratization are undertaken in Latin America now, unless skills, attitudes, values, institutions appropriate to democratic political behavior are acquired very soon, I fear that with the passage of another generation the sheer requirements of organization and distribution will conduce Latin American leaders toward sharply authoritarian or totalitarian political dispensations. And it is unlikely that a totalitarian clampdown under such circumstances, given the availability of contemporary instruments of persuasions, coercion, and control, could be undone. That is the real, the long-term challenge of political development, and that is why I think it demands the best efforts of all of us as citizens.

THREE AREAS OF ACTIVITY

Speaking broadly, I think private agencies involved in Latin America could concern themselves with three areas of political development activity. In decreasing order of abstractness, they are (1) conceptualization; (2) research; and (3) training. By conceptualization I mean simply the thinking through of present and emerging problems and the construction of possible resolutions of them. Two examples are on my mind. In Venezuela, because of its extraordinary endowment, the Venezuelans have been able to march very rapidly along the path toward industrialization. The Venezuelans have been heard to say, "We dropped from the trees into Cadillacs in one generation." What is true is that Venezuela has been able to import, as other Latin American countries have not yet, mid-XXth Century technology at a vertiginous rate. This means increasingly an automated technology. Yet Venezuela has one of the highest rates of population growth in the world, and estimates of Venezuela's unemployment rate range anywhere from 14% to 25% of the adult employable population. It is often maintained that if these persons had appropriate skills, they could be readily employed. Perhaps. But I see a problem emerging sooner for Venezuela than for most other countries. Some new distributive mechanism is going to have to be devised, for increasing numbers of Venezuelans are simply not going to be able to earn their wages in the market. (We, of course, may soon have to confront the same situation with many of our marginal population groups in this country—the rich get richer, the poor get poorer.) What we need is fresh thinking, innovative thinking, about the socio-political problem that automation poses for a country like Venezuela. There is no reason at all to suppose that any constructive suggestions any of us might have would be received and weighed by the Venezuelans. It is their problem; they will need a resolution of it. That the solution originates in the mind of a non-Venezuelan is not going to be controlling. But who among us is giving thought to this matter in other than a hand-wringing way?

In Chile, the government of President Frei is persuaded, on the basis of Chile's historical experience and the country's present, that conventionally accepted definitions of property are inappropriate. The Lockean definition will not do, in part because it violates the interpretation of Christian democracy that Frei has derived from his own process of maturing and from the most recent papal encyclicals, in part also, of course, because the Lockean definition has resulted in what—as seen by Frei—is gross inequity in respect of ownership of what there is to own. On the other hand, the collectivist approach to property is anathema to Frei, for he is profoundly Christian, most of all in the reverence he pays to the dignity and sanctity of the person. Frei is looking for a *tertium quid*. He has a name for it—communitarianism. He does not yet have operationally useful content for the name. He needs help. We as citizens can put our minds to work on that problem. The resolution of it, if one can be found (if, for example, we could get a viable operational handle on the thought of Simone Weil) the resolution of it would be helpful not only to Frei and Chile but to the rest of the world as well.

BOLD CONCEPTUALIZING

At less dramatic levels, it seems to me that representatives of groups can do much more imaginative and bold conceptualizing. Take the media, for example, and the critical role they perform in making possible a democratic polity. What can be done to make more likely that the media will behave responsibly. One does not like to think that the proposed Brazilian press law is an answer. On the other hand, when President Frei before the last congressional elections suggested that all papers should carry reliable information about the programs and activities of all contending political parties, he was condemned. One irate editor shouted, "No one is going to force me to print in my paper anything I regard as violate of the good, the true, and the beautiful"—or words to that effect; and Frei's initiative repercuted throughout Latin America. But an informed electorate is a sine qua non for democracy; and the electorate in today's world in the last analysis can only be informed through the media.

Let me move rapidly to the second level, that of research. What I have in mind here is research of a special kind. There does not yet exist, though I hope one day it will, a sub-discipline properly to be called "applied political science." What is wanted is research that falls somewhere between "grand theory" and "art for art's sake" and short-term, operationally oriented, project feasibility studies. What is needed is research that looks at a situation or a group or a sub-system with an eye not only to adequate description and analysis but to getting a handle on it and relating it to other parts of the system for constructive political development result. Where are the points of friction, where the points of access? This kind of pragmatic social science research is not yet well-established in Latin America and in not yet universally well-received. Indeed, pragmatism itself tends to be a dirty word. Yet helping the Latin Americans to acquire this ability to look at their own reality, coldly, objectively, and operational ends in view will have very useful results for political development. Here again research conducted jointly by host-country nationals and functionally specific private United States grops will pay off not only in increased knowledge of country reality but also in increased capability on the part of research collaborators. The only cautionary word I would introduce here is that to the maximum possible extent Latin Americans should join with us here in the United States in poking and prodding at us as we attempt to handle our political development problems—and we've got some and we're going to have more. I see no reason why this kind of activity cannot be carried on by most groups, most emphatically including our own political parties in league with Latin American political parties.

Finally there is the aspect of training. Whatever functionally specific task the training may be designed to accomplish, I think it important that political development training, in terms compatible with the underlying tenets of constitutional democracy, be built right into it. This falls under the broad rubric of "civic education." What is being transmitted here, obviously, is not ideological or specific programmatic content, but skills, underlying attitudes, patterns of interaction and cooperation, broad perspectives.

I have gone on much too long. And yet the theme remains scarcely touched. Let me conclude by saying only that I do not put these thoughts forward in the firm belief either that they will be picked up or that, if picked up and implemented, they will yield the political development results I think desirable and even essential. All I can say is that there is no challenge more important or critical than that of political development, and that I feel simply obliged as to give it our best efforts. I hope this morning to have conveyed to you some notion of my sense of urgent concern, and what underlies it. I do not mean to sound hyperbolic in saying that I believe there is a world at stake.

H.R. 8000—The Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, because of the fast-growing evidence of widespread national support for a program of

bilingual education to offer America's millions of non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school children a better chance to realize their full educational aspirations, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of my bill, H.R. 8000, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act:

H.R. 8000

A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in order to provide assistance to local educational agencies in establishing bilingual educational opportunity programs, and to provide certain other assistance to promote such programs

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby finds that one of the most acute educational problems in the United States is that which involves the more than two million bilingual and bicultural children of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background; that little headway has been made in finding adequate and constructive solutions to this unique and perplexing educational situation; and that the urgent need is for comprehensive and cooperative action now on the local, State, and Federal levels to develop forward-looking approaches to meet the serious learning difficulties faced by this substantial segment of the Nation's school-age population.

BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 2. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended by redesignating title VII as title VIII, by redesignating sections 701 through 706 and references thereto as sections 801 through 806, respectively, and by adding after title VI the following new title:

"TITLE VII—BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

"SHORT TITLE

"SEC. 701. This title may be cited as the 'Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act'.

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SEC. 702. In recognition of the special educational needs of the large numbers of students in the United States to whom English is a second language, Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to develop and carry out new and imaginative elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet these special educational needs.

"AUTHORIZATION AND ALLOTMENTS

"SEC. 703. (a) For the purpose of making grants under this title, there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and $15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and the succeeding fiscal year.

"(b) From the sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot an amount to each State based upon the number of non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school students in such State and the per capita income in such State in such manner as he determines will best carry out the purposes of this title. For the purposes of this title 'non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school students' means elementary and secondary school students born in, or one or both of whose parents were born in, a non-English-speaking area such as Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, or French Canada, and in States for which such information is available, other students with Spanish surnames, and where the Commissioner establishes additional objective criteria which he deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this title, other students determined on the basis of such additional criteria.

"(c) A State's allotment for a fiscal year pursuant to subsection (b) shall be available, prior to such date in such year as is established by the Commissioner, for grants to local educational agencies in such State pursuant to this title. Allotments not reserved prior to such date may be reallotted to other States and made available for grants pursuant to this title prior to the end of such fiscal year in such manner as the Commissioner determines will best carry out the purposes of this title.

"USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

"SEC. 704. Grants under this title may be used, in accordance with applications approved under section 705, for—

"(a) planning for and taking other steps leading to the development of programs designed to meet the special educational needs of students who speak English as a second language, including—

"(1) special bilingual and bicultural educational research and demonstration projects; and

"(2) pilot projects designed to test the effectiveness of plans and programs so developed; and

"(b) the establishment, maintenance, and operation of programs, including minor remodeling of classroom or other space used for such programs and acquisition of necessary equipment, designed to meet the special educational needs of students who speak English as a second language through activities such as—

"(1) intensive preschool, Headstart-type programs specifically designed to orient and prepare non-English-speaking children for smoother transition to and more rapid advancement in the elementary education environment;

"(2) the utilization of the ability to speak a language other than English as a bridge to the learning of English;

"(3) regular, ongoing comprehensive bilingual educational programs;

"(4) the teaching of English as the first or primary language;

"(5) the teaching of the language spoken in the home as a second language;

"(6) programs designed to impart to non-English-speaking students a knowledge of and pride in their ancestral culture and language;

"(7) programs to attract and retain as teachers promising individuals of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background;

"(8) efforts to establish closer cooperation between the school and the home; and

"(9) other activities which meet the purposes of this title.

"APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS AND CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL

"SEC. 705. (a) A grant under this title may be made to a local educational agency or agencies upon application to the Commissioner at such time or times, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Commissioner deems necessary. Such applications shall—

"(1) provide that the activities and services for which assistance under this title is sought will be administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

"(2) set forth a program for carrying out the purposes set forth in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 704 and provide for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the program;

"(3) set forth a program of such size, scope, and design as will make a substantial step toward achieving the purposes of this title;

"(4) set forth policies and procedures which assure that Federal funds made available under this title for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available by the applicant for the purposes described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 704, and in no case supplant such funds;

"(5) provide for such fiscal control and fund-accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this title; and

"(6) provide for making an annual report and such other reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Commissioner may reasonably require to carry out his functions under this title and to determine the extent to which funds provided under this title have been effective in improving the educational opportunities of persons in the area served, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

"(b) Applications for grants under this title may be approved by the Commissioners only if—

"(1) the application meets the requirements set forth in subsection (a);

"(2) the program set forth in the application is consistent with criteria established by the Commissioner for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of assistance under this title within each State, which criteria shall be developed by him on the basis of a consideration of (A) the geographic distribution of non-English-speaking students within the State, (B) the relative need of persons in different geographic areas within the State for the kinds of services and activities described in paragraph (b) of section 704, and their financial ability to provide those services and activities, and (C) the relative ability of particular local educational agencies within the State to provide those services and activities;

"(3) in the case of an application for assistance for a program for carrying out the purposes described in paragraph (b) of section 704, the Commissioner determines (A) that the program will utilize the best available talents and resources and will substantially increase the educational opportunities in the area to be served by the applicant, and (B) that, to the extent consistent with the number of children enrolled in nonprofit private schools in the area to be served whose educational needs are of the type which this program is intended to meet, provision has been made for participation of such children; and

"(4) the State educational agency has been notified of the application and been given the opportunity to offer recommendations.

"(c) Amendments of applications shall, except as the Commissioner may otherwise provide by or pursuant to regulations, be subject to approval in the same manner as original applications.

"(d) The Commissioner shall encourage local educational agencies to utilize in programs assisted pursuant to this title the assistance of persons with expertise in the educational problems of the non-English-speaking. He shall also encourage local educational agencies to make optimum use in such programs of the cultural and educational resources of the area to be served. For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'cultural and educational resources' includes State educational agencies, institutions of higher education, nonprofit private schools, public and nonprofit private agencies such as libraries, museums, musical and artistic organizations, educational radio and television, and other cultural and educational resources.

"PAYMENTS

"SEC. 706. (a) From the amounts allotted to each State under section 703 the Commissioner shall pay to each applicant in that State which has an application approved under this title an amount equal to the sums expended by the applicant under the application for the purposes set forth therein.

"(b) Payments under this title may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

"ADVISORY COMMITTEE

"SEC. 707. (a) The Commissioner shall establish in the Office of Education an Advisory Committee on Increasing Educational Opportunity for Bilingual Children, consisting of the Commissioner, who shall be Chairman, and eight members appointed, without regard to the civil service laws, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary. At least four of the members of the Advisory Committee shall be educators experienced in dealing with the educational problems of children who speak English as a second language. In addition, at least four of the members of the Advisory Committee shall be of non-English-speaking ethnic or nationality background.

"(b) The Advisory Committee shall advise the Commissioner (1) on the action to be taken with regard to each application for a grant under this title, and (2) in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title, including the development of criteria for approval of applications thereunder. The Commissioner may appoint such special advisory and technical experts and consultants as may be useful in carrying out the functions of the Advisory Committee.

"(c) Members of the Advisory Committee shall, while serving on the business of the Advisory Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding $100 per day, including traveltime; and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"LABOR STANDARDS

"SEC. 708. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on all minor remodeling projects assisted under this title shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar minor remodeling in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a–5). The Secretary of Labor shall have, with respect to the labor standards specified in this section, the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c)."

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE VI OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958

SEC. 3. (a) Section 601(a) of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 is amended by inserting after the second sentence a new sentence as follows: "Any such grant or contract may include a curriculum designed for the special training of teachers of bilingual children."

(b) Section 603 of such Act is amended by striking out "$18,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$19,000,000".

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE XI OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958

SEC. 4. (a) Section 1101 of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 is amended by striking out "and each of the two succeeding fiscal years" and inserting in lieu thereof "and the succeeding fiscal year, and $51,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968".

(b) Such section is further amended by striking out the word "or" at the end of clause (3), by striking out the period at the end of clause (4) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the word "or", and by inserting after such clause a new clause as follows:

"(5) who are engaged in or preparing to engage in special eduactional programs for bilingual students."

AMENDMENTS TO COOPERATIVE RESEARCH ACT

SEC. 5. subsections (a) and (b) of section 2 of the Cooperative Research Act are each amended by inserting "and title VII" after "section 503(a)(4)".

Standards and the Public Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, recently the Honorable J. Herbert Hollomon, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce, addressing the 17th National Conference of Standards of the United States of America Standards Institute, made an analysis of the many complex problems presented by industrial standards.

This thorough and probing analysis contains a number of seminal thoughts. It is, without question, one of the most significant statements on proposed policy made in recent years concerning the duties of those in charge of our standards-making process. Because of its unusual interest and significance, I include selected portions of Secretary Hollomon's address in the RECORD following my remarks:

STANDARDS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

(By J. Herbert Hollomon, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce and Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology)

In a complex, mass society standards serve many purposes. They provide a basis for exchange of goods and services. They permit mass production. They measure the safety of products. They are the basis for keeping unsafe foods and drugs off the market. They establish product performance in the interest of consumers. Food, clothing, shelter, and comfort products are measured for how well they perform. Labeling standards prevent deception and warn against hazards to health. Electrical standards protect the public from hazardous appliances and electrical wiring. When standards set within different countries are hormonized internationally, channels of trade and commerce readily bridge national boundaries. Domestically, standards create a healthy environment for the widest sharing of our resources and products through the market place.

By and large, producers, distributors, consumers, and trade associations, all have shown a strong sense of responsibility. The implementation of voluntary product standards is working well in this climate of cooperation. We now have in effect about 500 voluntary product standards developed through the Commerce procedures, and about 13,000 others developed through private associations. This great system of standardization operates in the best American traditions of individual freedom and national cooperation.

There is a growing public attitude that the standards process should not be under the sole control of a limited group whose interests are affected. As early as the 1906 Food and Drug Act, Congress acted to authorize government, rather than the interests concerned, to begin regulating unsafe food and drug products. We see the same history in all segments whenever the public interest has become clearly paramount. The regulation of securities by the Securities and Exchange Act of 1933 reflected the public interest against securities manipulations. The Meat Inspection and the Poultry Products Inspection Acts reflected the public interest in protecting the public health through safe consumer products. More recently, the mood of the country has demanded protection for the consumer against abuses in the market place. The cigarette labeling act reflected a concern that the individual be warned of the health hazards of smoking. The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 declared it to be national policy to reduce the totally unacceptable death and injury rate on the highways. The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act expressed the national policy to end confusion to consumers through undue proliferation of quantities in which consumers commodities are sold. This year, the public interest in reducing air pollution has been stated quite clearly by President Johnson when he called for, among other things, emission standards for certain industrial plants, as well as for automobiles.

In recent months I have become more convinced than ever before that a sound standards policy can actually help reach the goals of the antitrust laws and favor innovation and competition—perhaps better than antitrust lawsuits can. Let me explain why. The standards which most often can be misused are those written to exclude rather than include various products or quality of products. Exclusive standards are poor standards because they deter innovation and competition. Inclusive standards are good standards when they are written in terms of a variety of levels of performance of a product. They leave the preferred level to the user. Standards written in these terms measure total performance for certain purposes. They specify that products should be graded and labeled according to the level of performance. If the public is informed of the level of performance of the product, each consumer can choose as he will. Moreover, firms have an incentive to compete for better products meeting the levels of performance without the need for changing the standard. The marketplace selects preferences among the products meeting each performance level. If a particular level of performance is unacceptable to society because it is considered unsafe—as for example in motor vehicles or flammable fabrics—then by a public process the community can act to bar that level. Otherwise, private choices are permitted.

Suppose government participates in a voluntary standards process and even approves the purpose of the standard and the final result. Does that have any significance on how far private pressure is tolerated under the antitrust laws? I believe it does, but not because Government has blessed the standard with sanctity. Except for mandatory standards, government participation and approval have nothing to do with compliance and thus do not create any antitrust exemption. Rather, they speak to the two essentials, due process and purpose. The fact of government participation is some assurance of unbiased competence. The fact of approval is some assurance that the purpose of the standard and its technical adequacy have been considered by the agency. Approval of the result means that some impartial source has assessed the value of the standard. Government representation in the voluntary standards process means that Government has served as an impartial representative.

There may seem to be a paradox between stimulating innovation and competition and eliminating unsafe products. Aren't there dangers when private standards presume to exclude products falling below certain levels of performance? When you look upon standards as inclusive, written in terms of various levels of performance and not in terms of materials or a particular process, then competition is preserved. Leaving the preferred level of performance to the user, you realize that, in this sense, standards do serve the public interest by stimulating innovation and competition while they protect the public by showing the level below which a product is considered unsafe.

During the last decade or so, the rapid increase in goods and services flowing across state and national boundaries demands standards specially devised to reduce unnecessary barriers to trade. The public interest is increasingly being written into transactions between two contracting parties wherever those parties do business. In the exchange of goods and services internationally as well as domestically, standards reflecting the public interest should be part of the system of exchange. Traditional laws regarding commercial transactions simply have not taken full enough account of the significance of standards in this system of exchange.

Today, we see a similar invasion of our system of exchange based on contract. But we have not seen clearly enough the significance of voluntary standards and their impact on our commercial system. Standing somewhere between the parties to a contract for the exchange of goods and services—yes, and between nations, too—there is increasingly a standard of performance and sometimes of safety. Most clearly is that so when products are complex systems engineered to meet systems needs and serve the general class of public users—jet aircraft, automobiles, the pipeline. It also is true when products are much simpler, such as washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and the whole range of daily commodities which not only our housewives but the consumers of many nations want to buy. How these standards are developed and what they do is of public concern. This concern is partly expressed by the new idea that the consumer has as much legal status as the producers in setting standards.

These standards are of public concern not only because they have an economic impact. If national barriers arise from national standards, then political problems between nations are inevitable. In the United States, barriers between the states also may arise. These may be undue burdens on interstate commerce, and they frequently arise through standards for products. Even where our Congress has not preempted the field by passing uniform standards, the Federal courts may strike down (a) any State regulation that is so arbitrary and discriminatory in its operation as to violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and (b) any State regulation over interstate commerce that constitutes an undue burden on interstate or foreign commerce or that discriminates unduly against out-of-State manufacturers and shippers.

These doctrines are basic constitutional concepts in the area of standards and laws regulating the exchange of goods and services. I am advised that there is a shift in emphasis of the case-law from giving preference to the right to contract to supporting the right of State and Federal Governments to establish law that is concerned with the functional social usefulness of particular goods and services. Formerly the courts recognized rights to contract with respect to any goods or services, with less emphasis on the overriding public interest. If I sense the shift correctly, it means that we now should be looking to weights and measures laws or product standards as the common ground on which goods are exchanged in the public interest. No longer in a complex product line is freedom of contract—*caveat emptor*—sufficient to continue its leavening and freeing effect. The freedom to contract produced the commerce that helped stabilize and restructure modern Europe and the West In the Nineteenth Century, economic freedom was as important to the merchants and guilds as technology is to us. For the serf who was tied to the land, his new-found economic freedom gave him and others independence.

Today the consumer is tired of being a serf to an imposed system. He demands his freedom. He needs standards to help him choose in the marketplace. Even more, he insists that he should participate in the process by which those standards are issued, for in the marketplace he buys the products of our technology according to established standards. Sensible weights and measures regulations always—and especially in today's complex marketplace—try to bring producer and user together at a common meeting ground.

In the United States, the doctrine of undue burden on interstate commerce seems to be moving toward national standards for exchanging goods and services, for it intervenes where there are burdensome or conflicting State requirements. Since the consumer now is receiving national status as a participant in commerce, the undue burden doctrine could well be used to reflect this status. Let me be emphatic here. I am not referring to national in the sense of Federal, but rather in the sense of national uniformity to reduce burdens on commerce. As we see, when the burdens become too great, the Federal courts step in to protect the country's interest in reducing barriers to a genuinely national system of exchanging goods and services.

Regarding standards-making bodies, can we also see clearly, think rationally, act disinterestedly, and achieve the positive goals of society? I believe we can. I believe we increasingly have been doing so since, two years ago after a thorough study, the LaQue Advisory Panel on Engineering and Commodity Standards (whose chairman was Dr. Francis L. LaQue, Vice President, The International Nickel Company, Inc.) described two principal problems in standardization in this country. The first, the panel said, is the need for coordination of standardization activities, and the second, the need for strengthened voluntary national standardization through an appropriate mechanism leading to what might be called "USA Standards." The panel recommended that the primary responsibility for developing standards be left in the hands of the technical societies and trade associations which are principally concerned with developing voluntary standards.

In implementing one of the panel's recommendations, the Department of Commerce issued new procedures for the development of voluntary standards for products, processes, and materials. These procedures leave the responsibility for consenting to product standards with the various interests affected—producers, distributors, and consumers. The impartial procedures allow all interests to be expressed objectively and adjusted by consent. The Department of Commerce participates in the development of a voluntary standard when it meets certain tests of public interest and national effects and when it cannot be processed according to needs or desires of the industry by a nationally recognized private standardizing body.

I am proposing today that we get to the heart of the standards question and see it clearly enough to protect the public interest. Whenever standards are exclusive rather than inclusive, have been written only by manufacturers, have not taken into account the desires of users and consumers, or do not exist where there is a clear public need to save lives or to protect public health, we can expect the public and Congress to become concerned. Congress may set the purpose of a standard and require it to be issued under mandatory sanction. Some believe the Government should decide, if not enforce, all standards. Others believe that if the process is well enough understood, a better balance can be maintained by responsible private citizens and organizations with government cooperation. Where the purpose is the sale of goods and services only, shouldn't that sale be based upon standards that permit honest choices to be made in the marketplace? How better can the high purpose for a particular standard be determined than to permit the user of products it measures to have a democratic voice in saying what the standard should achieve and by choosing product by level of performance measured by the standard?

Therefore, I propose that every private organization or professional society, before it begins the development of a standard, adhere to a fundamental rule.

Once there is a need for a standard, the process determines what is to be measured and prescribed. I am not talking now about mandatory standards which government prescribes by a public process enforced by an arm of legal authority. I am talking about the way voluntary standards become the norms for exchanging products within that private sector which is largely unregulated by the Federal Government. Abuse in this process can generate much concern about the protection of the consumer and of the public against unsafe products, for example.

The first process for writing standards: A group of manufacturers cooperate, with no prior procedures or rules, to set a standard for manufacturing a product. Here the antitrust problems are at their maximum since the process tends to exclude the user and the public. Even some competitors might be excluded. This exclusive process for writing standards contains the greatest potential for abuse and tends to produce exclusive standards.

The second process for writing standards operates through an organization or professional association having prescribed procedures objectively administered by professionals. The risks inherent in this process depend on the structure of the organization, its financing, who has the dominant financial control, how committees are chosen, who is permitted to participate, by what standard consensus is achieved, how the issues are considered and brought into the open, and finally whether consumers and the general-interest segments of the committee have an effective voice in proposing and drawing up a standard. One might also ask whether there is an appeal process or a review function by which an impartial professional group can appraise the work of a committee. Procedures of professional societies and organizations have a tradition in this country in setting standards. I am not satisfied that enough progress has been made to change the inner workings of these groups into a fair public process. I would like to see more openness brought to the proceedings and greater competence actively cultivated from the point of view of the general public in participating in the proceedings. I would like to see businessmen stop giving standards work low priority and inadequate financial support. Despite these criticisms, I think private groups can, and often do, arrive at a good voluntary standard through a pre-established fair procedure, which, if not abused, will avoid antitrust problems and can serve the public interest.

The third process for writing standards utilizes the Government as the arbiter or the professional group administering the procedures. Both private interests and consumer interests are expressed through that process. An example is found in the voluntary standards procedures of the Department of Commerce which were strengthened considerably recently upon the recommendation of the LaQue Report. Though the Government administers the procedures and requires full participation by users, consumers, and Government agencies, the Government does not write the standard itself. It may decline to publish a standard if it is adverse to the public interest. But even these procedures do not require the Government to determine what the public interest is. That is left to the standards review committee which must file a report justifying the need for a standard, stating its purpose, outlining the pros and cons concerning it and how they were resolved. The government does, however, judge when there is a consensus.

Each professional standards organization or trade organization should undertake a thorough review of its procedures and revise them to serve the public interest under the following criteria:

(1) A standard developing committee must be balanced among producers, distributors, users, consumers, testing laboratories, government agencies and other interests reflecting a more general point of view of the community whose purpose is served by the standard. A list of the names of committee members should be made public.

(2) An open process should be provided with broadest participation from public interest groups, and productive attempts should be made to develop competence to represent such groups by public or private agencies.

(3) The results of the standard development process should be published, together with explanation of the reasons why the standard is desirable in achieving its purpose, identifying any opposition, and affording opportunity for dissenting comments.

(4) An appeal by any dissatisfied party in interest should be permitted to an independent, impartial professional staff for decision which is published. The right to participate in the appeal should be open to any dissatisfied party who participated in the earlier development and to interested parties if good reason exists.

(5) Organizations should recognize and acquire competence in standardization.

(6) An annual report should be published evaluating the procedures and results from the public point of view.

You will recall that compliance with voluntary standards is compelled by the marketplace, public opinion and economic pressure, even though there is no collective agreement to exclude certain product alternatives not included in the standard. Voluntary standards also are enforced in a variety of ways through State and local laws and regulations. So voluntary standards frequently become mandatory. For this reason, it is imperative to have an adequate process in developing them privately. If the standard has been properly proposed and processed, society will tolerate, I think, certain pressures to compel compliance. Private agreements might even be construed as enforceable if the public purpose behind the voluntary standard is carefully enough developed and the process is carefully enough conducted. Some have called this result private legislation. I prefer to look at it as the development of customary standards to meet social needs that the Government and the courts will recognize. For example, I cannot imagine any court holding unlawful a private agreement to abide by a standard which excludes a product that is demonstrably unsafe for the general public and Congress has not acted. Also, as I pointed out earlier, I am not persuaded that Government approval of a voluntary standard in any way sanctifies its later compliance by industry. We should not confuse Government participation in the prescribing or processing of standards with Government approval of their enforcement.

The main difference between setting mandatory standards by Government and voluntary standards by private institutions is in each of the two essentials—due process and purpose. For mandatory standards once set, the Government assures compulsory compliance to serve the overriding purpose. For voluntary standards, there is no Federal compulsion. Public opinion, the marketplace, local enforcement, and the public interest, as well as self-interest, assert a form of pressure, frequently to the point of compulsion, for compliance. In the one case society protects the interest of all by centralizing enforcement with Government. In the other case society protects the interest of all by tolerating decentralized and private pressures. This distinction is crucial to understanding the role of the antitrust laws which, simply put, is to prevent economic abuses in privately forcing compliance with a standard once prescribed.

If a standard should be but is not observed privately and the public interest suffers, we should have some more systematic way of reporting this to the Congress so that it might take appropriate steps to authorize Government enforcement. Similarly, if a standard is inadequate to achieve the purpose for which it is designed, we should have some systematic way of either upgrading it privately or asking the Congress to authorize its mandatory revision. We have seen a good example of a technique for following this approach in the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act which adopted the voluntary standards process for achieving a public purpose of eliminating undue proliferation in certain consumer commodities. If industry is unable to agree on a standard or if one being adopted is insufficient or is not observed, the Secretary of Commerce is under a duty to report the matter to Congress with his recommendations.

I propose, therefore, that some responsible group should evaluate and appraise the results of private standards and recommend to the Congress mandatory action when that is necessary to protect the public interest.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

Shut Off Debate on the War?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Shut Off Debate on the War?" published in the Norfolk, Va., Ledger-Star of May 8, 1967. The editor of the Ledger-Star is William H. Fitzpatrick.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHUT OFF DEBATE ON THE WAR?

What passes these days for dialogue on the Vietnam war is rapidly becoming two monologues, with hawks talking to hawks, doves to doves, and with little common ground remaining between the opposing groups. Fresh evidence of this disturbing lack of communication is given by the response in both major political parties to the Senate Republican Policy Committee's staff report on Vietnam.

The report, as the hawks were quick to note, nowhere says the U.S. should pull out of Vietnam. That point was seized upon by GOP commentators like Senator Dirksen in an attempt to deny that the document suggests anything other than that the party stand "four-square" behind our military effort.

It is true that the document does not suggest a withdrawal of our forces. But what it does do is lay a groundwork of sorts for debate on our continuing role there, a debate that might at least develop some GOP alternatives to present policy for the voters to ponder in 1968.

It points up a number of uncomfortable facts that the administration prefers to ignore, such as our virtually unilateral involvement in Vietnam, the way in which the President has at his own discretion broadened that involvement, and the difficulty if not impossibility of imposing our own Western solution upon an Oriental problem of baffling complexity. And it poses in particular two questions that should be considered of compelling urgency: "What precisely is our national interest in Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos?" and "To what further lengths are we prepared to go in support of this interest?"

There are ample grounds for debate here. But, depressingly, some key figures in both parties reacted to the report by again shying sharply away from such debate, and by raising again the cry that criticism is not fitting at this time or—most depressing of all—that it is not politically wise.

Thus, there was John Sparkman, second-ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, offering the knee-jerk commentary that the report "would be a powerful weapon in the hands of Ho Chi Minh." And there was Republican John Tower taking a similar tack, adding that the "mood of the country is hawkish" and that the releasing of the report was "a classic political mistake."

Whether the country's mood about the Vietnam war is hawkish we don't know. But there is no doubt, we feel, that the country's mood is troubled. It is troubled by our deepening involvement in Vietnam, by a lack of administration candor in presenting reasons for our presence there or for the way the war is being conducted.

And a rational future policy on so important a matter cannot be formed by foreclosing discussion of the past. The background to our involvement in Vietnam and the criticisms of past errors are very much to the point. For the value that we as a people put on these things ought to determine just how long and how far we will be asked to go in Asia.

A Great Democrat Speaks Out on Party Loyalty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished Postmaster General recently spoke out on some of the major political issues of the day and said things that needed to be said.

Larry O'Brien is uniquely qualified to speak as he recently did in Minnesota. He was the trusted and loyal friend and adviser to President John F. Kennedy. And he is the trusted and loyal friend and adviser to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Larry O'Brien is a great Democrat—who believes that the principles and programs of our party are vital to the welfare of the American people. And he believes strongly enough in our party not to allow rancor and dissention to interfere with the work of building a better nation.

He reserved some tough words for those who have been trying to divide our party:

> Some of those who claim that they are against Lyndon Johnson because they were so much for John Kennedy were not at all behind John Kennedy before his death—they were doing then what they are doing now: carping, criticizing, picking away.

To this, I say "Amen." I believe that Larry O'Brien has performed a valuable service for Democratic unity by speaking out boldly and honestly.

The fact is, as General O'Brien notes, that President Johnson's record "will stand comparison with that of any great President in our history."

We Democrats have a great President.

We have a great program.

And we have great leadership.

Let us get on with the work of building a great record of accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert General O'Brien's excellent address into the RECORD:

ADDRESS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN, AT THE JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY DINNER, DEMOCRATIC FARMER-LABOR PARTY, MINNEAPOLIS CIVIC AUDITORIUM, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., APRIL 29, 1967

It is a pleasure to be here with you tonight, and I bring you the greetings of President Johnson who asked me to give you a message.

The President said that from his conversations with the Vice President he probably knows almost as much about politics in Minnesota as he does about politics in Texas. He said he certainly knows that one of America's most creative, effective, productive State organizations is the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party. He knows that you have given a great deal to the nation, in ideas and in men—men like the Vice President and the Secretary of Agriculture and two of our brightest and most effective Senators, Eugene McCarthy and Walter Mondale, and your able House delegation. The President wants you to know that he fully expects this Minnesota-to-Washington aid program to continue. There may be a brain drain going on in Minnesota, but the nation as a whole is better for it.

Of course, there's one good way to put an end to the brain drain, one good way to keep your best people out of political office, one good way to change Minnesota's reputation for enriching Washington with outstanding political leaders.

What is that good way—? The answer can be given in one word. That word is "disunity."

Disunity is bad enough, for disunity is the germ that spreads the disease known as Republican victory.

But disunity that comes from squabbling over lost causes, dead issues, and past mistakes is worse. It is worse because it reflects a form of visual defect for which no corrective glasses have ever been invented. That visual defect is not near-sightedness, or far-sightedness—but past-sightedness. That defect can lock your minds and your energies into yesterday and keep you from meeting the problems of today and tomorrow.

It's a painful and futile visual defect—and it's certain death for a political party.

The other day I read of an interesting group called the "Procrastinator's Club."

It's a humorous organization that specializes in fighting for lost causes.

For example, they set up a picket line, and they carry signs with such flaming slogans as, "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight," "Keep Cool with Coolidge," "Prosperity is Just Around the Corner," "Impeach Chief Justice John Marshall," and "Oppose the Louisiana Purchase."

It sounds like a lot of fun, but that's about all it is.

A political party that spends its energies and time looking backward and chewing over lost causes certainly isn't doing its future any good.

All of us could devote ourselves to assessing blame for what happened here in Minnesota last year. You could let disappointment decay into disaffection, or frustration harden into hatred.

But who would gain from this?

You wouldn't. Your State wouldn't. The effectiveness of the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party wouldn't. And your candidates wouldn't.

The only ones to gain would be Republican candidates. And their gains have a way of transforming themselves into losses for the people.

We all remember that Will Rogers once said, "I am not a member of any organized political party.

"I am a Democrat."

That was good for laughs back in 1922—but let's not forget that the disunity that produced laughs in the Roaring Twenties, also produced an unbroken string of 12 years of Republican Presidents, Republican majorities in the 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, and 72nd Congresses and, ultimately, the Dismal Thirties, when the farmer's finest crop was foreclosed mortgages.

This nation can send a man to the moon.

This nation can afford to defend freedom around the world.

This nation can, and at last is, providing medical care for older Americans.

This nation can afford to provide its children with the finest education available.

But the record shows clearly that this nation cannot afford the consequences of conservative victory and reactionary misleadership.

And that is precisely what we will have if we pull apart instead of together.

There is yet another attitude that this nation cannot afford, an attitude that disturbs me deeply, an attitude that the occasion for this dinner brings to mind.

Tonight we pause to honor two great historical leaders of our Party. But they are, as well, Presidents admired by all Americans.

There is no Party monopoly on esteem for Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Their names are part of our American heritage, honored today by all.

And yet, this was not always so. The gentle genius of Monticello was, during his term of office, the target of abuse so foul and extreme that it threatened for a time to shake even his iron-bound support for freedom of expression.

He was attacked as an intriguing incendiary, a secret enemy of the Constitution, an atheist, an anarchist, a tool of French revolutionaries, a defender of assassination.

His enemies searched through his every written word to find some evidence on which to charge him with sedition.

A prominent New York newspaper claimed that Jefferson would have been capable of "piling together the bodies of Hamilton, Morris. . . . and Adams. . . . to the amount of one or two hundred and burning them on the altar of democracy and lighting the funeral pyre with the defaced leaves of the Constitution."

Jefferson was, in effect, the object of such hatred and denunciation by narrow-minded partisans that, almost as a cry of pain, he said, "Every word of mine which they can get hold of, however innocent, however orthodox, is twisted, tormented, perverted and like the words of holy writ are made to mean everything but what they are intended to mean."

Andrew Jackson, today high on the list of America's greatest Presidents, was also the target of invective and abuse. He was accused in the public press of being a usurper, an adulterer, a gambler, a cock-fighter, a brawler, and a drunkard. A paper in my own State of Massachusetts claimed that he had committed twelve murders, all in cold blood, and in the most cowardly fashion. The viciousness of the attacks is almost beyond belief. And when they got tired of slandering him, they slandered his wife.

We look back on these times amazed. How could Americans fail to see the greatness of these men? How could they possibly stoop so low? Were Americans different and in those days, a step lower on the scale of national evolution?

It might be comforting to think so.

But I am afraid that we are much the same. The proof is easy to come by, too easy to come by. For it is found in the extreme attacks we hear and see against President Johnson.

My friends, I can only say that we in the United States are blessed with far better leadership than we seem to deserve. Some of those who claim that they are against Lyndon Johnson because they were so much for John Kennedy were not at all behind John Kennedy before his death—they were doing then what they are doing now: carping, criticizing, picking away.

We seem to have a national drive to discredit our leadership, to pull down those who, unless they lead wisely and correctly, can cause the demise of this nation.

Our President today carries the heaviest burden of any President in history. The world is more complicated today than ever before. His every waking moment is buffeted by events throughout the world, and even from outer space. His problems, domestic and foreign, are involved almost beyond belief as the cost of misjudgment is beyond calculation.

To maintain his balance and perspective under the minute by minute hail of problems, the press for solutions, is difficult enough—but he must also see into the future, to set our course, to avoid the rocks and shoals that could sink our America and all the world.

We live today in a world where the newest forms of destruction and the oldest enemies of mankind together threaten world stability. A President must deal with the urgency posed by 17,000 mile-an-hour ballistic missiles and the rising threat of world starvation. And he must also show the world that a Democracy can, in freedom, solve its own problems of race, of urban decay, of income distribution.

And his record will stand comparison with that of any great President in our history.

Some day a future generation of Americans will applaud his accomplishments, and will wonder how it was possible for one man to do so much in so short a time under so many sledge hammer blows.

And those future Americans will wonder about us, and how so many of us engaged in low attacks or, almost as bad, stood by and did not raise our voices in defense of our President who is, let us not forget, President of all the people, whose energies are entirely devoted to the nation, and in whose hands rest decisions of life or death, progress or poverty.

Every Administration needs, and I know this Administration welcomes, constructive criticism, but we as a people cannot afford this rising, muddy, destructive tide of blind attacks.

Party disunity is poison for the fortune of a party—but the kind of disunity we see exhibited through attacks on the President is poison for the nation.

Now I know that it is easy for me to come out here and talk about party unity.

And I am well aware of the danger of giving advice.

It's like the little boy who was asked to write a few lines about Socrates. He said, "Socrates was a wise man. He went around giving people advice. They poisoned him."

So free advice is dangerous to give and, too often, worth exactly what you pay for it.

So I am not going to give you advice—rather, I am going to give you a few examples of what unity really means.

I recall very clearly a windswept Boston Common in 1952—walking there with two young men.

One had decided to seek state-wide office in Massachusetts and his brother had determined that he would devote his full time and effort to assist him.

And I also remember the primary route in 1960. I recall particularly Wisconsin and West Virginia and the conversation I had the morning following that West Virginia primary with the defeated candidate.

I will never forget that morning.

That noble man, son of Minnesota, tired, bone tired, from weeks without sufficient sleep, disappointed, naturally.

And yet, at that moment he not grimly hanging on to the disappointment of the past, to the dregs of hope drained. No! He was looking to the future. And so, calmly, firmly, he pledged his support, his full vigor, his total comment, to move our party forward.

My friends, I also recall a hotel room in Los Angeles in 1960.

I remember well a tall Texan coming into that room to meet and be greeted by his leader.

And that Texan on that day said to our nominee, "You have my pledge.

"I will move heaven and earth to help achieve victory as a member of this ticket."

And I also recall a plane at Dallas.

On that plane with the body of our fallen leader—a man I had been intimately associated with for 14 years—I again listened to the words of that tall Texan, who explained carefully to me his constitutional responsibility which he was fully prepared to accept, and pointed out that the world and the nation awaited this grim testing of our democratic form of government.

The key word in his conversation was "continuity."

And he said to me, "I have a constitutional responsibility; you have none.

"But I ask you to stand shoulder to shoulder with me."

I have served two President over these last six years—in close association.

And I recall here so vividly these reminiscences I am sharing with you—that young man on windswept Boston Common, who served his brother, the President, with dedication to the end, and that brave and courageous Democrat from this Great State who travelled the highways and the byways into the communities of West Virginia and reacted as a true soldier at his moment of personal loss; and that tall Texan who travelled the long train route through the South in 1960 and who later assured continuity for this nation at a moment of crisis and great stress as the world awaited with bated breath.

I say to you, my friends, that all three of these men—leaders of our party—indeed all of those who hold national position and whom we look to for guidance, will march shoulder to shoulder in 1968.

They will be together on the continuing upward path to an even greater America.

They will discharge their responsibilities together—their responsibilities to their party—their responsibilities to this nation.

They will, because they know the value of unity and the cost of disunity.

Will you follow in their footsteps? Will you display courage and unity, and lead Minnesota to a better future? I see the answer in the brilliant progressive record of your past, and I know you will be true to your great tradition.

Introduction of Ford Community Service Awards Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. DOMINICK

OF COLORADO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, in March I had the great honor of speaking to a distinguished group of Colorado citizens in Denver. The occasion was the annual Ford Community Service Awards Dinner, where civic and community leaders who have performed "beyond the call of duty" are recognized and honored. I believe that the remarks of Mr. F. X. McGrath, who was the host of the evening, are well worth attention by all of us. In addition, the backgrounds of those citizens who received the awards for outstanding community service are worthy of praise and recognition. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings of the Ford Community Service Awards Dinner held in Denver on March 13, 1967, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the proceedings were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Program Script, F. X. McGrath, Ford Community Service Awards Dinner, Denver, Colo.

Again this year we are privileged to honor a group of people representative of the very best in our community. They are people who have never learned to say "no" when the call went out for help and leadership. They are people who have never had time to think up reasons why they just couldn't help—probably because they were already too busy doing the jobs that needed doing.

Without people like those whom we're honoring, our democratic system would be a shambles. With their leadership and efforts, our future is much brighter. Our hope is that their work will be multiplied by bringing it to the attention of the public, thus spurring others to become more active in the life of the community.

1966 was another good year for active Ford people working in Denver area community affairs. More than 80 Ford employes or their spouses and dealer employes and their families were nominated for awards by people who felt it important enough to sit down and prepare the necessary nomination forms. Of the number nominated, 33 have been awarded Good Citizen citations for their service to their communities. Tonight we are honored to have as our guests the eight recipients of Outstanding Service Plaques.

Much more impressive than these statistics is the fact that behind the figures lie countless hours of work for the betterment of our communities. And, of course, we know that the sacrifices the individual makes in order to be active are shared by his or her family.

We at Ford are proud of our Community Service Awards program, and of the way Frank Judge and his staff administer it throughout the country. Naturally, we were pleased when the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, awarded its George Washington Honor Medal to the company last month for the sponsorship of the program which we are participating in here tonight. The foundation, in its notification to our president, praised the company for this effective means of recognizing and encouraging community service among employees and their families.

We have also found that so many wives and husbands of Ford employees were involved in civic activity that last year, for the first time, we made them eligible for awards. This year three of the recipients are wives, and two husband and wife teams share awards.

Every person being honored tonight is an example of the fact that there can be more than one sparkling facet to an individual's career. They are people who have acted on the belief that, besides earning a living or raising a family, they also had responsibilities to the community at large.

Of the more than 80 men and women nominated for Community Service Awards this year, only eight—or less than 1 in 10—were chosen by the judges to receive the Outstanding Service Plaque. The plaque bears this engraved commendations:

"Awarded for outstanding community service . . . in the knowledge that each of us benefits from the community service of his neighbors, this award attests to the appreciation of Ford Motor Company and of its employees. Henry Ford II."

Selecting the winners was the difficult task of a group of distinguished community leaders who graciously agreed to serve as our judging committee. The judges were Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher, The Denver Post; Jack Foster, president, The Rocky Mountain News; Hugh Terry, president, KLZ–TV; William Grant, chairman of the board, KOA and KOA–TV, and Richard Jungers, general manager, KWGN.

The first winner is a man who spends about 15 hours a month seeking better facilities and services for Colorado's retarded children, and working to foster a better understanding of the problems of the retarded within the community. He became active in the Ridge-Grand Junction Association for Retarded Children in 1958, and the following year was elected to the first of two two-year terms on the board of directors. In 1965 he was elected president of the association, and is now serving his second term as president.

Two years ago he was coach of the baseball team for the Catholic Youth Recreation Association, while working at the same time in the Archbishop's fund raising drive at St. Philomena Church. He also took part in the Men's Club activity at St. Philomena School, and now is active in club carnivals, dinners and fund raising events of the PTA Dad's Club. He is a district representative of Philco Distributors, Inc., and lives at 1005 Clayton. Our congratulations to . . . J. B. Fandal, Jr.

Now we want to honor a Ford wife, who finds time to help a wide variety of organizations in Englewood. She's president of the mothers auxiliary for Boy Scout Troop 92, and formely was den mother. For several years she has served as a block worker for the United Way Campaign, and this year she is a block captain. Epsilon Sigma Alpha sorority members will tell you she is active in a number of their welfare projects, and the sorority has appointed her chairman of its March of Dimes fund campaign. She has served as a room mother of the PTA, is now PTA publicity chairman and is an active member of Grace Lutheran Church. She lives at 4660 Kalamath Street, and is the wife of the warehouse supervisor for Ford's Tractor and Implement Operations. We're pleased to honor Mrs. Harold S. Foster.

Our next winner devotes his time to the welfare of the Alameda-Lakewood area, especially the welfare of its young people. He is scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop 94, and until I read this nomination form I wasn't aware of the amount of time a Scoutmaster devotes to his troop. Our winner mets with his scouts from 7 to 9 every Monday night, attends monthly committee meetings, conducts five weekend campouts a year from Friday to Sunday afternoon, and represents his troop at occasional Timberline District meetings.

Just like the boys in the troop, he started in the Cub Scouts, as Cubmaster of Pack 494 for a year and a half, and was a member of the Pack committee for two years before. He is an active member of Holy Shepherd Lutheran Church, a member of the church's ushering staff, the fellowship committee and helped on the stewardship drive, and is active in parents organizations at South Alameda Elementary and Junior High Schools. Our next award winner, a mechanic in the service department of Golden Motors who lives at 436 S. Ingalls, Lakewood, is Donald W. Hagedorn.

Our next award is presented to a husband and wife team for their joint efforts in behalf of Arvada. The wife works in the United Fund, the Democratic party, the Jaycettes, the PTA and serves Hoskinson Elementary School in three capacities—room mother, safety chairman and school librarian.

Her husband was United Fund chairman for his employer, was chairman of the Punt, Pass and Kick program for boys which is co-sponsored by his dealership and the Jaycees, and is active in all Jaycee projects, especially Junior Achievement, recreation, basketball, Boy Scouts and firearms training. He is credit manager of Johnnie Harper Motors, and the couple lives at 9105 Brooks Drive, Arvada. Our congratulations to . . . Robert and Sharon Irwin.

The activities of our next Ford wife winner should please you. In just the past year she has been precinct committeewoman and chairman of the precinct caucus for precinct 22, Northglenn, delegate and secretary of the Adams County Republic Assembly, delegate to the Second Congressional District Assembly and the Republican State Assembly, co-chairman of the Adams County Shoemaker for Lieutenant Governor campaign, co-chairman of the finance committee of the Adams County Republican Central Committee, secretary of the Adams County Republican Central Committee, and also of the committee's campaign headquarters, charter member and assistant campaign chairman, Northglenn Federated Republican Women's Club, active in the Denver Federated Republican Women's Club, and active in the campaign for Mildred Cresswell for the Colorado State House of Representatives.

She is a charter member and secretary of the Thornton Women's Club, active in the March of Dimes fund drive and worked in the campaign of the Thornton Women's Club for a wading pool and community service building. She is a past secretary and social chairman of the Northglenn Ladies Golf League, assisted in compiling the Thornton City Directory and helped in the election campaign for the Thornton Water and Sewerage district. Her husband is a field representative for the Autolite-Ford Parts Division, and the couple lives at 9929 Dodge Drive. It's a pleasure to recognize . . . Mrs. Frank J. Mohar.

We move back to the community to Golden again for our next award winner. He's a long time member of the Golden Methodist Church and was a member of the board for two years. For about 10 years he devoted himself to the American Sunday School Union, helping with attendance drives, monthly meetings and camp and provided board and room for bible school teachers and opened his home for meetings. In 1950 and 1951 he was president of the Golden Eagles, holding community dances, distributing baskets to the needy and assisting children of deceased members with dental care. The Golden Gate Grange claimed his services as Grange Master for three years, and later as a member of the executive board. He was instrumental in a community dinner which honored two long time community workers.

The Golden Lions Club has honored him for his five years of perfect attendance, and by naming him Tail Twister in 1963. He is a 14-year member of the PTA, active in the Order of Eastern Star Mt. Zion Chapter, the Masonic Lodge, the Applewood Valley Association, and is a ham radio operator, relaying messages to parents of men in Fitzsimons Army Hospital. Back in 1947 he and his wife organized the Golden Gate Youth Club for young peaple of the community, organizing parties, dances and ball games. A few years ago his petitions obtained daily mail service for the Golden Gate Canyon Road area.

He is truck sales manager for Golden Motors and lives at 12415 West 31st Avenue.

We're proud to present this plaque to . . . Karl O. Ramstetter.

Now we want to honor a Ford wife who is active in child welfare, religious, educational, medical, youth and political activities.

She has been on the Jefferson County Child Welfare Advisory Board since 1963, and recently received the Appreciation Award from the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine for having taught classes in religion for public school children for five years. Another teaching assignment she has accepted for the past year is that of special weekly classes in remedial reading for children in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades at Our Lady of Fatima School. And this busy lady still has 3½ to 4 hours a week to give as a St. Anthony Hospital Pink Lady. The hospital recently gave her a pin for devoting more than 450 hours of service.

She has been a collector in fund drives for the United Fund, the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the Boy Scouts, she has campaigned for her political party in Jefferson County elections, she is PTA health chairman at John F. Vivian School, and has supported the Colorado Eye Bank by donating her eyes to it upon death. I know that her husband, who is district operations manager for Philco Distributors, Inc., is very proud of her tonight. We, too, are proud to recognize . . . Mrs. Josephine Reinmund.

Our eighth plaque is another joint award to a husband-and-wife team, and I'm sure the Fairview Christian Reformed Church would find it difficult to get along without them. The husband is a church deacon, a member of the governing body of the church, serves on the Inter-Church Board which coordinates inter-church activities, and is an active member of the Calvin Cadet Youth Group, which plans indoor and outdoor activities. The wife is a member of the choir, a former Sunday School teacher and now a substitute teacher, and the head counselor for the Calvinette Girls Club, which takes an hour and a half of her time every week. He also is a former member of the Columbian Elementary School PTA, and annually works in the fund drive of the American Cancer Society, serving as a driver, delivering envelopes to block workers before the drive and collecting them after the campaign.

He is a mechanic for Kumpf Motor Car Co., and the couple lives at 4131 Eliot Street. We are pleased to salute . . . Marvin and Maxine van Otterloo.

We are fully aware that the true reward for service to others is a deeply personal and private matter. But we also believe that there is a time for public expression of gratitude and appreciation, and for Ford Motor Company and its Denver dealers, this is our means of saying, "Thanks for a job well done."

The Ford "Citizen of the Year" Award, this town crier's bell is not given every year, but only when the judges believe an individual's community services have been exceptionally outstanding or meritorious. You've heard the records of our plaque winners, so you know the problem that faced our judges. They decided, however, that one person's activities reflected unusual dedication and sincerity of purpose. Therefore, on behalf of our company and dealer committees, it is my honor to present Ford's "Citizen of the Year" Award for the Denver area to . . . Karl O. Ramstetter.

We have one final but most important recognition. Community service is usually a family affair and involves the cooperation of an understanding spouse. As we have seen, three wives shared the award with their husbands. But now I would like to ask that the wives of the other award recipients stand for a well deserved round of applause.

Tonight we have honored 10 people. Only 10 people, but our community will never be the same after the good fortune of having had them as neighbors.

Tribute to Harry Truman

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a great American, Harry Truman, on his 83d birthday.

I knew Harry Truman when he was Grand Master of Masons in Missouri in the 1930's. He came to Kirksville, Mo., when I was teaching in the high school there. Several of our mutual friends arranged for me to meet there with him. It was at that time I discovered he had an interest in American history and loved to talk about American history.

After that I observed Harry in public life, first as a U.S. Senator—following his noted work on the special committee investigating war contracts and other matters publicly involved with legislation and public policy; later, of course, with all Americans I observed him as Vice President of the United States.

I remember very well the date of President Roosevelt's death and his taking office. I noted his humility and recall his humility and sincere expression of hope to serve well, be a worthy successor and make a contribution to the American system. Establishment of a better life and a better understanding of Americans worldwide was his constant goal. I shared his concern along with other Americans for a peaceful world and one where the basic freedoms could be extended and serve fellow man.

Mr. Speaker, I never voted for Harry and I disagreed often with many of his policies—both on domestic fronts and foreign fronts—but I do agree with the vast majority of Americans that Harry Truman did his best to serve his country. He had a greatness about him as well as a concern for better Government. He supported the Intergovernmental Organization Committee designed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Government. When this proposition passed and became law, he named a former President, Herbert Hoover, to the Commission as chairman. It then became known as the Hoover Commission.

On one occasion when I met and visited with him—and I remember the date, January 9, 1959—he told me what he had said to Mr. Hoover. It was "I want to take the political stench out of the Hoover name." It is well known that he and President Hoover were great personal friends. I remember so well the last time he was in West Branch, Iowa. It was on the occasion of the dedication of the library. Herbert Hoover was there. So was Harry Truman. A number of speeches were made honoring Herbert Hoover that day—on his birthday. Among the best, if not the best, was made by Harry Truman. I thought history was made that day, Mr. Speaker, when these two great men got together to renew old friendships, to make all of us see our purpose as Americans, each through their public utterances. Together they made another contribution to the history and heritage of our country. This, also, lent greatness to the American character. It showed the world that men could be antagonists, but when that was over they could be and many would be and all should be friends. It was a fine example of sportsmanship and good will. It was my pleasure that day to visit with both of these great men.

Since that time I have been in personal contact with both President Hoover and President Truman and have had the benefit of assurance from both that there is a great respect that each had for the other. Also, when I saw Mr. Truman he seemed to want to talk about American history and I enjoyed talking to him. After I had a part in organizing the United States Capitol Historical Society, I received many letters of accommodation and good wishes. The very first letter I received was from President Kennedy and very soon after that I received a nice letter of accommodation and good wishes from Harry Truman. Both, in his own way, had a part in encouraging what was a feeble effort at one stage to contribute to a better understanding of American history and later a substantial contribution was made possible because we had men like Harry Truman. He was a great supporter of the historical society and saw to it that "we, the people" was sold in his library at Independence. I saw him next at Mr. Rayburn's funeral in Texas. Again, we had a nice visit. Again, he voiced his interest in history. He said:

> Good luck to you in your promotion of American history.

I think this is an exact quote of his:

> Every American ought to know more about American history, for when he does, he will understand what America stands for and the result will be better citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, the last time I saw Harry was in his library at Independence a year ago last March. Again we had a nice visit. This time, with his great interest, the reaction people were finally evidencing to his work for peace in the world. My colleagues have already spoken of all of them. Again I want to say while there may be mistakes in administration, there were no mistakes in his heart. He desired to go good and to be known for what he said rather than what he had as material possession. There is much we can learn from the example of his life and I commend it to every American and join my colleagues in giving his salute and paying this respect to him today.

Penalizing a Disabled Worker's Enterprise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Penalizing Enterprise," published in the Washington Post of May 4, 1967.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, has administered a salutary spanking to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for penalizing a disabled worker's enterprise.

Under the law, as the Court sees it, John J. Leftwich was entitled to disability benefits because of injuries he suffered while working as a miner. Medical evidence showed him to be "totally and permanently disabled." But HEW denied him disability insurance benefits because he was trying to support his family, despite his injuries, by washing dishes.

"The test is not," the Court wrote, "whether Leftwich by will power can stay on his feet another day, but whether . . . he is disabled within the meaning of the Social Security Act." The Court seemed to be saying that when crippling injuries have been suffered a man's struggle to carry on under his handicap is to be encouraged instead of being slapped down. We hope this fresh breeze of common sense will be allowed to permeate other segments of the Social Security System.

Guns, Guns, Guns, Guns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SIDNEY R. YATES
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, firearms can be obtained with horrifying ease nearly everywhere in the United States. And, as the Chicago Sun-Times recently pointed out, there appears to be fairly easy access even to such weapons as machine guns.

But the main problems are with rifles, shotguns, and pistols. In the hands of criminals and psychotics, they are used to rob and assault and kill. Their availability—both over the counter and through the mails—is reflected in our staggering crime rate.

Those dreadful statistics should compel prompt action on a gun control bill. Such a bill would not harm the legitimate sportsman. But it would help our law enforcement agencies to stop crime.

The Sun-Times editorial is an important reminder of a pressing problem. Under unanimous consent I insert it in the Record:

Guns, Guns, Guns, Guns

Both Congress and the Illinois Legislature are considering gun-control bills. As their members debate with themselves and each other the merits of the legislation, they should study with particular concentration and meditation a story that came out of San Francisco the other day. It shows what can happen in a nation, and within states, that exercise little or no control over the traffic in deadly weapons.

A former Chicagoan named William Thoresen III was arrested on multiple charges involving guns and ammunition. His arsenal was not so much inventoried as weighed, and it came to many tons. As a sample, federal agents listed 50 machineguns, 30 submachineguns, flame throwers, cannon, rifles, shotguns, side arms, bayonets, and thousands of rounds of ammunition. Thoresen likes guns, and so does his wife, who was also arrested. "I just collect cannons as ornaments," he said. "Every lawn ought to have one."

If the reports are correct, Thoresen did violate some laws in the accumulation of his fearsome arsenal. Various laws prohibit the sale of automatic weapons and of others obviously not intended for sport or self protection. But some of the weapons in the collection—rifles, shotguns, revolvers and pistols—can in most places be bought without question, or can be ordered by mail.

These are in the main the weapons that would be controlled by the bills now pending in Washington and Springfield. They are the weapons that are almost universally available, to anybody, whether he can or should be trusted with a gun or not. If he cannot get it in his home town, he can visit the next town down the road, or he can order it from the obliging mail-order houses.

And these weapons—the hand-guns and the rifles and the shotguns—are those which the gun lobby, principally the National Rifle Assn. and its affiliates, claims should be available without limit or restraint, in any numbers, to the private citizen.

The perils of this inane availability are self evident in such cases as that of Mr. and Mrs. Thoresen. Even though they themselves might never use the guns in crime, their collection is nevertheless a menace to society. It could be stolen at any time and so find its way into the underworld, for use by burglars and murders. Only law, and its strict enforcement, can prevent such dangers before they materialize. There ought to be a law, and there will be if Congress and the Legislature do their duty.

National Crime Commission Again Attacks Law and Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 1967, I placed in the Record a full list of the appointed members of the so-called National Crime Commission headed by the Under Secretary of State, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

Now these "think experts" attack State laws, of which, obviously, they personally do not approve, and, like some parental overseer, they would tell the people just what laws the people should tolerate.

How can any decent, respecting citizen make a statement suggesting laws against fornication, adultery, and deviant sexual activities are unrealistic and outmoded? Because they approve of homosexuality, prostitution, gambling, abortion, drunks, nonsupport, et cetera, using the image of a national organization they would declare these crimes out of date in every section of America.

Pray tell, it would seem the decision as to what is and what is not needed to protect society rests with the people in their respective States and not with a horde of sick intellectuals. Men of their know-it-all type have already freed havoc to our streets and communities—now they see a need for more breakdown of society. It would be nice if they would be for something for a change, instead of always being against? I ask that the article, entitled "Laws on Sex, Drinking Unrealistic, Panel Says," which appeared in the Evening Star on May 8, 1967, be herein inserted.

Laws on Sex, Drinking Unrealistic, Panel Says

Idealistic criminal laws attempting to impose morality and cure social ills are unrealistic and should be seriously re-examined, a National Crime Commission task force has reported.

It called for modification or abolishment of certain laws dealing with drunks, drug offenses, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, abortion and sex offenses including homosexuality and prostitution.

"Enough is now known to warrant abandonment of the common legislative premise that the criminal law is a sure panacea for all social ailments," said the commission task force on the courts.

ENFORCEMENT 'INEFFECTIVE'

The report yesterday labeled the types of offenses as "conduct which has been declared criminal but for which enforcement has proven either ineffective or unduly costly."

The processing of these social offenses is an exercise in frustration and has contributed to the condition of "assembly line justice" in the nation's courts, and helps breed contempt for police and the law, the task force said.

"Only when the load of law enforcement has been lightened by stripping away those responsibilities for which it is not suited will we begin to make the criminal law a more effective instrument of social protection," it said.

The task force report was the second of nine released by the crime commission as supplements to its main report made public earlier this year. The bulk of its proposed reforms in the court system was covered in the main report.

CHANGE IN MORALITY

The 178-page followup report on courts contained a chapter on law reform indicating the changing pattern of U.S. morality, public support for certain behavior, and the resulting situation which preaches, "Do as I say, not as I do."

It said most social problems should be left to social agencies, and indicated that consensual activities now termed offenses affect no one but the participants and are not the affair of the public at large.

It cited laws against fornication, adultery and deviant sexual activities as being generally unenforced, quoting jurist Thurman Arnold, "They are unenforced because we want to continue our conduct, and unrepealed because we want to preserve our morals."

Anti-prostitution laws are widely violated and have proven ineffective, the report said. "It is a consenual crime for which the market is persistent," it said. It condemned public houses and solicitation and commercialization.

Of sexual acts, it said, "a more careful definition of the offense would seem desirable to ensure that it is limited to situations where a person engages in sexual activity as a business or where public solicitation is involved."

The demands for aborations both by married and unmarried women is widespread, the task force said. "The evils of uninhibited abortion are sufficiently serious to warrant discriminating use of the criminal penalty," the task force said. It added:

"But abortion is justifiable under certain circumstances and the law should distinguish between justifiable and unjustifiable abortion."

While emphasizing condemnation of gambling linked with organized crime, the task force said most states "sweep within their ban various activities with significantly different social and law enforcement connotations."

DRAIN ON RESOURCES

It noted some states have legalized forms of gambling, including betting at race tracks, bingo, or limited forms of lotteries and some states "attempt to distinguish between the casual player and the professional gambling promoter."

Risk of conviction has had very limited effect in curbing widespread activity by casual players, while attempts to enforce gambling laws drain the personnel and resources of police, prosecutors, and courts.

Penalties for all forms of gambling should not be eliminated, the task force said, but reexamination "may lead to abandoning the traditional approach of sweeping all forms of gambling within the prohibition."

The report also called for medical treatment for narcotics addicts, but severe penalties for pushers, as well as medical treatment for chronic drunks. It noted a third of all arrests in the nation are for drunkness, imposing great burdens on police, courts and corrections.

It called for a ban on use of nonsupport and bad check laws for debt collections and suggested that merchants and families use civil processes.

Mrs. David G. Maley Is Mrs. Wisconsin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, for the second year in a row the Sixth District of Wisconsin has been honored by the selection of a district woman as Mrs. Wisconsin. Last year a Neenah woman won that outstanding honor, and this year a Cedarburg woman has gained the title.

The 1967 Mrs. Wisconsin is Mrs. David G. Maley, of Cedarburg. I join the residents of the Sixth District in congratulating her on attaining this honor, and include at this point in the RECORD an article from the Milwaukee Sentinel about Mrs. Maley:

CEDARBURG MOTHER OF FIVE IS MRS. WISCONSIN OF 1967

CEDARBURG, WIS.—A Cedarburg mother of five whose hobbies include clothes design and sewing has been named Mrs. Wisconsin of 1967.

She is Mrs. David G. Maley, 31, who has been a Wisconsin resident for seven years.

Her husband is a building materials salesman.

Mrs. Maley was selected by a judging panel in Chicago from among the state's three finalists. Mrs. John F. Natwick, Wisconsin Rapids, was named first runnerup, and Mrs. Warren Eiseth, Gillett, was named second runnerup.

The Maley children are Susan, 9; Sheila, 7; Karen, 6; David, 4, and Brian, 3.

Mrs. Maley, in addition to being a housewife and mother, is active in civic, community and church affairs in Cedarburg. She is a member of the Cedarburg Junior Women's club, St. Anne's sodality and the Jaycettes.

She is president and founder of the Cedarburg Pre-School which was organized last September.

Mrs. Maley, in addition to designing and making much of her own clothes, counts skiing, interior decorating, ceramics, knitting and crocheting among her hobbies.

She was graduated from an Indianapolis high school and attended Indiana university. She has attended night classes at the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Maley and her husband will have an expense paid trip to San Diego, Calif., where she will compete for more than $20,000 in prizes and the national title May 4 to May 14.

Mrs. Maley succeeds Mrs. Peter M. Murphy, Eau Claire, as Mrs. Wisconsin.

Will Lurleen Support George?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, our satirist, Arthur Hoppe, has put another of his interesting columns in the San Francisco Chronicle under date of April 27. His column follows:

WILL LURLEEN SUPPORT GEORGE?

(By Arthur Hoppe)

Good morning, friends in television-land. It's time for another chapter of "I Love Lurleen," that rollicking situation comedy which asks the question: Can an improbable married couple achieve a happy state? If the wife governs it?

As we join Governor Lurleen this morning she's at breakfast. That's her husband, George, going through the mail. George is unemployed.

George (triumphantly holding up a letter): Look at that! It says I can count on their generous, secret, financial support if only I'll carry out my threat to run against that no-good LBJ for President.

Lurleen: Why, that's right fine, dear. Who's it from, the Republican National Committee?

George: Nope, the Democratic National Committee. Seems the polls show I'd drain off the Republican vote and make that no-good LBJ a shoo-in.

Lurleen (squeezing his hand): Don't you fret, dear. I'll support you, win or lose.

George (angrily): What do you mean you'll support me if I lose? Is that a crack?

Lurleen: Heavens, no, dear. I just meant that as Governor, I'll always need a man who's handy around the State. You know, somebody to pass out bouquets to the poor folks and make awards to schoolteachers and maybe beautify the highways.

George (furious): Handyman! Now don't you go forgetting who brought this State into our marriage. And just because I let you run it for a spell . . . What's this? A bill for two new freeways and a molasses cracking plant? I don't recollect you asking me if you could buy any new freeways.

Lurleen (nervously): Well, dear, you were off making speeches up North. And I thought it would be nice if I fixed up the State a little, kind of as a surprise . . .

George: Surprise? If you think a woman spending money is a surprise . . .

Lurleen (near tears): Oh, I don't know what to do. I work night and day trying to make this a nice little State for you to come home to, a warm, secure power base . . . And I was going to let you cut the ribbons.

George (mollified): Cut the ribbons? Well, I do like cutting ribbons. There, there, I reckon I should stay home more and help you around the State. Now, let's see, why don't you run off to the schoolhouse and stand in the door and after that . . .

Lurleen (nodding glumly as George rattles off several dozen instructions): Yes, dear. No, dear, Yes, dear. Is that all, dear? Well, now, don't you worry any more about me. You just run along for President and I'll be praying night and day that you win.

George (pleased as he goes out the door): I can tell somehow, honey, that you really mean it. When I'm in the White House, I'll write you every day. With detailed instructions.

Lurleen (pouring herself a second cup of coffee with a sigh of relief): There's no nicer time of day than when you get your husband off and you got the whole State to yourself.

Well, tune in again friends. Meantime, men, remember that nothing will make your marriage a happy one like you running for President. Or any place else that's far away.

Welcome, Consulting Engineers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, this week, here in our Nation's Capital, a series of meetings of more than passing significance is being held, bringing together for the first time in this country, members of the Consulting Engineers Council of the United States, and the International Federation of Consulting Engineers.

Design and research engineers representing every conceivable facet of modern technology will be in attendance. The work of consulting engineers range from the design of automated factories to the creation of computerized controls for heating and cooling modern buildings—from design of facilities to reclaim waste water to design of radar telescopes—from design of air and water pollution control systems to design of modern stadiums or airports.

Virtually every field of human endeavor is touched in some manner by the work of consulting engineers—and in every instance their efforts are directed to the improvement of man's environment, the enlargement of man's store of knowledge, the achievement of hitherto unattainable goals.

Who are these men who call themselves consulting engineers? They are registered professional engineers—specialists in a broad spectrum of engineering disciplines—structural, electrical, chemical, mechanical, and civil engineering being the primary categorical designations by which they are known. They work with the other design professionals, such as the architect and the city planner, and as such are responsible in large measure for the rebuilding of cities, for the creation of new cities, and for the ultimate shape of the world of tomorrow.

It is fitting that this series of meetings is being held in Washington, D.C., bringing together engineering consultants from 20 countries—for our Nation's Capital has played host to many important conferences of international significance.

Because of the importance of the work of consulting engineers—work that in some manner affects every one of the world's billions of citizens—I hope that each Member of this Chamber will join with me in welcoming these conferees to our city and expressing the hope that their discussions will be fruitful. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

Witness Twilight

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, recently an outstanding editorial, entitled "Witness Twilight," was carried in the monthly bulletin of the Greene County Medical Society of Springfield, Mo. As the editorial points out the United States is often accused of making all the mistakes of England, but making them a generation or two later. We can only hope that sound and prudent judgment will prevail in the Congress lest the warning in the following editorial comes to pass:

[From the Greene County Medical Society, April 1967]

WITNESS TWILIGHT

With interest I have noted that the United States Senate was recently advised that those nations, England, France and Germany, which are losing their best scientific minds to the U.S.—the so-called "brain drain"—had better put their own houses in order instead of blaming the United States.

As you have read, the U.S. has been much criticized. We have been called a "rich land which can hire away our best talent," and we have been accused of creating an increasing technological gap in the process. In all fairness, it should be made clear that even our most outspoken critics have admitted we have only aided and encouraged the underdeveloped and emerging nations and have most carefully tried to avoid keeping their slender resources of knowledge in our country.

This committee, composed of experienced and respected spokesmen, stated before the Senate that those superior intellects which were capable of technicologically advancing their countries could usually be induced to stay or to return to their homes if they were adequately paid and if they were given the autonomy needed by the research mind instead of being subjected to stultifying bureaucratic rigidity.

The world is full of committee reports. Ordinarily, this might be just another, if it weren't that the future of this report is more intriguing than its past.

It has been said of the United States that we make all the mistakes of England but that we make them a generation or two later. How true this is in matters of health and medical research! We are just now setting out with the same socialistic gay abandon that converted a proud British medical profession into a whimpering instrument of inadequacy, all in two decades. A testimony to this inadequacy is the fact that the English private practice of medicine, although yet small, is growing by rapid strides, even while the people are taxed to support the National Health Act. A further testimony is that there is an actual decrease in the number of practicing English physicians as their hospitals deteriorate, their work load becomes greater, their relative rewards to practice becomes less and their members desert their homeland. If you are inclined to take this lightly, then consider how much bitter frustration would be necessary to induce you to leave your country, family and friends and move halfway around the world, simply to practice medicine as you know it should be practiced. Then remember, two decades from now, you may well be faced with the same decision, except . . . where will you go?

Of course this will all pass, in time. A generation, or two generations, from now it will have again become plain that a country's greatest assets are the unfettered intellect and the incentive to work. Until then, as Macauley said, "Small men cast long shadows, when the sun is setting."

Gentlemen, you have a box seat. You are witnessing not only the end of an era of medicine but, also, the twilight of democracy.

MILFORD E. WOOLRIDGE.

Disabling Without Killing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, in its own vigorous and effective style, Time magazine has this week drawn attention to the striking possibilities for technological innovation in dealing with crime. As Members of the House are aware, there are a number of proposals now pending in this body for the promotion of research to develop such innovations, and the importance of such research was particularly emphasized in the recent report of the Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This article, which I insert in the RECORD, describes some of the more dramatic breakthroughs. Much more, not all of it quite so dramatic but every bit as important, remains to be done if we are to deal resolutely with the awesome increase of crime across the Nation.

The article follows:

DISABLING WITHOUT KILLING

In Fremont, Ohio, a middle-aged husband recently went berserk and tried to beat his wife to death. When the police arrived, he threatened to shoot anyone who interfered. In that common situation, many a U.S. policeman might have whipped out his own gun and shot first, even if the suspect regrettably died in the process. Instead, one Fremont policeman squeezed off a stream of tear-gas-like liquid that hit the crazed husband in the face and instantly brought him to his knees, stunned, docile—and alive.

Made by Pittsburgh's General Ordnance Equipment Corp., the incapacitating spray that tamed the Fremont wifebeater is fired from a small tube and irritates the eyes, nose and skin. More important, the fumes can cause dizziness and almost instant apathy. The sprayed suspect usually just sits down until he is led away. The effects last no more than half an hour. For police, the device is the first, if not the final, answer to a nationwide need—a weapon that disables as effectively as a gun and yet does no permanent injury.

MORAL QUESTION

A century ago, any felony could be punished by death. Today that is no longer true. And yet, says New York Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary, "the policeman can shoot to kill if he reasonably believes that the person at whom he shot was committing a felony or escaping from a felony. The rule raises a substantial moral question: Is it proper to take the life of a fleeing felon who, if caught, tried and convicted, could not be executed?" Answering his own question, Leary has just promulgated a new department rule that requires his 28,000 policemen to shun guns unless a felony suspect "has himself escalated matters by using or threatening deadly or other serious force." Adds Leary: "We must do more to explore and develop nondeadly weapons. The gun is not the way to prevent most crime."

Predictably, Leary's view is not shared by many front-line cops. Says Los Angeles Chief Tom Reddin: "Until such time as every criminal signs in blood that he will not use lethal weapons against my officers, I will not substitute for their firearms. I don't want the psychological advantage in a combat situation to be on the other side." Even so, Reddin agrees that "where the officer's life is not in danger, a weapon that could be accurate, and would incapacitate, would be a valuable aid."

WALL OF FOAM

For most U.S. police, the only such weapon now available is the old-fashioned billy club—and the trouble is that many policemen are surprisingly unskilled in its use. When used as a club, the billy too often shatters on a suspect's skull, forcing a policeman to resort to his gun. The billy is better used to poke and jab at the kidneys and other vulnerable areas: law-enforcement experts are now urging more and better training in billy arts. Indeed, the billy itself can be improved. Plainclothesmen may soon be armed with a new model that telescopes to fit into the pocket, extends to full, firm length at a flick. General Ordnance even offers a plastic billy that does double duty: the company's new incapacitating spray can be shot out of the handle.

Other nonlethal weapons are on the way—for example, a net, spring-loaded into a tube, that can be shot over a fleeing man at close range. Also being developed are high-powered water pistols that fire chemical vomit-inducers and a liquid pepper irritant. Unfortunately, such gadgets lack the incapacitating speed of a bullet and cannot be fired over any distance, particularly in a wind. There is talk of a tranquilizer dart, but no safe tranquilizer acts on humans instantly.

To spur development of a workable dart and any other useful nonlethal weapon, New York's Representative James Scheuer and Massachusetts' Senator Edward Kennedy have introduced a federal anti-crime bill in Congress that would, among other things, foster and finance research in the field. "Within ten years," predicts Arnold Sagalyn, director of the Treasury Department's office of law-enforcement coordination, "we ought to have something equal to, if not superior to, the handgun."

Though harmless weapons for man-to-man use are still scarce, those for controlling crowds show what imagination can do. Now available is a dye spray that can ineradicably mark fleeing rioters or looters for 30 days. The color is visible only through special lenses and enables police to make arrests weeks later. Even handier for breaking up crowds is a spray containing a powerful stench. Perhaps the best crowd chaser is a machine that generates 10,000 cu. ft. of detergent-based foam in less than eight minutes. The foam can form a ten-foot wall to head off a mob or fill a street, covering everyone. Light enough to permit breathing, the foam is heavy enough to imprison each rioter and send him skidding to his knees. The only problem is cleaning up the street afterward.

Responsibility of News Media

SPEECH
OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Hébert] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hesitated to address you today on this subject, but after an examination of my own thinking, my own conscience, I can do no less.

It may not be understandable to some, but I am sure it is understandable to many that I have—and I have had throughout my life—a fetish for accuracy. Strange as it may seem, in my many years that I spent in the newspaper world—some 23—as an editor, and previously as a reporter, before coming to the Halls of Congress, I insisted upon accuracy in newspapers and among those under me discharging their responsibilities in the freedom of the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States—which I hold so dear to myself because of my profession and because of my background.

I stand with those who believe with Voltaire:

> I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

The freedom for each American guaranteed by the Constitution for free expression is something sacred to all of us. Perhaps even more sacred than that one amendment, the first of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution, is the Constitution of the United States. I believe it was Gladstone who said:

> I have always regarded that Constitution as the most remarkable work known to me in modern times to have been produced by the human intellect at a single stroke (so to speak), in its application to political affairs.

It is because of my dedication to that Constitution, because of my belief in the first amendment of the Constitution, that I am compelled to rise today, not in anger, but in sadness, to direct the attention of the Members to the manner in which this freedom of the press and the usage of the first amendment can be prostituted for purposes which I cannot understand.

As I indicated, I do not rise in anger, nor do I rise in a critical manner in an effort to take away from those who want to express an opinion other than mind, their right to do so, but I must insist, I must demand, that the news media of this country—whether it be the newspapers, the radio, or television—confine themselves to the facts in reporting the news. At the moment, I direct attention to a cartoon which appeared May 7 in the Washington Post, by one of America's great and acknowledged cartoonists, Mr. Herblock. Perhaps it is because I recognize his ability and his worth and the tributes which have been paid and the honors given him that I am all the more saddened that this man of great stature has wandered down the path of misrepresentation, inaccuracy, and obviously misleading statements in order to put over a point of view.

I do not disagree with him and his views. He is well qualified and certainly able to express them. I do recognize the force that he has at his command for molding public opinion—not the reporter, not the editorialist, not the news commentator, but that most effective of all media—a picture. It was the Chinese who said that one picture is worth a thousand words. So it becomes more necessary to understand that the cartoonist has within his grasp multiple powers over the voice and the pen.

Of course, the cartoon cannot be printed in the Record, so I shall attempt to accurately describe exactly what it says, and then discuss it. I shall not comment upon its inaccuracies until I have described it.

The cartoon is in the usual cartoon form, signed by "Herblock" in the left-hand corner, and over the top is this, in quotes: "We'll Teach You Patriotism and Respect for the Law."

Depicted in the right-hand side of the cartoon are three individuals.

One individual is holding in his hand and burning the U.S. Constitution. Tagged as his identification is "L. Mendel Rivers."

The next individual is holding a sign entitled " 'Let's Forget the First Amendment'—House Armed Services Committee members." This individual is identified as "E. Hébert, Jr."

The next individual has no name attached to him, but is holding a sign which reads "Hell with the U.S. courts," and over his left shoulder is the Confederate flag.

In the upper left-hand corner are two apparent youngsters, I presume—they look like youngsters. One is holding up a sign which says, "To hell with the draft." The other supposedly is holding up a draft card, or a paper, which says "Draft Act," and is in the act of burning it.

This is the cartoon, described accurately. Now I shall comment on its accuracy and discuss with the Members what might be the intent of the cartoonist. I shall not attempt to probe his intent. I merely read what the cartoonist apparently intends.

Let us begin with the designation of "E. Hebert, Jr.," which obviously refers to me. Well, this is minor, and it is not important, but it is just an example of the fallacies and inaccuracies. My name is not "E. Hebert, Jr." I have never been called "Junior" in my life. My father's name was Felix Joseph Hébert. My name is Felix Edward Hébert, but not "Junior."

Until last Saturday in the report of the New York Times I have never seen myself referred to as "Junior."

Of course, this is inconsequential, but whoever is "E. Hebert, Jr." might take objection to it; I do not know. But at least this is the starting inaccuracy.

Holding up the sign, " 'Let's forget the first amendment'—House Armed Services Committee members," causes me to say that not a single member of the House Armed Services Committee—the entire 40 of them—with one exception, has said "Let's forget the first amendment," and that exception was me. I said it; not the other Members of the House. Yet they are all being held up to ridicule, including myself, as saying, "Let's forget the first amendment."

How did I say it, after discussing my feeling for the first amendment? I hold here in my hand the transcript of the hearing of last Friday before the House Armed Services Committee.

I direct your attention to page 897 at line 24 which is quoting me in reply to a statement by Mr. Fred Vinson, Jr., the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, following a lengthy colloquy and dialog as to why the Department of Justice was not enforcing the law by bringing to the bar of justice the Carmichaels and the Kings and the other individuals of that ilk who are going about the country today making statements which, if they are not treasonable, then I do not know what treason is. They are urging individuals to break the law, urging our people to defy the law, talking at mob demonstrations, telling our boys, "Do not enlist," "Do not be drafted," praising Ho Chi Minh as a great savior of the world, spewing forth the Communist line better than it is spewed from Hanoi or Peking. The American public is asking the $64 question and the $164 question, "Why are not these people prosecuted?" Now keep in mind. In discussing this let me make it crystal clear that I do not want to equate in any way dissent and disloyalty. I recognize and defend the right to dissent, but I condemn and damn disloyalty and the challenge to the fighting men of this country and to their patriotism. There is a strong and clear line of demarcation between dissent and disloyalty. This is to what I address myself here, that is, not to dissent but to disloyalty.

Now, be this as it may, the law is clear on this subject. I shall put into the Record the entire colloquy in which it says in no uncertain terms that any individual whosoever in time of war shall frustrate or attempt to incite to mutiny or urge disloyalty or urge nonconformity to the law shall be prosecuted—by whom? By the Justice Department. Every time this questioning turned to that subject and the law, the cloak of immunity of the first amendment was raised—the umbrella of the first amendment. I shall discuss this more in detail tomorrow as far as the Department of Justice is concerned, but I am emphasizing it here in order that you might understand and realize just how this expresison was used. It was in this context that the Department of Justice would say, "Well, we cannot prosecute and we will not prosecute them and we do not intend to prosecute them because they come under the umbrella of the first amendment." Now, this is not the function of the Justice Department. The function of the Justice Department is to prosecute and defend the law. It is not the function of the Justice Department to engage in judicial decisions and make decisions before the law is tested. It may very well come under the first amendment, and, knowing the Supreme Court as well as I do, it undoubtedly will come under the first amendment, if I am to judge the future by the past, because the murderers, the rapists, and the Communists run wild because of Supreme Court decisions today. However, I am not engaging in that dispute now and I am not talking about that discussion now. I am talking about what the law says and what is written in the law.

And, Mr. Speaker, strangely enough, the Assistant Attorney General testified and said he had never heard of the statute. But, anyway, he insisted that no matter what it would be, it would come under the coverage of the first amendment.

And, Mr. Speaker, it is in that context and in that direction that I made the statement, "Let us forget the first amendment."

So, Mr. Block, or Herblock, whatever his name may be, lifts out of context "Let's forget the first amendment," and attributes it to every member of the House Armed Services Committee, which is not true and not accurate and indicates that we subscribe to forgetting the first amendment and its full protection of the freedom of speech. That is what its effect has and that is undoubtedly what it was intended to be, while nothing could be further from the truth—nothing could be further from the truth.

There is in the testimony—I have it right here—the first sentence, and here is another page of the discussion and nothing was said about that—of course not.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me show you just how far some people go. I detest hate, racism, and bigotry. I come from Louisiana, the Deep South, and I am proud of that fact. I believe that every man has the opportunity, and the equal opportunity, regardless of race, color, or creed, to have that equal opportunity. I believe in privileges for none, whether they be white, black, green, pink, or yellow. I am not a racist. I am not a bigot. I am not intolerant. I recognize your right to disagree with me. I only ask your respect.

At no time during these hearings was anything mentioned about the North or the South, at no time.

At no time was the word "Confederacy" used. At no time was the race question raised and particularly so, because the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] and I, coming from that section of the country, would be immediately suspect. So it was not raised. We were not talking about these violators as Negroes or Chinamen or Indians. I do not know what they want on the campuses of this country. True, many white people disgrace the campuses of our country, in my book, and thereby do a disgrace to this country. I do not care about their color or race. The race issue has no place in this.

Mr. Speaker, the cartoon portrayed a third man with a Confederate flag on his shoulder. What does he mean by that? Whether he means to raise it or not, he immediately arouses the race issue; he immediately wants to indicate that the race issue is involved in this consideration. It is not.

What does he mean when he says, "To hell with the courts." No one said that. It was not even uttered.

Perhaps, I would like to say it, but I do not say it, because I respect the courts which have a valid and a legal place in our constitutional form of government, and I will follow any court-ordered decision validly given in the future. However, it is confusing, upon occasion to follow some of the Court's orders. I have decried certain decisions of the Supreme Court. I shudder to think where this country is going, based upon some of the decisions which the Court has rendered, and not in civil rights questions alone.

Mr. Speaker, if I were any one of those nine men I might not be able to sleep at night, based upon some of the decisions which the Court has rendered.

So, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I have a right to criticize this sacrosanct body, or I do not. But, I hope that I am protected by the first amendment; I hope so in the eyes of some people.

Then the other quote: "We will teach you patriotism and respect for the law."

Nobody said that during the hearings. Here are the hearings. You cannot find that quotation in the hearings, but yet it is attributed to the members of the Committee on Armed Services.

I would add the Committee on Armed Services needs no defense from me, but I must defend them with the record.

Then up here, the draft card with two young kids. What do you thing youngsters in their formative years—their impressionable years—think when they see a cartoon like this placed before their view? Here is a great newspaper with a large circulation. Here is an outstanding cartoonist, a man of great scope and ability, telling in effect these youngsters: "Do not pay any attention to them. Burn your draft card. To hell with the draft. These are old fuzz-doodles, old racists, old bigots, old, stupid individuals, they do not know what they are talking about. Pay no attention to them."

That is what I object to. I object to the inaccuracy. If the gentleman could have drawn his cartoon and quoted correctly and accurately, he would hear no voice of mine raised against it. I would defend his right to draw it. I will defend the right of every individual to disagree with this country, and the President of the United States, in the conduct of the war, but for my part I stand with the President.

Mr. Speaker, I am not ashamed to be addressed as a "hawk." I want to be a hawk because I want to win, and I want to get those boys back here. But if some people want to be doves, and fly around and flutter their little eyes, then that is their business, or anybody else's business, and they have a right to do it. They have the right to dissent. They have the right to criticism. They have a right to criticize the manner in which this war is being carried on. But they do not have—nobody has the right to arouse to riot and to mutiny, whether this country is at war or not at war. I deny the right of anybody to use the Constitution of the United States to destroy the Constitution of the United States. Under the Constitution we are all supposed to be guaranteed the right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But this type of thing as enunciated in this cartoon, and as enunciated by the Department of Justice on the witness stand, that if I want to use LSD or smoke marihuana, and they deny me that, then they have taken my happiness away. That is what it means.

It means this: that there is no law on the books of the Federal Government or of a State that does not violate the first amendment if you want to stretch it that far, ad infinitum, and ad ridiculum, if Latin could be put in that context.

Mr. Speaker, that is all I want to bring to your attention. I do not care if Mr. Herblock wants to embrace Mao Tse Tung, Ho Chi Minh, or anybody else, or if he wants to take his stand at the side of the Carmichaels and the Kings and the other individuals who are trying to bring disruption to this country—I cannot stop him. He well can do it. That is his right. But, Mr. Speaker, by the same token, I reserve the right and privilege to put my arms around General Westmoreland. I prefer to embrace those kids who are giving everything they can give, and not delay one day their return from Vietnam. General Westmoreland has told us, and I share that opinion, that every day these people contribute to the extension of this war—a war that has claimed 10,000 lives and 50,000 casualties. I want these kids back home as quickly as we can get them home.

Now, Mr. Herblock wants to embrace those who wish to give aid and comfort to the enemy by getting in the headlines of the newspapers in Peking, Moscow, and Hanoi, that this country is divided. As General Westmoreland stated, they are depending on the Achilles heel for their victory.

If Mr. Herblock wants to side with the Communists, that is his business. His business.

But in siding with them, if he so desires, let him at least be a little accurate in his presentation—particularly because of the great force and effect that a cartoon has.

I know the futility of engaging in a contest with a newspaper. I know that. I sat on that throne a long time and I knew the futility of those who would write letters in. I had the upper hand when I was on the paper. I had more ink and more paper than any character could have who could write and send letters in.

I always had the last word. I recognize this. I recognize the unevenness of the contest and of the debate. I recognize the difference in exposure and the audience. But I do recognize and do retain for myself my own conscience and my own belief and what I believe America is and what we should do in America.

Oh, I am old fashioned. I am rather naive. I would rather stand on the gallows with Nathan Hale and say, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country," than to stand up on a platform rabble rousing and in denunciation of my Government and telling fellow Americans not to defend that Constitution that guarantees them the right and guarantees me the right to say the things they want to say and that I want to say.

This is my observation today.

Tomorrow during the discussion of the procurement bill to furnish these fighting men with arms, I shall have more to say on the Department of Justice, which I suggest to you is most derelict in its duty. It could easily find reasons to go into other fields which do not concern them but it can find many reasons not to prosecute. Not one single newspaper in this country, not one radio station or one television station carried the affirmative statement that the Department of Justice refused and is refusing and will continue to refuse to prosecute these individuals who have committed what I think are crimes against the law.

To my mind, that would be a good lead—but no, the lead was that members of the House Committee on Armed Services said, "Forget the first amendment."

Well, Mr. Speaker, I am ended. I am finished—but I would ask for accuracy and truth in reporting.

Do not take my word—what I have said and uttered here today. Do not accept that as the truth and the fact. Do not accept my conclusions and my observations. These are my opinions. These are my own expressions. I would instead ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to place in the Record the entire dialog unexpurgated, unedited, and unchanged—but a raw, accurate report by the reporter of the House Armed Services Committee on last Friday—the colloquy between Mr. Vinson and myself—with nothing changed—and to put this in the Record at this point.

Read the record—not the conclusions or the evaluations—but read the raw record and tell me how an individual can come up with this type of misleading, inaccurate, inflammatory cartoon such as Mr. Herblock has presented to his viewers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFall). The Chair will inquire of the gentleman from Louisiana if the material that he desires to put in the Record was in a public hearing?

Mr. HÉBERT. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it was in a public hearing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The Chairman. Now, Mr. Hébert.

Mr. Hébert. Mr. Vinson, I have several questions I desire to explore here.

In the very opening, may I say I want to make a very distinct distinction between the right to speak and the acts of disloyalty or treason or sedition. I will stand in the forefront to defend any man a right to dissent, but in this right to dissent I am afraid we are going into an area of what is certainly treason and sedition as being exhibited on public platforms throughout this country today and on the university campuses of our nation.

In understand that an opinion was asked of a previous Attorney General, Mr. Katzenbach, as to why some of these individuals who are uttering treasonable and disloyal statements, not statements of dissent or opinion, but treasonable statements and seditious statements, that they could not be prosecuted because we are not in a declared war.

Do you subscribe to that opinion? This is hearsay of Mr. Katzenbach's opinion. Now I am asking you now, is this a reason why certain acts now committed which would be treasonable or seditious if we were in a declared war are not being prosecuted—the individuals who are guilty?

Mr. Vinson. First, Mr. Congressman, I am not aware of the precise opinion that you refer to. We received considerable mail from the House and from the Senate last year in regard to such utterances, but I don't recall any response that drew the line between a declared war and an undeclared war.

However, the case that was previously referred to where the Chief Justice enunciated the clear and present danger test was, I believe, a case under the sedition laws and not under Selective Service. So we are back to the degree and proximity proposition.

Mr. Hébert. Well, of course, now, you have indicated by your reply, Mr. Vinson, that these letters in multiple numbers are coming from Members of Congress of the House and the Senate. You will agree with me, I am sure, that these letters reflect the thinking of the American people or else you wouldn't get such letters in such quantity. I think we can be in agreement on that?

Mr. Vinson. Oh, I think so, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Hébert. After all, who is the Constitution of the United States except the American people and what they want? They adopted the Constitution.

Mr. Vinson. The problem with that is that a great deal of the Constitution is to protect minorities and dissenters, and not——

Mr. Hébert. We have been made aware of that in the last several years, of the interpretation of that.

What I am trying to get at is this—I may ask your opinion, and may I say I appreciate your position as a lawyer, because undoubtedly you have demonstrated very adequately that you are a good lawyer because you could undoubtedly carry a client far and beyond two years if you were called upon to do so, which in the law is right, that is even under the Constitution.

Now, these utterances—and I am sure you are familiar with them since the general public is well acquainted with them—of individuals standing before crowds arousing those crowds to treasonable heights, to mutiny against the Government, to defiance of the laws, and supposing we were at war on a formal declaration would these utterances and these actions be indictable?

Mr. Vinson. I don't think the existence or nonexistence of a war has any legal relevancy. It obviously might have some psychological relevancy.

Mr. Hébert. Wait, never mind, let's don't wander into the field of psychology and all this sort of thing. Let's get down to the facts. I am a country boy like my chairman.

The Chairman. Let me read this, then I will give it back to you. Under Title 18, Section 2388 of the Code, among other things, these are the words of that section, quote:

"Whoever, when the United States is at war, wilfully causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or wilfully obstructs the recruiting or enlistment in service of the United States to the injury of the service or to the United States, or attempts to do so, shall be fined $10,000", and so forth, "20 years."

Then I am finished.

Could we make this applicable to the Selective Service and Training Act? This says "enlistment." The Selective Service and Training Act says "procurement." Why isn't this applicable now?

Mr. Vinson. I would not like to answer that off the top of my head, Mr. Chairman. You definitely and distinctly have First Amendment problems.

Mr. Hébert. This is existing law, Mr. Vinson. This is existing law. This thing as Mr. Rivers has pointed out and read and was the section I had in mind when I asked these questions, what does it say, the exact language?

The Chairman. "When the United States is at war".

Mr. Hébert. "At war."

The Chairman. I think that is the only thing that might proscribe your capacity to enforce the intendment of this statute.

Mr. Bates. There is an amendment to include the present emergency in a later section.

Mr. Hébert. That is what I am trying to get at. Of course now the refuge there is when the United States is at war. Technically, and when there is no desire to prosecute these individuals, technically the lawyer and the law can stand behind that technicality, and I am damned sick and tired of technicalities when we have treason in this country and sedition.

What I am trying to find out is this: If that is the prohibition, because it says "at war," and the technicality is we are not at war, wouldn't it suffice to say "are engaged in armed conflict"? Three little words. Or "in armed conflict"? Wouldn't that bring these individuals to the bar of justice?

Mr. Vinson. Well, my previous statement was keyed to the First Amendment.

Mr. Hébert. The First Amendment, as Justice Holmes said.

Mr. Vinson. The First Amendment I stated really wasn't relevant, as to the First Amendment, whether you are in war or not in war. I was not referring to this statute.

Mr. Hébert. Let's forget the First Amendment. I know that will be the refuge of the Supreme Court, I recognize that. But at least the effort can be made and the demonstration given to the American people certainly that the Department of Justice, and most assuredly the Congress, is determined to eliminate this rat-infested area in this country. But if we are going to stand idly by and merely say we can't do it and all of a sudden go back to the First Amendment, as Justice Holmes so well said you can't cry fire in a theater, free speech ends there.

This begging the question of the First Amendment continuously rather upsets me a little bit, and upsets not only me but millions of American people. They want to know a very simple answer, why can the Carmichaels and why can the Kings, and other individuals of that ilk stand before the American people and institute riot, incite defiance of the law, while the Justice Department stands idly by and the Congress takes no action to strengthen that law?

Now, all we can do is strengthen the law. We can't enforce it. That is not our jurisdiction or our problem. But we can give you the weapons to use.

Now the law says this. It is clear and distinct, "at war." If there is a technicality there, why can't we say "or engaged in armed conflict"? And may I ask you, Mr. Vinson, under that law couldn't you prosecute these individuals?

Mr. Vinson. I am unfamiliar with this particular statute, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. Hébert. What is that?

Mr. Vinson. I am unfamiliar with this particular statute. This statute is administered by the Internal Security Division of the Department. However, as the statute was read to me, it related only to those in service.

Mr. Hébert. No, sir. Read it again. The very opening sentence is very clear. I can even understand it and I am not a lawyer.

Mr. Bates. You have to read both sections there I think really to get an understanding.

Mr. Hébert. Read them.

The Chairman. Of course in the prosecution, the prosecution comes under you, I don't care what division enforces it.

Mr. Hébert. You are speaking for the Department of Justice today.

The Chairman. Unless it has been changed since I was down there, you are the prosecutor.

Mr. Vinson. Not under the Internal Security statute.

Mr. Slatinshek. Title 18, Section 2388, reads as follows: "Activities affecting armed forces during war: (a) Whoever when the United States is at war wilfully makes or conveys false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military-naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, or whoever when the United States is at war wilfully causes or attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or wilfully obstructs the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States to the injury of the service or the United States, or attempts to do so, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both."

And the statute continues, and there is a succeeding section in the statute, Section 2391 of Title 18, which provides a temporary extension of Section 2388 and therefore makes it effective during the current period, despite the fact we are not at war. It simply provides—this portion of Title 18, this section, will be effective during periods of emergency, such as the one we are now in, which was declared December 16, 1950, and has not been terminated.

So the question of war is not really particularly pertinent now. The question is whether or not this statute would apply under the particular situation and whether this statute, when it speaks of recruiting and enlistment service, would cover anyone who interferes with the Selective Service procurement function.

Mr. Hébert. That is what I am trying to develop, Mr. Slatinshek. Would my suggestion of adding "armed conflict" strengthen the first section which you read.

However, can you tell us, Mr. Vinson, why there has been no prosecution under the existing law, which certainly is clear enough? We are in an emergency, declared by President Truman. The emergency has never been revoked in the Korean War. We are acting in many areas under the aegis of that so-called emergency. Why hasn't anybody been prosecuted to date?

I admit this, that the Justice Department can't make the decisions that overrule the Supreme Court decisions, which I know that is what they would be, but anyway you can't hit a ball unless you take the bat off your shoulder and find out if it is going to be fair or foul.

Why hasn't the Justice Department proceeded to find out? And remember this too, sir, that twelve men will sit in that jury box and make this decision—twelve men will make the decision after the evidence, and they will decide what the facts are, and of course the Supreme Court will upset it, I know that, but anyway at least it can be shown to the American people that the Justice Department wants to prosecute.

The Chairman. I think we are more concerned with the rights of these people than we are with the existence of this republic.

I don't want to—you don't form the policy.

Mr. Bennett. Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Mr. Hébert, have you finished?

I have promised Mr. King, then we will come to you, Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Hébert. I want an answer to the question, Mr. Vinson. You represent the Department of Justice here today.

Mr. Vinson. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Hébert. You are speaking for them and you are head of the Criminal Division. If this isn't criminal, I don't know what criminal is.

Mr. Vinson. Well, that is——

Mr. Hébert. Why hasn't this been done?

Mr. Vinson. It is a criminal statute.

Mr. Hébert. It is a criminal statute. Are we going to get caught in a place of who handles what division?

Mr. Vinson. No, sir, I can assure you no one has been prosecuted under this statute because the Department felt no one has violated the statute.

Mr. Hébert. No one violated the simple and clear language that has just been read to you? These individuals, and there have been hundreds of others besides that, unidentified people, because trouble hasn't been taken to identify the people on these campuses?

Why, a simple man like my self can understand that language, or maybe I wasted years in the business I was in before I came here, understanding words.

I can't understand it, and if you tell me that the Department of Justice can't understand, there is a case for prosecution and presentation, let's test the law. Let's find out whether it is valid or not, whether it is inadequate or not. And if it is inadequate, we want to pass something.

I intend to offer a bill in this committee to strengthen that first section by putting the words in "or armed conflict". What good is the words going to do if the Congress passes the law and the Department of Justice fails to prosecute under the explicit direction of the law and explicit intention of the Congress. And we I think are backed by the American public today. We are not backed by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Vinson. Mr. Congressman, that goes back to preceding colloquy with the chairman, when I stated that any law that deals with utterances must be read in light of the First Amendment. The First Amendment is not absolute; as you point out, the fire in the theater. But there is a line which must be drawn and which has been drawn.

Mr. Hébert. Here, Mr. Vinson, the Department of Justice is performing a judicial function. It is not the Department of Justice's function or authority to make judicial decisions. That is up to the courts.

Of course, the courts go beyond that and legislate—I recognize all these facets—but it is the primary duty of the Department of Justice to prosecute when a prima facie case is made, and certainly I don't think anybody with an average intelligence, except maybe below the average of me, or like me, can't understand and read clearly and distinctly what that statute says. And that is, it is the duty and responsibility of the Department of Justice to prosecute and let the courts make the determination. This is just merely a lawyer's opinion, that is all it is.

That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Bill To Amend Internal Revenue Code

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a taxpayer or spouse an additional deduction at age 62 rather than 65.

When the Congress allowed a person to qualify for social security at age 62, this was only a half-step. Why should we not lower the age at which a person, be he spouse or taxpayer, can qualify for an additional exemption because of age? The principle is the same.

I strongly urge the Congress to extend this break to our senior citizens. This additional exemption will be a real boon to many couples, widows and single women getting along in years.

Hoover Library Collection

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library at West Branch, Iowa, holds not only the Hoover Presidential papers, but also has one of the best collections of 20th century medals.

Herbert Hoover was presented with over 200 decorations during his long and distinguished career. Clair B. Heyer, the assistant archivist at the Hoover Library, has written an article about the medals awarded to President Hoover:

[From the Iowa City Press-Citizen, May 3, 1967]

"One of Finest 20th Century Sets Anywhere"—Hoover Library Houses Large Collection of Medals

(By Clair B. Heyer)

West Branch.—Few of the thousands of motorists on eastern Iowa's Interstate 80 realize that they drive past one of the world's finest collections of 20th Century medals.

The more than 200 decorations presented to the late Herbert Hoover during his 50 years of public service, are held by the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library at West Branch.

About half of them have been placed on public display in the library's museum.

Aside from their superb artistry, the medals are notable for their historical significance, as they reflect important segments of the century's political, scientific and social development.

Approximately one-third of the medals were presented to the former president and humanitarian by foreign governments and institutions.

The remainder, in addition to decorations by the federal government and several of its agencies, were awarded to Hoover by our nation's scientific, memorial and other civilian societies.

The medals have been described as "a testimonial to the deeds of a great man—written in precious metal, enamel and ribbon. Vignettes of world history of the past 60 years, tributes from people of this country and many foreign nations, are permanently preserved in medal form."

Several decorations displayed at the Presidential Library recall the European pomp and glitter which faded after World War I.

A gold, enamel and silver "Order of the White Lion of the Republic of Czechoslovavakia" (1928) has two pieces—a white lion on a red and gold enamel cross, attached by a gold wreath to a red and white sash; and a white lion on red enamel within a silver sunburst.

The two-piece "Grand Cross of the Order of the Republic of Austria" (1928), of silver and enamel, shows a large enamel Austrian cross on a long red sash, with a second cross on a silver sunburst.

The "Decoration of Order of the Crown of Belgium" (1914), has an eight point white cross upon a green wreath extending from a silver crown below a purple ribbon, and in the center a gold lion within a red and black circle.

In later years the medals became less complex, yet the engraved designs were both plain and intricate.

During his lifetime Hoover received more than 700 special honors, including 65 honorary degrees from U.S. universities and colleges, and at least 29 honorary degrees from foreign institutions.

In addition, he was the guest of foreign governments and municipalities on 75 occasions in 1938, 1946 and 1954; and six institutions and buildings, plus scores of schools, are named for Hoover.

An unknown number of awards were declined, as Hoover was sensitive to possible misinterpretation of some foreign honors.

The first medal received by Hoover is inscribed "Order of the China Relief Expedition of 1900," but none of the facts connected with its presentation are known.

An unidentified memo in the Hoover archives at the library states that the China Relief Expedition, composed of newspaper men involved in the Boxer Rebellion, formed a group called Imperial Order of the Dragon, and that Hoover had a document certifying he was an "Honorary Mandarin" of that order.

It is almost certain that the medal was to honor his service in the defense of Americans and others at the siege of Tientsin.

The first platinum medal struck by the United States government was presented to President Hoover in 1932 by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Value of the metal has been estimated at over $1,100.

The Civic Forum, aware of Hoover's modesty and reluctance for display, employed an astute mixture of tact and psychology for their 1920 medal.

The award committee wrote to Hoover: "The purpose of the medal is not so much to honor the persons to whom it is awarded . . . (but) to inspire the new generation to emulate such service. It is on this ground that we invite you to accept this medal."

Kings, too, encouraged his scrupulousness. Again in 1920, the Italian ambassador informed Hoover that the King of Italy had conferred upon him the decoration of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. Hoover replied:

"I would not for the world have it thought that I have any lack of appreciation of the distinction it conveys or the sentiment that comes with it, or that I have not a feeling of tender regard for the common service which we have all performed together . . . I would much rather receive some simple token, such as a signed photograph . . ."

The affair concluded in January 1921 when the King of Italy sent his autographed photo.

The honors did not end with Hoover's death. The Herbert Hoover Commemorative, sculptored by Flex Schlag who also created the Jefferson nickel design, and the eighth medal created by the National Commemorative Society, was issued in honor of Hoover in 1965, a year after his death.

Platinum proof number one was donated to the American Numismatic Association, which auctioned it for $2,150.

Sterling silver proof number nine was donated by the National Commemorative Society to the Presidential Library at West Branch where it is displayed with the other Hoover medals.

Winneconne May Secede

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the village of Winneconne has completed its contest on how to get back on the map. I know that my colleagues would be interested to know that the contest was won by two Washington residents.

So that you might be aware of what has developed, I might point out that Winneconne is now threatening to secede.

I include as part of my remarks an article and two editorials concerning the contest held at Winneconne:

WASHINGTON PAIR JUDGED WINNERS IN LOCAL CONTEST

Janice Badtke and Kay Klipstine of Washington, D.C., combined their writing talents and were judged the winners of an all-expense weekend in Winneconne.

The final selection came from Governor Knowles, named two weeks ago as honorary chairman of the local "how to put Winneconne back on the map" contest sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce.

The two contest winners submitted this effort:

"Winneconne secedes from and declares war on the United States, proclaiming Republic of Winneconne. Authorities seize Federal property, detaining Postmaster as enemy alien. Request UN peace mission to prevent border hostilities; preserve Winneconnian territorial integrity. Close Port of Winneconne to U.S. shipping, enforcing 12-mile limit."

IN THIS SKEPTICAL AGE

Yes, Lyndon, there is a Winneconne.

Perhaps your skeptical friends may doubt it—since it is not shown on the map (at least not the recent ones of the Wisconsin Highway Department.)

This is a skeptical age and some may not believe unless they see for themselves. A great many people have seen Winneconne and will attest that it is there. It is not a "Brigadoon" that disappears from view for 100 years and then appears. It has been there for 100 years and more, thriving as a Winnebago County community, small perhaps in comparison to its neighboring county seat city of Oshkosh but nevertheless an entity.

It sits on the banks of the Wolf River which is "harder-working" than the Pedernales. Fishermen know that Winneconne is there—they don't need it marked on a map, they just follow the crowd. And during the spring run, the crowds are huge. There is a great deal of activity the rest of the year also.

And why, you may ask, does this concern you? Well, Lyndon, despite your preoccupation with the many other duties of your big job it may be brought to your attention that Winneconne threatens secession—and we don't want that to happen, do we?

Don't say "We still have the Pedernales. Who needs the Wolf?"

We do!

We need Winneconne, too. (Undoubtedly it will be put back on the map in new printings as the error of omission will be corrected.) In the meantime Winneconne is putting itself "on the map," figuratively speaking, with a great to-do about the slight to the community.

In the spirit of the American tradition of fighting for "what's right"—and incidentally having a lot of fun doing so—Winneconne people (our good neighbors) have enlisted the support of Gov. Knowles, not in the secessional move but in the propaganda war, and may go all the way to the top.

So if you hear that there has been an uprising and Winneconne has seceded, don't believe it. You might come and see for yourself sometime that there really is a Winneconne. A predecessor came to Wisconsin to fish. Cal Coolidge worked the Brule River. You might find it interesting to wet a line in the Wolf—and at the same time pacify the "natives."

THE REPUBLIC OF WINNECONNE?

What if Winneconne really did declare itself a republic, like the winning entry in the "Put Winneconne Back on the Map Contest" suggested?

The step presumably would be designed to end bureaucratic mistakes like the kind that deleted Winneconne from the 1967 state highway maps.

But we wonder.

If the Republic of Winneconne followed the normal evolution of governments, it would in no time have a bureaucracy of its own.

It would have to have a passport agency, a state department, a defense establishment, and its own highway department.

The growth of this bureaucracy would undoubtedly mean other boo-boos similar to the Wisconsin Highway Department's.

One consolation, though, the new Winneconne Map Agency could print its own map of Winneconne and the surrounding areas, on which Madison could easily be deleted.

The Disloyal Clergy and Laymen of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, when men of the cloth hide behind their title of "Reverend" and use their pulpits to denounce their country, preach disloyalty to their government, and contempt for their fellow countrymen, it is high time for the "light of public opinion" to be thrown on these false leaders.

Some may wear black robes but their red is showing.

Every human on the face of this earth desires peace. But, do these aggravators really want peace—or do they seek the embarrassment and future destruction of the United States.

They prefere to choose sides and alinement with the un-American forces of atheistic communism. By their friends they shall be known. By their selfish action they kill American boys just as surely as if they pull the trigger themselves.

They do not believe in their country or our laws. One wonders if they believe in anything. They may soon protest each other.

In all their mutterings they make no mention of the loss of American boys who have died for their liberty. They make no cry and offer no prayer for the many American prisoners of war languishing in prison camps in North Vietnam. Not one suggestion of hope for freedom of war for people in South Asia. No consideration that the war could be over if the North Vietnamese soldiers went home. No protest against Communist aggression or escalation by the Communist leaders.

Their actions speak louder than their words. This is not constructive dissent—it is aiding and abetting the enemy. Treason under any name, excuse, or ardor is treason.

Mr. Speaker, I have a report on a letterhead from the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, and I insert it here in the RECORD, followed by the names of the ministers who permit their names and churches to be used in this work for the Devil.

CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM, A
NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE,
New York, N.Y.

To: Constituency.
From: Richard R. Fernandes.
Date: First week in May, 1967.

1. *Dr. Martin Luther King accepts position as co-chairman of National Committee.*

On April 11 Dr. Martin Luther King accepted a position as co-chairman of our National Committee on the invitation of our Executive Committee. Although Dr. King has in recent days received quite a bit of static from different segments of the American establishment with regards to his speech given at Riverside Church in New York City (sponsored by our National Committee), we feel that it is even more important that he accepted our invitation as a National Co-Chairman. It is very clear that many persons in power in this country see Dr. King as an exceedingly "credible" person in the peace movement and have gone to great lengths to try to contain him, impugn his motives, and in many other ways, malign him. We welcome Dr. King as a co-chairman and trust that the next few months will see our working relationship becoming a lot closer. In the near future, you will receive a pamphlet containing speeches by Dr. King, Dr. Henry Steele Commager, Rabbi Abraham Heschel, and Dr. John C. Bennett, with a foreword by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr.

2. *Vietnam Summer.*

You should know tht our National Committee is cooperating with faculty and student groups across the country in "Vietnam Summer." This is an attempt to awaken the American conscience at a grass roots level on the issue of Vietnam. This summer is strategic if effective pressure is going to be brought upon the present Administration to de-escalate the war, get into a negotiating situation, and eventually see the United States' military presence in Vietnam withdrawn. We will be working through various area and regional contact people that we have across the country and would ask that persons interested in more information on this project either write this office or: New Politics for Peace in Vietnam, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02140.

3. *Vietnam: Crisis of Conscience.*

The last week in May will see the publication of *Vietnam:*

Crisis of Conscience, written by Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, Dr. Michael Novak, and Rabbi Abraham Heschel. This book is to be slightly more than 120 pages in length and is being published by Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic publishing houses. If you know of summer conferences where the book might be utilized or even early fall conferences that might be suitable for use of this book, I would suggest that you would write for early orders to: Association Press, 291 Brodway, New York, New York. You should also know that this book will be available at bookstores across the country (particularly religious bookstores).

4. *Study on Violation of International Law by U.S. Government.*

Within six weeks we will have a five-month-old study completed on the way in which our country has violated international law at several different points in Vietnam. We intend to appeal to the Vatican, the World Council of Churches, and the International Red Cross to conduct a similar study with regard to any infractions of international law that the North Vietnamese might be guilty of. The study is an attempt to suggest that the United States has violated international law as a matter of policy, and we, as persons concerned with the whole question of constraint, will ask our government to desist.

5. *Selective objection.*

Dr. Robert McAfee Brown from our National Committee was in Denver a few weeks ago to serve as a witness for Lt. Henry Howe. The officer is a selective conscientious objector to this war and Dr. Brown has made the trip to Denver to testify in his behalf at the request of the American Civil Liberties Union. The whole issue of selective objection is one in which we are deeply concerned and I trust that if there is any way in which we can help local groups raise this issue more effectively with young men with whom they have contact who are exposed to the military service that you'll not hesitate to write this office for such guidance as we might be able to give.

6. *Position paper.*

You should know that the position paper developed at the Washington Mobilization has now left this office in more than 100,000 copies. Also, we know of at least nine major newspapers across the country where the article has been printed in full by local committees. We still have quantities of the position paper available if any of you have not yet ordered it and would need any copies.

7. *"Negotiations Now!"*

Our National Committee supports a move by several different groups to collect over a million signatures which, in effect, support U Thant's three-point peace proposal. For more information regarding "Negotiations Now!" you should direct your inquiries to Rev. Rodney Shaw, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C., or Mr. Donald Keys, SANE, 17 East 45th Street, New York, New York.

8. *Akron Beacon Journal article.*

Enclosed you will find the Akron Beacon Journal article as well as an editorial from that paper which we send to you for whatever use you may have for it. We think that this letter is similar to many letters received by parents of GI's who are presently fighting in Vietnam. You will note that this reprint is available from our office here in New York in quantities.

9. *Literature distribution.*

We lay very heavy emphasis on public education and for that reason we have because a major literature distribution point for peace groups throughout the country. In the last four and a half months, we have sent from this office a quarter of a million pieces of literature of the Viet Nam war. In addition to that, since November of last year, we have sold 9,000 copies of Dorothy Dunbar Bromley's book, ***Washington and Vietnam.*** We believe that this kind of public education needs to happen not only at a national level but on a local level where many of you reside as well.

10. *Mailing list.*

If by chance you are getting duplicate mailings please let us know. Also, if you know of persons whom you know might be interested in being placed on our mailing list let us know.

11. *Coffin's letter of April 7.*

If you've not yet taken time to respond to Bill Coffin's call for funds please think seriously about it before the summer.

12. *Local action.*

We believe that it is very important for both individuals and local groups of clergy and laymen to press their representatives in both Houses of Congress to subscribe to the following points:

1. They will not support a land invasion of North Viet Nam for whatever reasons the Administration might give.

2. They will not support any use of nuclear weapons.

3. They will not support mining of Haiphong Harbor nor the bombing of Haiphong for any reason.

4. They will not force a confrontation with China, either by air or ground operations.

5. They will not support indiscriminate terror bombing of North Viet Nam if and when it should occur.

We believe that groups of clergy and laymen ought to write and visit their elected representatives to get them to agree to these points as a ***minimal*** contribution to preventing an even greater political, military, and human blunder.

Rev. RICHARD R. FERNANDEZ,
Executive Secretary.

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Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, Executive Director, Commission on Religion and Race, National Council of Churches; Dr. Cyril Richardson, Dean, Graduate School, Union Theological Seminary; Rabbi Michael Robinson, New York City; Rabbi Max Routtenberg, Former President, Rabbinical Assembly of America; Rev. Harold Row, Elgin, Illinois; Rev. Ralph Sockman, Minister Emeritus, Christ Church Methodist.

Dr. Harold Schomer, President, Chicago Theological Seminary; Rev. Joseph Sittler, Divinity School, University of Chicago; Dr. Daniel E. Taylor, Salem, Oregon; Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, President, Central Conference of American Rabbis; Mr. Herman Will, Jr., Methodist Board of Social Concern; Rev. Colin Williams, Associate Secretary, Division of Christian Life and Mission, National Council of Churches.

The Oil Price Rise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a price rise in gasoline and other petroleum products in the United States of late, and a demand on the part of the administration that the price be rolled back. Petroleum distributors in my district have informed me that they were in a position to benefit from the higher price, and that the rollback brings them just a little closer to the point where they must go out of business.

I have read a column in the Oakland Tribune of Oakland, Calif., by Allen M. Smythe, a financial columnist. The column, I believe, appears in several other newspapers.

Mr. Smythe shows how the price increase is dictated, not by profit-hungry oilmen—as the administration would have us believe—but by decisions made in the Pentagon. He shows how this higher cost comes from using American refineries unnecessarily.

I have also learned that our armed services could get jet fuel shipped from Saudi Arabia for 2½ to 3 cents per gallon; but the Secretary of Defense chooses to ship from American refineries at a cost of 10 cents per gallon or more.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mr. Smythe's column in the Record:

Oil Prices Rise, 'Money' Blamed

(By Allen M. Smythe)

Oil firms and their petroleum trade groups are blaming most of the rise in gasoline prices on Defense Secretary McNamara's recent order "to spend green dollars to save gold dollars."

Protests last year from the oil industry and within the Pentagon were in vain.

The two top defense oil officials resigned.

The jet fuel used by the Air Force is called JP4 and most has been bought from Esso, Asiatic and Caltex in Saudi Arabia. It is a waste product there and its sold at 4½ to 5 cents a gallon, the cost of crude oil. It is known commercially as "dirty gasoline."

JP4 when refined in the U.S. from Venezuelan crude oil costs more than 10 cents. It gives off fumes at 45 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Every cent increase in JP4 means $64 million annually to the taxpayers.

Defense supply officers also pointed out that tanker costs covered about 3,000 miles from refineries in the Near East to Vietnam while the distance from the West Coast was over three times as great and at a higher rate. However, they were overruled. Lt. Gen. Oscor Senter, director of the Defense Fuel Center, and his deputy, Joseph Muir, asked for retirement.

Kerosene, JP5, once almost a waste product of oil refining, now is in great demand as a jet fuel.

Its safety features make it ideal for storage in aircraft carriers.

It costs about 8 cents a gallon overseas and 10 cents in the United States. It has a flash point of 140 degrees Fahrenheit. It is used by the Navy and commercial airlines.

Until recently the defense supply officials bought 30,000 bbls. of JP4 daily from Venezuela.

This was mainly for our military pipelines needs in France and Spain. However, over opposition, both within and outside the Pentagon, McNamara canceled this policy at about twice the cost.

On Dec. 5, 1966 the Pentagon announced the award of 34 U.S. contracts totaling $185 million for 1,822 million gallons of JP4 to be delivered over the first six months of 1967.

Unconfirmed were rumors that these oil refineries asked for continuous purchases over a three-year period.

The American oil industry has been a plus contributor to the nation's gold balances and at the same time has kept the price of all petroleum products among the lowest in the world. The industry says that all payments for overseas oil purchases are deposited in New York banks, where most of it goes to dividends, payments on old national debts, and for U.S. exports.

Industry also claims these exports would drop precipitately if overseas purchasing is reduced. They add pointedly that they also have computers and can prove their claims.

One embittered oil trade executive said: "This buy-locally-at-any-price policy is throwing all U.S. refinery operations out of balance. Of course, prices are going up. It means crude oil is bought in Venezuela at what it costs for JP4 in the Near East. This oil must be shipped to the U.S., refined, and then shipped over pipelines and tankers to Vietnam at over four times previous transit costs there."

Defense costs may be raised $400 to $500 million if this policy is pushed forward this year. The Pentagon buys 340 million barrels of petroleum products annually at a cost of $1.3 billion. Over 42 per cent is bought overseas at 30 per cent of the cost.

Community Stabilizer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SIDNEY R. YATES
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, among the factors which have tended to confuse the deliberate and reasonable consideration of measures to regulate the sale of firearms has been the massive propaganda campaign undertaken by the National Rifle Association.

Most recently the association has implied that the possession of firearms by private citizens constitutes a deterrent to public disorders.

An editorial in today's New York Times points out the utter absurdity of this position. At a time when the Nation is so desperately attempting to bring order into areas of great disturbance and tension, the NRA suggestion is a shocking one. I insert the Times editorial in the Record:

Community Stabilizer

The National Rifle Association has been showing increasing signs of hysteria in its campaign to keep untrammeled the invitation to murder provided by easy gun sales all over the country. Now it has hit bottom with its strong intimation that gunlovers ought to form posses and use shotguns, sledges and ax handles to protect their neighborhoods against urban rioters.

The association says it does not "necessarily" endorse all of these ideas, which are set forth in a symposium in its magazine. But an accompanying editorial warns that the police and National Guard offer a sketchy shield for home and fireside; it extols the potential importance of the armed citizen as a "community stabilizer."

When we learned that the magazine's editor was once a crusader for more stringent gun control laws, we suspected that he had reverted to his old beliefs and intended this prescription for mass mayhem as a spoof of the association. But apparently the whole issue is in deadly earnest. And deadly is the word.

The sooner Congress acts to tighten the laws governing gun sales the less danger there will be of implementation of such plans for turning civic disorder into civic disaster.

Too Early for a Change in U.S. School Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD BOLLING
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the Kansas City Star on May 4, 1967, editorialized in an objective fashion on the pending elementary-secondary school authorization aid legislation. The editorial forcefully makes the point that "this is not the time for a wrench that could unsettle the whole effort—especially since there is no overriding reason for wholesale changes." Under unanimous consent I include the editorial in the Appendix of the Record:

Too Early for a Change in U.S. School Aid

The fuss in Congress over amendments to the elementary-secondary education act is as bitter as a village school board fight. The administration is behaving as if the Great Society will rise or fall on the outcome. Elements of a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition say they merely are trying to improve the program and that the big guns of the administration are distorting the issues deliberately.

Essentially, the administration bill would extend federal aid to the schools along the lines of the law as enacted two years ago. Then, it was carefully drawn to avoid the church-state issue with the aid, in effect, going to poor children and not to the schools they attend. The law also carries rather clear-cut rules on desegregation.

Now comes a new plan known as the Quie substitute (for its sponsor, Rep. Albert H. Quie, a Minnesota Republican) that is something of a preview of a tax-sharing plan. Under the Quie substitute, the states would be expected to continue the programs of the act, but with greater state latitude and less federal participation. The key to the proposal is the phrase, "block grants" and the greater freedom for the states that this suggests.

Administration spokesmen say this would mean freedom for certain areas, particularly in the South, to hold off on integration and get out from under federal pressure. Beyond that, there is the fear that the Republican substitute would open up the entire church-state issue and all the strong emotions that subject inspires. John W. Gardner, secretary of health, education and welfare, has attacked the substitute with strong words. He speaks of "disastrous results" and the return of "the old dissension and divisiveness" that could burst out again in "full fury." The President, himself, has called it "a reckless effort."

Eventually, block grants and broader state authority to deal with specific problems would be desirable. But we would like to see the systems in the various states strengthened first. The states themselves have not always applied sufficient money to points of greatest need and we doubt whether many are prepared to do so now through block grants.

Direct federal aid to the schools (through the states) after all, has been in effect for only a couple of years. This isn't the time for a wrench that could unsettle the whole effort—especially since there is no overriding reason for wholesale changes.

Report on Admission of Refugees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Immigration Act of 1965 incorporated into the Immigration and Nationally Act, for the first time, permanent law for the admission of refugees to the United States.

In the past, refugee legislation was enacted as refugee pressures developed. Today's law is geared so that the United States can offer asylum when the refugee from communism needs refuge the most—that is when he escapes from behind the Iron Curtain.

In order that the House will be fully informed of the operations of section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act—the refugee section—I insert in the RECORD a report submitted from Raymond F. Farrell, Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which sets forth refuge statistics for the 6-month period ending December 1, 1966:

On July 1, 1966, there were pending 1,514 applications for conditional entry under Section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, submitted by aliens in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Lebanon. During the six-month period ending December 31, 1966, an additional 3,180 applicants registered in these countries. During this period, 1,895 were approved for conditional entry, 417 were rejected or otherwise closed, and there were 2,382 applications pending on December 31, 1966.

The following reflects the activity in each of the countries in which applicants were examined during the period between July 1, 1966 and December 31, 1966:

Country	Applications pending June 30, 1966	Registrations received during period	Total	Found qualified for conditional entry	Rejected or otherwise closed	Pending Dec. 31, 1966
Austria	167	577	744	222	72	450
Belgium	25	40	65	19	6	40
France	317	520	837	171	132	534
Germany	178	321	499	138	77	284
Greece	8	74	82	43	3	36
Italy	603	1,273	1,876	1,073	85	718
Lebanon	216	375	591	229	42	320
Total	1,514	3,180	4,694	1,895	417	2,382

Established screening procedures resulted in the rejection of 153 applicants during the period, on the following grounds:

Ineligible	55
Security Grounds	27
Criminal Grounds	8
Medical Grounds	5
Immorality	3
Undesirability	5
Firmly Settled	14
Spouses and Children of above principals	36
Total	153

During the period from July 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966, 1,981 conditional entrants arrived in the United States, as follows:

Country of visa chargeability (includes accompanying spouses and children)	
Albania	57
Austria	4
Belgium	1
Bulgaria	54
China	7
Czechoslovakia	159
Estonia	1
France	9
Germany	8
Greece	4
Hungary	171
Iraq	1
Italy	22
Lebanon	2
Lithuania	2
Netherlands	1
Palestine (Arab)	1
Poland	68
Rumania	413
Syrian Arab Republic	6
Turkey	49
U.A.R. (Egypt)	180
U.S.S.R.	29
Yugoslavia	732
Total	1,981

During the six-month period ending December 31, 1966, 2,003 aliens in the United States were accorded permanent resident status pursuant to the proviso to Section 203(a)(7).

In compliance with Section 203(f) of the Act, detailed reports on aliens who conditionally entered the United States are attached.

Good Friend as the Chase Manhattan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on May 6 the columnist, John Chamberlain, had an article in the Washington Post on the subject of trading with the Communist countries which should be of interest to all Members of the House. Mr. Chamberlain's column follows:

GOOD FRIEND AS THE CHASE MANHATTAN

Nothing is simple. It was only a few weeks back that a story appeared in the papers about an agreement between the Cyrus Eaton interests of Cleveland and the Rockefellers to seek new ways of exploiting East-West trade.

The "Rockefellers," of course, are, among other things, the Chase Manhattan Bank. If the Soviets had found a friend at the Chase Manhattan, they were presumably "in."

And, to those of us who think it would be a mistake to extend any out-of-the-ordinary long-term credits to a totalitarian government with a deplorable record for double-dealing, this could have meant the ball game.

The Soviets' presumed "friend at the Chase Manhattan," however, turns out to be a most canny fellow who does not believe in indiscriminately casting his bread on stormy waters.

Recently the Chase polled 500 academic economists on the idea of relaxing curbs on trade with the Communist East. Four out of five of the economists were for increased trading with the Russians and the East European satellites. Three out of five thought some dealings with Red China should be permitted.

Strangely, almost half of the economists based their recommendations on political considerations, not economic. They were moving out of their field into the mysterious realm of diplomacy, which economists do not normally study.

George Champion, the chairman of the Chase Manhattan board, went up to Middlebury College in Vermont recently to tell the students he was rejecting the economists' politicalized advice.

"By definition," he said, "trade is the exchange of goods and services . . . But the Communists seem more interested in buying Western know-how than Western goods. They want to import manufacturing units with special emphasis on chemical complexes, automobile plants and the like. To me, this is a strange concept of trade, and raises a question of what we could expect to get in return.

"I would be very much surprised if we wanted the Russians to build us a few Mig factories here in New England or another Aswan dam . . . Our own natural resources, together with those of Canada and other Free World nations, have usually been sufficient to accommodate our needs.

"Russian exports to the United States have been largely restricted to . . . caviar and vodka . . . Altogether, our exports to the Communist world run about $200 million a year, less than 1 percent of total U.S. exports. Even if restrictions were eased, it is doubtful that this trade would increase substantially . . ."

So, in Champion's estimation, if the Soviets are to get chemical complexes and automobile plants, they must, as he put it, seek "long-term credit—eight years on one deal, 15 years an another."

Champion told the students that "'Buy now' has become a Communist slogan, 'Pay later' a Communist habit.

"In view of the risks involved, little long-term credit would be extended unless Western governments provided companies with firm guarantees—in other words, unless the taxpayers vouched for the credits.

"Now some may call this 'trade,' but it looks to me suspiciously like economic aid, and enables the Communists to divert resources to military production and international subversion."

In short, Champion, as the representative of the Chase, is saying, "Include me out."

If the Russians want to trade, he says, they should try to narrow the "confidence gap" by dealing with others on a "normal trade basis."

Let them "open their books and explain fully the extent of their resources, their reserves, their balance-of-payments situation, and their short- and long-term commitments . . . If Russia's ultimate objective remains to overthrow our system of government and economics, it would obviously be folly for us to build that country up through long-term credit."

S. 109 and Free Enterprise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal of discussion about the Agricultural Marketing Act. Hearings are now being held by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The Marketing Act is being supported by all major farm organizations including the National Farmers Organization, the Farmers Union, the Grange, and the Farm Bureau.

This display of unanimity on this bill by the major farm organizations does much to recommend the bill. Members of both political parties have introduced the Marketing Act and are actively supporting it.

Recently the "Broiler Industry" carried an editorial which stated some of the more pertinent reasons why the Agriculture Marketing Act should be considered now.

S. 109 and Free Enterprise

Feelings are running high about the agricultural producer's first formal collective bargaining proposal, with employer groups opposing Senate Bill 109 and most farmer organizations supporting it.

Employer or processor opposition is natural. It will increase the cost of doing business. It presents all of the irritations associated with collective bargaining in an industrial society. If nothing else, it represents change, and most of us resist even that.

However, the arguments raised against S. 109 (publicly, at least) appear to speculate more about application of its provisions than to analyze its purpose. Some of the statements made by National Broiler Council and the American Feed Manufacturers Association appear to be calculated to provoke emotional response more than thoughtful appraisal.

If NBC, AFMA and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce want the shackles of agricultural regulations removed or modified, and if they want feed grain controls abandoned, then they should accept the bitter with the sweet in a "free" society—the right for farmers to bargain voluntarily for a better position, and to seek in Congress legislation strong enough to make their efforts effective.

Since the farmer will have to fight harder than ever for survival in the economic jungle of a free market, Farm Bureau suggests that S. 109 is an important way to give him countervailing power. It even invites modification of the proposed bill by its opponents.

Something terribly important is involved here . . . and it goes far beyond the broiler industry. After receiving $60 billion or so in direct and indirect subsidies over the past 35 years, an important segment of our farmers is asking for freedom to run its own affairs.

The Farm Bureau takes the position that if marketing of farm products is not organized by farmers themselves, this function will be taken over by labor unions, the business community or the federal government.

More to the point, Farm Bureau sees in the power struggle efforts to copy undesirable labor union methods to corner supply and force unrealistic prices. The recent NFO milk strike is an example. Unorganized farmer bargaining effort, as Farm Bureau sees it, merely will result in increased pressure on USDA to get involved in the control of production and the regulation of marketing.

These are two actions that the business community, for certain, does not want to encourage. But processor objections center on two other interpretations of S. 109 that have no real basis in fact.

Broiler integrators are told, for example, that they will be forced to deal with an association of contract growers regardless of individual grower efficiency. This is nonsense. The *only* limitation is that producers must not be discriminated against *solely* because they belong to a marketing association.

NBC and AFMA argue, too, that the unfair acts covered by this bill already are prohibited by existing law. They're right, *if* a producer of perishables (like broilers or tomatoes or milk) is willing to wait five to seven years for the courts to make a final determination on this month's particular transaction.

S. 109 does seek swift, injunctive relief to meet the pace of the fast-moving perishables market, but it still makes the *producer* bear the burden of proof. Processors can even refuse to deal with a particular marketing association (membership in which, incidentally, would be voluntary).

If S. 109 is as "one-sided" as NBC and AFMA charge, they would do industry an infinitely better service to address time and effort in proposing to Congress modifications of the bill. Perhaps they should seek a rider which concurrently would give the processor the same bargaining power as he faces the first buyer, with no more, or no less, immunity from antitrust than the grower would receive under S. 109!

There's a power vacuum here . . . and it's going to be filled. Criticism of S. 109, without even accepting the principle that such legislation is justifiable, is tantamount to inviting—tomorrow or the day after—a full-scale Wagner Act for agriculture. What a Pandora's box *that* would open!

Your Right To Know

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT McCLORY
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, Robert E. Shaw, editor and publisher of the daily Dixon Evening Telegraph, is the publisher of a chain of newspapers in northern Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Among the newspapers published by Mr. Shaw are three in the 12th Congressional District, the weekly McHenry Plaindealer, the semiweekly Harvard Herald, and the Woodstock Daily Sentinel.

It is my privilege to read these newspapers and to gain perspective from their coverage of the news and editorial leadership. I am conscious of the great public service which Robert E. Shaw performs through the publication of these fine journals.

On Tuesday, May 2, the Dixon Evening Telegraph's lead editorial was particularly impressive. It pays tribute to one of my most distinguished constituents, J. Howard Wood, a resident of my own hometown, Lake Bluff, Ill. Howard Wood is publisher of the Chicago Tribune and the recently reelected president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

I commend to my colleagues this editorial entitled "Your Right To Know":

Your Right To Know

Our hats are off to J. Howard Wood, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, for his announcement last week, as president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association meeting, for the grant of $150,000 to make an independent study of the charge that crime news reporting blocks a fair trial.

Mr. Wood stated the funds would be drawn from the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust, and said "My co-trustees of this trust believed there was no better way faithfully to discharge the stewardship placed upon us by the colonel than for his trust to finance a study that will objectively determine whether there is in fact any basis for the claim that crime news reporting prevents a fair trial."

Terms of the grant to the A.N.P.A. Foundation, he explained, would provide that an outside organization conduct the investigation.

The thousands of newspapers and the people of America are entitled to the news and the right to know, under the first amendment to the constitution, which guarantees the freedom of the press.

The late Colonel McCormick battled his entire life in journalism for the people's right to know, and will go down in history as one of the greatest stalwarts in his fight to keep a free press in America.

We have but to look around and see what has happened to countries like Russia, Poland, and Cuba, to name just a few.

So long as there are newspapers like the Chicigo Tribune, with the courage of their convictions, the people will have nothing to fear. The only ones who would have fear are the criminals, crooked politicians, and those who want to disregard the laws of our land.

The Dixon Telegraph salutes J. Howard Wood and his co-trustees and the memory of a great American, Robert R. McCormick, and, God willing, may the presses of the Chicago Tribune continue to roll always.

Robert E. Shaw,
Editor.

A Good Mayor Steps Down

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that a Congressman of one party raises to praise an officeholder of the other party in his own constituency. But this is one of those occasions.

For the past 6 years the city of Tucson has had as its mayor a gentleman with whom it has always been a pleasure to work. His name is Lew Davis. Occasionally we have differed over specific programs, but party differences have never colored the dealings that he and I have had. As far as the needs of the people of Tucson were concerned, we were able to work together as though there were no such thing as politics or political parties.

I would say the key to this relationship was mutual respect. With it the two-party system works as it should, offering the people alternatives without rancor. Without it even one-party rule or nonpartisan government is ineffective.

Mayor Davis now plans to step down at the end of his current term. He feels Tucson will benefit from a change in leadership. While I am sorry to see him leave office, I believe his willingness to pass the leadership role to another man is commendable.

Mr. Speaker, the Tucson Daily Citizen, on May 4, published an editorial summarizing Mayor Davis' accomplishments. Without objection I will insert it at this point in the Appendix:

A GOOD MAYOR

"I do not advocate change just for the sake of change, but I think much is to be gained by passing the gavel to another man after two terms."

With these words, Major Lew Davis announced Tuesday that he will not seek reelection this fall. His decision comes as a disappointment to many Tucsonians. But even those who most ardently want him to serve a third term must admit that he has earned the right—after six years of devoted service—to step aside in good conscience and with the satisfaction of solid accomplishment.

Lew Davis has been a good mayor.

He has been the first full-time mayor of Tucson. No law required him to turn the mayoralty into a full-time job. He did it because he could afford to and because he was sincere in his determination to do the best he could for his community.

Tucson has made progress during the Davis administration. Tangible signs of it are seen in street improvements, library expansion, the beginnings of urban renewal and other projects.

Some of a mayor's most important work goes unrecorded and largely unnoticed by the public. In this category are such things as building and maintaining good relations with the Cleveland Indians, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base and other entities which might be described as a part of, yet apart from, the city. Lew Davis has done a great job of this.

One of the mayor's extra contributions to his city has been Mrs. Davis. She is charming, gracious and capable in her role as first lady of Tucson.

Thanks to many factors—and one of them is the leadership of Lew Davis—Tucson has come a long way toward growing up in these past six years.

A Minister Speaks for the American People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Dr. Carl McIntire, a long-persecuted Christian minister, spoke to and for the American people last night at Constitution Hall, here in Washington, D.C.

He raised valid constitutional points in asking how the Federal Communications Commission, a mere appointed creature of Congress, could justify such diabolical power in manipulation of radio mechanics that it can deny a minister the liberty to preach and deny free speech.

Are we to now believe that the prohibitions of the Bill of Rights apply only to Congress and not to the FCC? Who is this superconscience of the radio airwaves that is now so afraid of Christian preaching that he or they seek not to only abolish his air ministry but also deny to millions of listeners the way of Christian salvation. Servants of the taxpayers fear the truth? Or, do they fear an open-minded, informed citizenry? If they of the FCC who are against free speech and antireligious freedom do not like the doctor or his soul-searching sermons, they need only change stations or cut off their set.

And the good pastor did not reciprocate the foul deeds of the FCC by calling for its abolition—he only asked that we, of Congress, investigate the FCC to see where all this "takeover" power comes from. He stated he does not even challenge the fairness doctrine of Mr. Reuther, except in the spirit of fairness he felt it to be used fairly and not as a gag to destroy his freedom of speech or his ministry.

On this "fairness doctrine" I found it interesting to note the self-justification of the FCC professing it had the right and duty to control "hate" on the airways. Yet, it is certainly doing a lousy job of controlling the anti-American hate jabber coming from Stokely Carmichael, Cassius Clay, flag desecraters, draft card burners, and the like. Mayhaps the problem is that we who went to school do not understand "hate." Just what is meant by the FCC by "hate"? Pro-Americanism? Anti-Communism? Christianity?

The American people will not tolerate such goings on. If our boys can die fighting communism in Vietnam, certainly we can fight communism and the fright peddlers and swear artists who stifle basic constitutional rights at home.

Mr. Patricelli Goes to Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, the Hartford Courant carried a feature article written by a young man who had completed an experience as a White House fellow in the past year. The article is most timely, appearing on the heels of the ceremonies which saw this month another group of 16 While House fellows, selected from among 1,000 applicants, begin their service in a variety of Government agencies. Their actual work begins in September, but President Johnson greeted them and announced their names on May 1.

Robert Patricelli, of Hartford, served last year as a special assistant to our Secretary of State. He describes the program, encourages service in the Government, and includes a fine appraisal of Secretary Rusk which I believe is especially worthy of note.

Robert is a graduate of my own school, Wesleyan University, as is his father, Leonard Patricelli, an outstanding citizen of Hartford and an executive of WTIC and WTIC–TV, channel 3, in Hartford, a pioneer in news broadcasting as well as a leader in the field. I know that the father is extremely proud of the son, as we in Congress will be of the White House fellow he became when we read this article.

The article follows:

MR. PATRICELLI GOES TO WASHINGTON—YOUNG LAWYERS GIVES HIS VIEWS ON BEING A "WHITE HOUSE FELLOW"

(By Robert Patricelli)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Patricelli, a native of Hartford, is a former Fulbright scholar and graduate of Wesleyan and Harvard Law School. He now is special counsel to Senator Jacob Javits (R-NY). In the following special article he describes the White House Fellow program designed to introduce promising young men to government service.)

Until this year, I had always thought in retrospect of the many hours I spent at Wesleyan playing bridge as time which could better have been spent in more academic pursuits in the liberal arts.

But when I found myself in the improbable position of playing bridge with Dean Rusk while flying over the Amazon jungles, trying to decipher an inscrutable Secretarial bid, I began to think that my definition of the liberal arts had become too narrow. Moral: Goren's Collected Works deserve a place on the Humanities I reading list.

That kind of experience wasn't rare for the 15 fortunate young men who were in the first group selected as "White House Fellows." Wesleyan was, in fact, represented by two alumni in that group of 15, the second being Kim Zachos (whose own game, as I can sadly report from personal experience is poker).

By way of explanation, I should say that the White House Fellows program is an idea hatched by John Gardner (Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare) during his days at the Carnegie Foundation and adopted by President Johnson. Each year 15 to 20 young men and women between the ages of 23 and 35 are chosen through a series of written submissions and oral interviews to serve for a year at the top levels of the Federal Government.

After a preliminary month of orientation and study in Washington, the Fellows are turned loose on their assignments—10 go to the offices of cabinet secretaries, three to the White House (in our year, with Moyers, Rostow and Kintner), one to the director of the Bureau of the Budget, and one to the vice president.

The year is spent working actively in the assigned office, in my case in the office of the Secretary of State where I concentrated on Vietnam, especially on military and negotiation problems; and in Kim Zachos' case, in the Attorney General's Office, where he concentrated on civil rights matters and on preparing and pushing through the Justice Department's lengthy 1966 legislative program. Private foundations funded at first the $400,000 program, but the White House is expected to send up legislation to provide for continuing governmental funding for succeeding years.

The purposes of the program are several, and typically, the Fellows themselves could never agree on them. Primarily, I think, the program is an effort to "bend the twigs" of promising young men early in their careers by giving them a taste of high-level government service and a first-hand knowledge of national problems so that they will be sufficiently motivated and informed later on to do something about them.

It expects that its graduates will not simply slip back into comfortable private pursuits but will contribute full measure to private and public civic efforts when they return to their homes. Perhaps, with their knowledge, they will be particularly able to promote understanding and communication between Washington and the rest of the public and private sectors.

Perhaps most important, while it is not a recruiting program in the usual sense (the

Fellows are urged to return home at the end of the year), the program is expected over the years to create a corps of "in-and-outers"—men and women who can and will want to move back and forth between government and private pursuits. And I think it would be fair to say that all of us came to the conclusion, after a year of observing the bureaucracies, that the fresh perspectives and sharp elbows of the in-and-outers are a supremely important and very much needed ingredient in the governmental mix.

In fact, if I have any message to sell in this article, it is that every college graduate reading it should seriously consider a short-term stint in the government.

Equally important, if he has a position of authority in a business or professional firm, he should support the efforts of the young men who would like a leave of absence to spend a tour of duty in Washington or in the state capitol. We are proud of our concept of the citizen soldier in this country; it is high time that we extended that idea to create a generation of citizen statesmen.

It is impossible in a short space to deal adequately with the range of insights into governmental procedures that can be gained from such a program. However, I will make some brief comments, based on my own experience, limiting myself to three topics—policy, administration and Vietnam. I hope that my reader will forgive me for the gross simplifications and overstatements that I feel coming on, and will realize that my comments reflect only the limited perspective of one year's observation of the foreign policy process.

The policy-making process is far less deliberate and organized than its title would make it seem. First, it was something of a surprise for me to see that in a great many cases it is not a process at all, in any sense of slowly evolving planning and sifting of ideas. There is often not the time, nor the inclination, for careful consultation with specialists in the regional bureaus.

If the issue is an important one, it is decided by the men at the top on the basis of their own predelictions. In short, policy is the prerogative of position, a system which is reinforced by the dictates of security which restrict the distribution of the most sensitive and often the most important information to the senior people.

Moreover, much policy seems "ad hoc" and unattached to any long-range plan for ordering a situation. There are, of course, contingency plans, but as often as not the actual situation which arises does not fit the plan, or the people who drew up the plan are not now making the command decisions, so a fresh look is taken.

Nor is the Policy Planning Staff as effective as it might be. That staff is faced with a dilemma. On the one hand, the planners must not be submerged in the daily information and decision process or they will neither have the time nor the perspective to take the long look. On the other hand, they cannot wholly divorce themselves from operational matters or their efforts will have no impact on actual decisions. As matters now stand, I think the pendulum has swung too far toward the latter pole, with the Policy Planning Staff rarely being consulted as key instructions to Ambassadors or memos to the Secretary or the President are being drawn up.

This all leads into a second area of concern—that of the organization and administration of the Department of State. In many respects the department is very well run: it performs a vast variety of service duties that few people are aware of. It juggles more than a thousand incoming and outgoing telegrams a day, conducts hundreds of formal negotiations and international conferences each year, and is staffed by a Foreign Service Officer Corps which especially in its younger members, is of very high quality.

But there are, nevertheless, highly important administrative deficiencies which have a multiplier effect on substantive matters in the department and which should be given far more attention than they now receive. For example, much has been said and written about the lack of controversy and the overly cautious approach to issues within the department. Much of that is, I think, quite accurate and can be traced in part to "the system."

First, it is a system which operates hierarchically, with very few opportunities for bypassing one's superiors in order to get an idea to the top. Consequently, the top men tend to hear only what those closest to them believe. Second, it is a highly competitive career system with advancement resting primarily on the rating report written by one's superior, so that there is at least some pressure to agree, with the established line and not to "rock the boat."

Third, it is a system which requires "clearances" from all the country desks and offices which has an interest in a particular matter, the result of this clearance process often being a least-common-denominator product which covers over rather than illuminates the fundamental issues and disagreements.

A similar analysis could be applied to develop the organizational and administrative causes behind the other commonly criticized weaknesses of the department, as, for example, the lack of "new ideas," of long-range policy thinking, or of good morale.

In commenting on the third subject, that of Vietnam, I want only to make some observations about the kind of thinking that goes into the problem, rather than to state any personal opinions of my own on the merits.

One of the things that struck me most forcefully upon entering the State Department was the difference between the internal debate there and the public debate. Within the department, the memoranda and conversations at the top levels tend to be focussed around operational decisions. The question is what to do tomorrow or next month? not "is this a civil war?" or "what are our interests in being in Vietnam?" These more fundamental questions were resolved long ago, and department officials are now in the process of implementing a policy rather than deciding it.

This does not mean that the department is monolithic in its internal opinion on the fundamental questions, but rather that the inside debate between the "hawks" and "doves" crystallizes around such operational questions as extension of bombing targeting, or treatment of the militant Buddhists. And this difference in preoccupations between the public and officialdom may account in part for the public dissatisfaction with official explanations, and for the continuing accusations of "credibility gap."

On the merits of the war, it should be said that where you come out largely depends on where you start and what your responsibility in the matter is. It is not a matter of the public not having available to it the important facts—almost all of those are in the public record. The mea culpa approach, bearing down heavily on the origins of the conflict in the 1950's and before, leads to a point of view different from that arrived at by starting with a responsibility for dealing with the present situation, as the public official must do. There is, to paraphrase Dean Rusk, a great difference between criticism and decision, between the observer and the responsible actor.

Thus far, I may have sounded much like Arthur Schlesinger in fingering only the ills of the department, but in closing I must take exception with that author in one respect—his estimate of Dean Rusk. I have sat with the Secretary in dozens of meetings, from conversations with heads of state and foreign ministers down to conversations with junior officers, and have found him a tremendously impressive individual.

He is highly imaginative and creative in approaching a problem and is generally the one man in the meeting who will ask the fundamental question about what would happen if policy were changed or reversed. And it is not undesirable, after all, to have a Secretary of State with such great personal control, intellectual skepticism and caution, that he can be called "Buddha-like."

My brief internship on the scene has left me with the strong feeling that this country could do much worse, and has indeed very rarely done better.

Communists Exploit Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the recent Louisiana legislative report on the poverty program carries grave warnings and would indicate Communist agents use this vehicle to exploit the poor and gain a U.S. taxpayers' subsidy for their disgustingly disloyal subversion. Small wonder the unelected Federal judges in New Orleans were so fearful of an investigation by a district attorney, elected by his people, that they issued an injunction to prohibit his taking criminal action. The basis they gave: "Racism." Was it, or did they want to cover up for one of their fellow Federal employees?

The report complimented the fearless and impartial action of Mr. Robert Angers and the Lafayette Daily Advertiser, of Lafayette, La., for their courageous reporting of the news which broke the story to a now-awakened public. This work was in the great American tradition of what was once freedom of the press and responsible journalism. Let us hope other reporters and news outlets will follow their lead in uncovering the waste, the greed, the sin and un-American infiltration about us.

The report, "Aspects of the Poverty Program in South Louisiana," can be obtained while they last, care of Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, Old State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, La. Mr. Jack H. Rogers, counsel for the committee, a dedicated attorney and fellow countryman, must be lauded for his tireless work along with the members of the committee, and Hon. John J. McKeithen, Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert the news release which was front page in Louisiana, from the Lafayette Advertiser for May 3, 1967:

In Poverty Program: Committee Cites Red Allegations

Baton Rouge.—Gov. John McKeithen and the Louisiana legislature have been advised that newspaper allegations that some individuals connected with the Communist conspiracy are taking an active part in the poverty program in the state were found true and correct.

The Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, revealed in a documented and illustrated 188 page report that ". . . if anything, the earlier statements in the press were under-statements of the true situation."

The committee whose Chairman is Senator Jesse M. Knowles of Lake Charles, conducted a hearing into the War on Poverty at Lafayette March 8–9. It found a Southwest Louisiana poverty worker "actively and openly advocating several points of long standing Communist doctrine" and that a Communist in New Orleans had infiltrated the poverty program in that city.

During the Lafayette hearing the legislative committee probed alleged Communist influence in the affairs of Acadiana Neuf, the 6-parish anti-poverty agency, and the various organizations delegated financial and administrative responsibility for operating the federal program.

"As to the tangled and torn web of poor management and total fiscal irresponsibility inevitably exposed as an incident to our basic inquiry, the committee can only express regret that the 'poor' have been so poorly served", the report advised the governor and the legislature. "In these days of massive federal audits in minute detail of the income tax reports of a great percentage of our taxpayers, it is a gross anomaly to witness the spending of well over two million dollars of public funds without the slightest degree of responsible control by any agency of the government.

"It is small wonder the Communists and all other manner of opportunists are attracted to the poverty program", the committee declared. "We do not seek to belittle the accomplishments of Acadiana Neuf and its delegate agencies, but we do believe that whatever good has been done could have been multiplied under a better controlled and less harassed program."

"The part played by John Zippert and his followers and associates in this harassment can be plainly seen in the testimony of the witnesses in this hearing. It is the opinion of the committee that the management of the poverty program funds should be supervised by the state and by people familiar with the problems of the state instead of being mismanaged by a remote 'regional office' by people who advocate conflict and trouble in the state", the committee asserted. "We commend Mr. Roland Hebert for his dedicated fight for sound management of Acadiana Neuf and express the hope that future leaders in the poverty program will follow his good example." Hebert was formerly the executive director of Acadiana Neuf.

Zippert, a field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality and a field captain in an antipoverty sweet potato program, was accused by the committee of "encouraging deliberate violation of laws with which he does not personally agree."

"He uses the term 'poor' as synonymous with Negro and advocates a separate 'state' or separate political entity for the 'poor'. (This has been Communist doctrine for almost 40 years). He has written for publication an article advocating 'basic changes' in the political and economic structure of the Southern United States. He admits his affiliation in a leadership capacity with the notoriously Communist 'Ninth World Youth Festival.' He has repeatedly spoken in public in bitter criticism of the policies of the United States government in regard to the honoring of our treaty obligations to the Republic of South Vietnam," the committee report revealed.

"He admits sharing a public speaking platform for this purpose with Herbert Aptheker, the leading Communist theoretician in the United States. He contemptuously refers to J. Edgar Hoover, Congressman Edwin Willis, the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States Congress, and this committee as 'biased experts.' He condemns all Negro leadership which does not agree with him as 'Uncle Tom slaves.' Finally, Mr. Zippert admits that his participation in the Communist 'Ninth World Youth Festival' was done 'knowing the past history of these festivals' and presumably thereby knowing that they are Communist functions," the committee report said.

Labeled as a Communist by the committee was Virginia .Y. Collins, a former employee of the antipoverty Social Welfare Planning Council in New Orleans. "The committee cannot and does not say that Virginia Y. Collins, named in the testimony of Joseph Henry, is a member of the CPUSA (Communist Party, USA). We do find, however, that she is in fact a 'Communist' and has in fact infiltrated the poverty program in New Orleans."

The report continues, "Not all 'Communists' are members of the CPUSA anymore than all 'veterans' are members of the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mrs. Collins has demonstrated her dedication to Marxism-Leninism with all its revolutionary goals and has attempted to recruit at least one person, Joseph Henry, into joining a Trotskyite Communist revolutionary organization, 'The Spartacist League', of which she may or may not be a member.

"Her open and close connection with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, previously cited six times by various legislative committees as a 'Communist front', and with Dr. James Dombrowski, identified as a Communist in 1954 by the sworn testimony of two other Communists, greatly strengthens the testimony of Joseph Henry," the committee reported. Henry, an undercover agent for the committee, was surfaced at the Lafayette hearing.

The Louisiana legislative committee said it was "grossly shocked" to learn that former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had once solicited advice from Dombrowski. The report added "We sincerely pray that this particular instance was an isolated case rather than an expression of government policy. It has not inspired our confidence."

The Joint Legislative Committee commended the Lafayette Daily Advertiser ". . . for forthright and courageous reporting to the people of Louisiana. Their work is in the great tradition of freedom of the press and responsible journalism."

The 188 page report went to the governor and members of the legislature today.

Report to Solons: Conclusions of Legislative Committee Printed in Full

(Editor's Note.—Following is the complete conclusion of the committee as reported to the legislature.)

The Committee's general mandate from the Legislature plus the specific mandate which initiated this hearing are printed at the beginning of this report. The evidence presented to us and reproduced here, clearly demonstrates a most unfortunate situation existing in the so-called "Poverty Program" in Louisiana. We find that the allegations previously printed in the press are true and have been well demonstrated in the testimony of Mr. Robert Angers and the other witnesses. If anything, the earlier statements in the press were understatements of the true situation. The Lafayette Daily Advertiser and Mr. Robert Angers are commended for forthright and courageous reporting to the people of Louisiana. Their work is in the great tradition of freedom of the press and responsible journalism.

As to John Zippert, the Committee cannot and does not say that he is a "Communist Party member." Indeed the Communist Party USA has long since ceased issuing membership cards to its members. Further, the Committee does not believe that the sole means of identifying a "Communist" is by establishing the fact of membership in the CPUSA. Whether John Zippert is or is not a "Communist," he is actively and openly advocating several points of long-standing Communist doctrine. He encourages deliberate violation of laws with which he does not personally agree. He uses the term "poor" as synonymous with Negro and advocates a separate "state" or separate political entity for the "poor". (This has been Communist doctrine for almost 40 years). He advocates direct monetary support of all the "poor" by the federal government. He has written for publication an article advocating "basic changes" in the political and economic structure of the Southern United States.

SHARE PLATFORM

He admits his affiliation in a leadership capacity with the notoriously Communist "Ninth World Youth Festival." He has repeatedly spoken in public in bitter criticism of the policies of the United States Government in regard to the honoring of our treaty obligations to the Republic of South Vietnam. He admits sharing a public speaking platform for this purpose with Herbert Aptheker, the leading Communist theoretician in the United States. He contemptuously refers to J. Edgar Hoover, Congressman Edwin Willis, the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States Congress and this Committee, as "biased experts." He condemns all Negro leadership which does not agree with him as "Uncle Tom slaves." Finally, Mr. Zippert admits that his participation in the Communist "Ninth World Youth Festival" was done "knowing the past history of these festivals" and presumably thereby knowing that they were Communist functions.

All these things are substantial items of Communist doctrine in the United States today. No one of them would by itself make any person a "Communist". Taken together, they cast serious doubt upon Mr. Zippert's claims that his sole purpose of being in Louisiana is to help the poor and down-trodden. We urge those people who have fallen under his leadership to reevaluate their commitment to him in the light of the evidence in this report.

INFILTRATES PROGRAM

The Committee cannot and does not say that Virginia Y. Collins, named in the testimony of Joseph Henry, is a member of the CPUSA. We do find however, that she is in fact a "Communist" and has in fact infiltrated the poverty program in New Orleans. Not all "Communists" are members of the CPUSA anymore than all "veterans" are members of the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mrs. Collins has demonstrated her dedication to Marxism-Leninism with all its revolutionary goals and has attempted to recruit at least one person, Joseph Henry, into joining a Trotskyite Communist revolutionary organization, "The Spartacist League", of which she may or may not be a member. Her open and close connection with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, previously cited six times by various legislative committees as a "Communist front", and with Dr. James Dombowski, identified as a Communist in 1954 by the sworn testimony of two other Communists, greatly strengthens the testimony of Joseph Henry.

The pattern of the operations of the Southern Conference Educational Fund is clear. The U.S. Government will not subsidize Communist organizations, directly, but it will subsidize or can be induced to subsidize socalled "civil rights workers" and their organizations. The solution for the Communist is to get their organizers and "fronts" identified as "civil rights workers" and "civil rights organizations" and carry out their Communist activities at the expense of the taxpayers! In this the Communists succeeded with Mrs. Collins.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Committee is grossly shocked to learn that an Attorney General of the United States has solicited advice for the United States from the well identified Communist leader of a well identified Communist front organization (See Exhibit 30). We are unable to rationalize this fact with our concept of the responsibilities of the Attorney General and his oath of office. We have long labored under the evidently naive belief that a function of the Department of Justice was to protect the Nation from the efforts of Communist subversion rather than to seek the advice of known Communists on national policy. We sincerely pray that this particular instance was an isolated case rather than an expressoin of government policy. It has not inspired our confidence.

As to the tangled and torn web of poor management and total fiscal irresponsibility inevitably exposed as an incident to our basic inquiry, the Committee can only express regret that the "poor" have been so poorly served. In these days of massive federal audits in minute detail of the income tax reports of a great percentage of our taxpayers, it is a gross anomaly to witness the spending of well over two million dollars of public funds without the slightest degree of responsible control by any agency of the government. It is small wonder that the Communists and all other manner of opportunists are attracted to the poverty program. We do not seek to belittle the accomplishments of Acadiana Neuf and its delegate agencies, but we do believe that whatever good has been done could have been multiplied under a better controlled and less harassed program. The part played by John Zippert and his followers and associates in this harassment can be plainly seen in the testimony of the witnesses in this hearing.

STATE SUPERVISION

It is the opinion of the Committee that the management of poverty program funds should be supervised by the State and by people familiar with the problems of the State instead of being mismanaged by a remote federal "Regional Office" and by people who advocate conflict and trouble in the State.

(The testimony of Mr. Champ Baker.) We commend Mr. Roland Hebert for his dedicated fight for sound management in Acadiana Neuf and express the hope that future leaders in the poverty program will follow his good example.

Despite the written invitation of the Committee and the repeated personal invitation by the Committee Chairman on both days of the hearing, none of the poverty program leaders named in the testimony by Committee Counsel came forward to be witnesses before the Committee, nor did Mrs. Virginia Y. Collins. Mrs. Collins and at least one of the foresaid leaders were in fact present in the hearing room during the hearing. This being the case, the testimony of those witnesses who did appear and take the oath stands unrebutted and uncontradicted. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, when opportunity was offered all concerned to present such evidence if they had any to present, the Committee accepts the sworn testimony and documentary evidence in the record at face value.

In 1935, two well known Communists named James W. Ford and James S. Allen (real name Sol Auerbach) wrote a book entitled "The Negroes in a Soviet America". In this work they stated:

"In order to accomplish the revolution and to defend it the workers need the support of the other exploited sections of the population. . . . They have allies in . . . the oppressed Negro people. . . . The revolution for land and freedom in the South and the proletarian revolution in the country as a whole will develop hand in hand. . . . In the South the power of the landlords and capitalists is threatened most of all in the Black Belt. . . . This is the weakest front of capitalism. . . . In unions and other working class organizations, in strikes and in demonstrations, in elections, we Communists endeavor, while playing a leading part in the struggles of the masses, to convince them of the correct, revolutionary way out."

These are the classic Communist reasons for being involved in the "Civil Rights Movement," and the "Poverty Program," by these statements and countless similar ones, the Communists have made their position clear. To ignore them is like ignoring the outbreak of an epidemic or perhaps like ignoring the statements of Adolph Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf." We should not make that mistake twice.

In all of our previous reports the Committee has urged responsibility as an essential part of freedom. The prime responsibility of any government is to protect and maintain itself within its constitutional framework. It is a violation of the responsibility of self defense to ignore sworn and dedicated enemies. We must recognize them for what they are.

The Committee recommends a resolution by the Legislature calling for State control of all the poverty program funds spent in Louisiana. We further recommend that the Congressmen and Senators representing Louisiana in Washington be called upon to urge in Congress a radical modification of the existing federal laws governing the poverty program. The Committee has no authority to remove persons like Mr. Zippert from the poverty program. It is the responsibility of the local agencies to screen out undesirable personnel.

The Committee is not a law enforcement agency and leaves the question of possible fraud in the expenditure of federal funds to the United States Department of Justice and to the local District Attorneys. The Committee is continuing its investigation under its general mandate and plans further hearings in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,
Jesse M. Knowles, chairman.

Fish Protein Concentrate—A Wonder Food

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the Congress, through its extension of the food-for-peace program, last year resolved to carry on the worldwide war on hunger that began with enactment of Public Law 480 in 1954.

Fish protein concentrate promises to become a potent weapon in that war. Its developer, Ezra Levin, president of the VioBin Corp. of Monticello, Ill., after a long and difficult struggle, has finally won acceptance of his product by the Food and Drug Administration.

Mr. C. P. Gilmore has written an excellent article on Mr. Levin and his efforts on behalf of fish protein concentrate in the May issue of True magazine. I include portions of it here and commend it to my colleagues:

FOR 15 CENTS A POUND HE COULD FEED THE WORLD

(By C. P. Gilmore)

"It is wholesome, highly nutritious, and can be produced so economically that people anywhere in the world can afford its life-sustaining properties," says Donald L. McKernan, until recently director of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

"If the United States will take the lead in exploiting these untapped food resources," adds Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy, "this nation could make a contribution of great dimensions to mankind. We could use it in our war on poverty and export it under our Food for Freedom program."

"It's the doorway to peace," says biochemist Ezra Levin, its developer. "A man may hate you, but you feed his hungry child and he'll love you forever. We can do not only a great humanitarian work, but we can also use it as a weapon for peace."

The subject of such extravagant praise is a whitish powder, virtually odorless and tasteless, called fish flour, FPC (fish protein concentrate), or MPC (marine protein concentrate). Concentrate is a good word. FPC is so concentrated that less than a half-ounce—a tablespoonful—mixed with a bowl of rice, corn or other cereal gives a man or growing child a full day's supply of animal protein. And it's so cheap that $1.80 buys all an adult or child needs for a year. Made in other countries, a dollar's worth would do it. In a world where malnutrition and starvation, particularly protein starvation, is widespread, such a low-cost substance could have profound effects. "Within 15 years," reports Dr. Federico Gomez, a prominent Mexican physician who conducted widespread tests with the substance in his country, "fish flour could change the entire economic and social face of Mexico."

Despite such glowing statements, fish flour is not universally admired. The main objection grows from the fact that it is made from whole fish, heads, tails, everything. "When someone takes a 19-pound fish, intestinal contents and all, and grinds it into a powder, as far as I'm concerned that's filthy and putrid," says George P. Larrick, until recently commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. The FDA, consequently, consistently refused to okay fish flour and thus effectively prevented its use.

For the last six years, that's where the matter stood. Despite the potential benefits claimed by its backers, fish flour couldn't get moving because the FDA was blocking its path. But now, finally, the door is open. The FDA, in an abrupt reversal, has approved the product. It's a great triumph for Ezra Levin who developed fish flour and crusaded for its acceptance with the fire of a prophet. But it was a hard-fought victory that came only after a long, bitter struggle.

Fish flour has been Levin's passion, almost his religion, for more than a decade. But the event that really started the whole thing took place 34 years ago. Levin had worked out a process for removing oil from wheat germ, thus making it possible to use the most nutritious part of the wheat. Until that time, the germ had been too perishable to be of much use. The oil, he knew, contained high concentrations of vitamins and other substances and would also be a valuable product. So in 1933, Levin established the VioBin Corporation in Monticello, Illinois, a firm he still owns outright, and went into production. VioBin is the world's largest producer of defatted wheat germ, today included in baby foods, enriched spaghetti and macaroni, and other food products.

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"Our activity is unique," says Levin. "We do only things nobody else can."

Levin's ability to "do things nobody else can" has made him a millionaire. But he takes a cavalier view of wealth. "Profit," says Levin, "is not a motivation for work. It's important only as a measurement of success. These things I've created have great potential for the country, for the world. And besides," he adds, "I've got all the money I need."

While the businessman-biochemist may be atypical in his attitudes toward moneymaking, he fits the tycoon mold in other respects. He works the usual executive 16-hour day, and shows up at the office every day of the year, even Sundays and holidays. He lives on a street of solid-looking homes and well-manicured lawns in Champaign, Illinois, and drives his Cadillac daily the 20 miles back and forth from his Monticello plant. His home is low, long and modern, with such luxury touches as indirect lighting and special built-in display spaces for his collection of original modern art.

Levin is a phenomenon in several respects. He is 74 years old, but looks a vigorous 50 and acts younger. Under a fine crop of snowy hair, and behind his black, horn-rimmed glasses, is a ruddy, healthy, unwrinkled face. He is tall and solid looking. His voice is powerful. He walks with the bounce and upright carriage of a man in his prime. And when he says "Let me run upstairs and get something," it's not a figure of speech. He takes the steps two at a time.

When he starts to talk about fish flour, he has the zeal and natural eloquence of a revival preacher. As he warms to his subject, his voice rises and he chops the air with the side of his hand to make his points. "I saw years ago that it would cure chronic malnutrition and bring hope and strength to billions of human beings," he says fervently. "So I decided to take some of the money I had made out of my basic process and with it workout a method for taking the fish of the sea that need only to be harvested, and processing them by the same method into a fish protein concentrate."

It wasn't as easy as it sounds, and the development, according to Levin's estimates, cost $3 million.

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When Levin had developed the basic process for making fish protein concentrate in the mid 1950's, he built a plant capable of handling some 100 tons of fish a day in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The basic plan was this: The plant would produce fish flour with a considerable amount—but not all—of the oil removed. The preparation would, consequently, retain some fish odor and flavor. This relatively unrefined product could then be sold as fish meal, already widely used as animal feed. Then a part of the production could be taken to Monticello for further extraction of oils and moisture. This final product would be designed for human consumption.

* * * * *

The final product is cheap for two reasons. First, it uses the whole fish, which eliminates handling and cleaning costs. And second, it uses *any* fish, including so-called trash fish. These species, not normally used for human food because they're too bony or have other faults, make up to half of the average fisherman's catch, but they're usually shoveled overboard for the seagulls. Their protein, though, it just as good as that of the most prized food fish.

By the late 1950's Levin was in full production. Animal tests showed that his FPC was indeed an extremely high quality protein and he started shipping it to researchers around the world for use in human feeding trials.

Results were almost magical. In Africa, the child's disease of kwashiorkor is everywhere. Its victims develop expressionless eyes, puffy faces, swollen legs and arms, grotesquely bloated bellies and badly flaking skin. Less than an ounce of fish flour per child per day added to the child's usual food brought rapid recovery. In two or three months, children who had been on the verge of death were healthy and active. In Peru fish flour mixed with wheat flour, sugar and oil was fed to infants who thrived on it.

* * * * *

By 1960 Levin was sure he had a proven, highly useful product and was ready to start large-scale production for mass feeding programs around the world. He applied for approval of his product by the U.S. guardian of food standards, the Food and Drug Administration.

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Scientific fact notwithstanding, the FDA turned thumbs down on fish flour. While the product was wholesome, pure and nutritious, it said, FPC was "unesthetic." Most people would consider a product containing fish intestines unacceptable, so the FDA could not approve it.

But, said the agency, it would have no objection to a similar product made only from the flesh of food fish. In other words, it would be perfectly all right to catch fish, clean them, remove the fins, head, tail and bones, and make fish flour. "It would cost a dollar a pound instead of 15 cents to make it the way they want it," raged Levin. The plan, in other words, would completely defeat the purpose of the process: to prepare a highly nutritious substance at a very low cost.

* * * * *

Ezra Levin has many virtues. Patience is not one of them. With care and tact, the FDA might have been won over fairly quickly. But Levin declared war. At one conference when he thought a high FDA official wrong on a point under discussion, he rose, looked him in the eye, and shouted, "Doctor you are the damnedest fool I ever met." As he later conceded, it wasn't the way most calculated to win friends and influence bureaucrats.

While Levin may have been the FDA's most outspoken critic, he wasn't the only one. Several congressmen introduced bills directing the FDA to disregard its esthetic objections when deciding on the VioBin petition. Many berated the agency in speeches on the floor of Congress. "Rejecting fish flour on the grounds that it might be esthetically objectionable to someone would be as ridiculous and tragic as banning penicillin from use by the medical world because it is derived from mold," said Congressman Hastings Keith of Massachusetts.

In an attempt to convert FDA commissioner Larrick to his point of view, brusque, white-maned Sen. Paul H. Douglas invited him to lunch in the Senate dining room. As each course came out, the soup, the hot biscuits, the rice casserole, the senator announced that it was enriched with fish flour and challenged his guests—some other lawmakers in addition to Larrick—to see if they could taste it. Larrick, stony-faced and silent, refused to touch a bite.

* * * * *

As Levin and FDA became locked in ever more hardened positions, the Interior Department, through its Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, decided to try an end run. "We were interested in supporting the fishing industry," says Dr. Donald G. Snyder, director of the bureau's research laboratory. "Ezra Levin was and is a pioneer in the field and has given a large part of his life to it. But it seemed to us that he and the FDA had reached an impasse. In our opinion, there was only one way to go. And that was for us to establish a sound, well designed research program."

Despite the fact that the decision meant that the government would spend taxpayers' money to retrace at least part of the steps Levin had taken on his own, it was probably the only strategy that had a chance of budgeting the FDA. And, as originally conceived, the program had a somewhat different goal than merely duplicating Levin's work. As the bureau planners saw it, the program would collect such massive and incontrovertible data on fish flour that the FDA would be forced to reconsider. Then later, it was decided that the bureau should also develop a fish flour process of its own, in order, among other things, to have a better chance of FDA approval. "It seemed to us the best way," says one bureau official who asks not to be named. "I'll deny it if you quote me, but I once heard a high FDA official say 'As long as I live, we'll never approve a product made by Ezra Levin.' "

As one of its first moves, the Bureau changed the name of the product. Since wheat interests had fought fish flour when they thought it was going to be a direct competitor, they changed it to FPC, fish protein concentrate. And then they got down to the business of research. Among other things, they launched an investigation into how FPC could best be incorporated into foods. Experimental kitchens came up with recipes for everything from soups to pies containing the concentrate. And finally, they got down to the business of making an FPC much like Levin's, but by a somewhat different method.

By 1965 the bureau had developed its process, which used three steps instead of Levin's two, but only one solvent, alcohol, in all of them. The method had been demonstrated in a neat little stainless steel and glass pilot plant the bureau built in Beltsville, Maryland, capable of turning out 100 pounds of FPC a day.

During the years the bureau spent developing its process, Levin offered on several occasions to cooperate by sharing his method and know-how on a royalty-free basis. The bureau, however, did not accept, for two reasons. First, bureau scientists wanted to approach the entire problem and judge several proposed methods of manufacture without any preconceptions. And second, they wanted to keep from fouling themselves up with the FDA, as they were afraid they would do if they get into any kind of agreement with the Illinois inventor. (Levin also offered his process to UNICEF free when he heard they were interested in experimenting with fish flour. The UN agency turned him down, though, then went on to build a fish flour plant in Chile, using a Swiss system that had not been tried before. The plant failed, and was eventually abandoned.

* * * * *

As the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries' method approached practicality in 1965, pressure on the FDA began to increase. Congress got itchy again, editorials and articles began to appear with increasing regularity in papers around the country—almost without exception denouncing the FDA—and even President Johnson mentioned publicly that he wanted FPC for the Food for Peace program. The FDA began to get the message.

By the fall of 1965, as Larrick was winding up his work in preparation for his retirement at the end of the year, representatives of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries got together and worked out a plan that would end in the approval the bureau wanted, and at the same time save at least some face for the FDA. The scheme was for the bureau to petition the FDA for approval of FPC not as a regular flood, as had been done before, but as a food additive. Oddly enough, by FDA logic, the two are not governed by the same rules. What is filthy and putrid as a food can be perfectly okay as something to go in food.

As 1965 closed, so did Larrick's career with the FDA. He was replaced by Dr. James L. Goddard, known for his far more liberal views. Things were beginning to look rosier for FPC. In February the bureau filed its petition and sat back to await the approval it expected shortly. Levin, learning of the move, also filed a similar petition for his product.

As Levin and the bureau waited impatiently through the spring for the good news they expected any moment, the FDA was silent. Then, finally, in late summer, the FDA announced *not* that the long-awaited approval was being conferred, but that there were several things wrong with fish flour. Alcohol residues from the washing process were too high, for one thing. The fish powder had too much lead in it. And too much fluoride, which might cause mottling of teeth under some conditions. (Of course, it would also help prevent cavities.) One encouraging thing, though. The filth issue that had blocked approval for years had simply evaporated. It wasn't even mentioned.

The bureau went to work and reduced the alcohol content by stepping up the efficiency of the final drying process. (Levin's FPC, apparently, was satisfactory in this respect.) The lead residues turned out to be a mistake in measurement and not dangerous amounts of the metal in the product. That left fluoride. The FDA asked the bureau to find out more about the fluoride—how much was absorbed and how much passed harmlessly through the person who ate it, for example.

Levin, meanwhile, went back to Monticello and solved the problem in a more fundamental way. He and his staff figured out a simple, ingenious process to separate most of the bone from the fish. Since the fluoride is largely in the bone, this removed most of the mineral.

* * * * *

At the end of January, the FDA announced its decision. FPC was okay for people to eat. It's a decision that could revolutionize the whole problem of feeding the hungry, particularly in underdeveloped countries.

The tragedy is, of course, that it couldn't have happened years ago. Maybe Levin's fish flour wasn't as good as it should have been in 1960, as some charged. Maybe it had too much fluoride. Maybe the protein content varied too much; maybe something else was wrong. But the point is, nobody knows. The FDA refused even to consider it on its scientific merits.

The most ironic twist may be yet to come. Last November President Johnson signed a bill authorizing $9 million for construction of one large plant to be built by the bureau and another to be leased by it. These plants will test the practicality of the bureau's method and work out the bugs that attend the beginning of every manufacturing process.

Now that FDA approval has been given, we may see a strange thing. While the expensive government plants are being built and started into production—a process that could take a couple of years if everything goes right and longer if it doesn't—Levin will begin turning out FPC immediately with the plant he has been operating for a decade. To go into full-scale production, it will only be necessary for him to increase the capacity of the final step, the deodorizing.

The purpose of the government's plants, of course, is to prove feasiblity, not to put the government into the fish flour business. Yet Levin seems likely to be in production turning out hundreds of tons with a proven process long before the government plants are completed. It would be doubly embarrassing if the government process turns out to be—as Levin claims it will and the bureau denies—considerably more costly than his.

There may be yet more irony in the situation. Levin says he developed fish flour for humnaitarian rather than commercial reasons, a claim strongly supported by the fact that he tried, unsuccessfully, to give it away several times. But now, apparently, he stands ready to make millions as his plants have the world market to themselves for at least several years while others struggle to get into production.

Meanwhile Levin is delighted that the long, frustrating delay is finally over. "This is one of the world's great developments—like finding oil," he says. "They can't stop it now."

Growing Revolt on the Farms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, the May 15, 1967, issue of U.S. News & World Report contained an article which I feel deserves the attention of all my colleagues. It dramatically points out the serious plight of American agriculture as evidenced by the fact that the parity ratio has reached the lowest point since 1934. I urge everyone interested in the economy of America and the economy of one of its basic industries, agriculture, to read the article which I am inserting in the RECORD:

GROWING REVOLT ON THE FARMS—CAUSES OF UNREST IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

A mood of revolt is spreading among farmers across the prairies of mid-America. This vast area is the real food basket of both the U.S. and some other important parts of the world.

Farmers are caught in a cost-price squeeze that they say is the worst yet. Many of them, and the men who do business with them, place the blame squarely on the White House doorstep.

The feeling is widespread that the farmer is forgotten while consumers, labor-union members and other groups come in for attention and sympathy from the White House. That is the basic point emerging from a survey of a five-State area by "U.S. News & World Report."

"I sit here and wonder how long LBJ can do this," said Art Hanley, a farm-equipment dealer in Sun Prairie, Wis. "How can he let labor go the way it is and not do better by farmers?"

In the same town, Tom Tubbs, a banker, said:

"I see where plumbers in Detroit are asking $8.50 an hour. The farmer milking cows is lucky to get $1.50 an hour for his labor. Farmers around here say they are worse off than the Negroes—no one's pulling for farmers."

UNDERCUTTING THE FARMER?

Time and again, President Johnson is accused of following a policy of cheap food for consumers—at the expense of farmers.

Said Russell Fischer, a wheat farmer near Dodge City, Kans.:

"We need higher prices to meet higher costs, but Johnson wants prices to be held down to keep housewives happy. When we get no return, we are subsidizing the majority. Is this fair?"

Though the great majority of farmers did not join in the recent "milk strike" organized by the National Farmer's Organization, many reflected a growing feeling that it would take tactics of this kind to draw attention.

"A lot of people laughed when somebody got up at a meeting and proposed a tractor drive on Washington," said Albert Frahm, a Colby, Kans., wheat farmer. "But it will take something like that to get any action. If farmers get mad enough, they are going to make Jimmy Hoffa look like a Sunday-school teacher."

A sudden tightening of the cost-price squeeze has embittered farmers. A year ago, things were looking the best in years for the men who till the land and care for the livestock. Farm prices were at the highest level since 1952.

But August, 1966, turned out to be the farm-price peak. Since then, prices have nose-dived, dropping 10 per cent over all by mid-April of this year.

Farm expenses, however, kept right on rising. They are now up 1.8 per cent from last August.

Out of this cost-price squeeze has come a "parity" ratio of 72—lowest since 1934. When the "parity" ratio is at 100 the farmer is considered to be getting a proper return for his products in relation to the things he has to buy.

The drop in farm prices has been virtually across the board. Cattle, hogs, milk, wheat, eggs, chickens—all are going to market at lower prices than they brought just a few months ago.

Meanwhile, the cost of many of the farmer's production tools has shot up.

In Garden City, Kans., the manager of a farm co-operative store got out his 1966 price list to give these comparisons with 1967 prices:

Roll of wire for a hay baler: Last year, $9.50. Now, $10.50. Tractor tire: Last year $190. Now, $200. LP gas, per gallon: Last year, 8 cents. Now, 10½ cents. Customer application of fertilizer, per acre: Last year, $1.50. Now, $1.75. Soybean feed concentrate, per ton: Last year, $78. Now, $88.

UP EVERY YEAR

Said T. Gottshalk, a farm-equipment dealer in Garden City, Kans.:

"We have to mark our prices up by 3 to 3½ per cent every year. The price of our standard, best-selling tractor went up to $8,600 this year. That's an increase of $275. Farmers don't blame me for this. They read the papers and see that the steelworkers got a raise, so they know our prices are going to go up."

A banker in Pratt, Kans., said: "I see a situation developing like that in the 1920s, when the farm situation steadily deteriorated while the rest of the economy was booming."

The only way the farmer can hope to compete these days is to handle more and more land, said Joe Berkeley, publisher of "The High Plains Journal" at Dodge City. But, he added, rising costs are hurting even the most efficient farmers.

"I know one farmer with an investment of $80,000 to $100,000 in land and equipment," said Mr. Berkeley. "He grossed $20,000 last year, but his costs were $20,000. So he worked for the joy of living on a farm."

FOREVER IN DEBT?

Farm debt is rising to a dangerous level, in the view of Gerald Stover, an attorney in Colby, Kans. Said he: "Farm income just is not high enough to pay off debts, and farmers can't go on forever living on borrowed money."

The rise in farm debt was noted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in its agricultural letter of April 14. This bank's area is in the heart of the corn and dairy belt of the U.S., taking in all or parts of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa.

In this area loans for purchases other than real estate, which are made mainly to finance crop and livestock production and machinery purchases, increased by nearly 15 per cent in 1966. This was the largest annual increase in debt of this kind since 1959.

BIDDING UP PRICES

In the struggle to increase volume of production, farmers still are found to be bidding up land prices.

Said John A. Boyer of "The News Chronicle" in Scott City, Kans.:

"Dry land is selling at $200 an acre. To realize any return at today's prices is almost impossible."

As for irrigated land in western Kansas, Bill Brown of "The Garden City Telegram" said:

"Last week, a quarter section of irrigated land here sold at $534 an acre. It is hard to see how anyone can realize a return on that investment unless there is price improvement."

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

Gloom is widespread in Wisconsin, the top dairy State. Newspapers this spring were filled with advertisements of sales by farmers quitting the business of milking cows.

"An average of 84 dairy farmers are quitting every week in Wisconsin," said Milford Thompson, a dairy farmer himself at Mount Horeb, Wis.

"Some of those quitting have small herds, but many have 100 cows or more," said Mr. Thompson. "They have run into labor problems, or in debt over their heads buying new equipment."

Said Leon Shervin, another Mount Horeb dairyman:

"You can't get help. One fellow here is paying $15 a day, plus board and room, for a boy who dropped out of school."

More and more dairymen are going into debt for labor-saving equipment to take the place of hired men.

Mr. Hanley, the farm-equipment dealer at Sun Prairie, Wis., reported that he had installed 20 pipeline milkers in the past two months. These, he said, are up in price by 10 per cent this year and will cost a farmer from $3,500 to $5,000 depending on the size of his barn.

GONE TO LABOR

As far as Mr. Hanley is concerned, things are out of whack. Said he: "We consumers paid 18 cents a quart for milk in 1950 when farmers were getting $5 a hundredweight. Now we pay 26 to 28 cents a quart and the farmer is getting around $4.40 a hundredweight here. Where has the spread gone? I'll tell you: It's gone to labor."

The drop in livestock prices has been unusually drastic, according to Dan Smith, manager of the Wichita, Kans., Union Stockyard Company. He said that hogs had dropped from a high of $29 a hundredweight in 1966 down to around $18 in mid-April. The drop in cattle prices has been from $30 a hundredweight to $23 to $24 in the same period.

Cattle feeders—farmers who put calves and yearling from the range country into their feed lots for fattening—report heavy losses.

This summary came from Harold Barrett of Adel, Ia.:

"The cattle we have now were bought in Montana last August and September for $28 a hundredweight. Add in the freight cost, and the price came to $29.50 here at the farm. We sold two loads a week ago for $25.50 and another a month ago for $25.75. The loss averaged about $40 a head. A year ago, cattle were selling up around $28 a hundred or higher and our costs were lower by $4 a hundred. We were making about $40 a head."

FEELING HURT NOW

The hog situation, said farmers, is not as bad as that in cattle. The reason, according to Dwight Moser at Indianola, Ia.:

"Last year was the most profitable one I've had since I started farming in the 'forties. You never heard such optimistic talk. Everyone's feeling hurt now, but they've forgotten how good it was."

According to Mr. Moser's records, he sold hogs for $21.15 on April 21, 1966. On that same date this year, the price had dropped to $17.60 a hundredweight.

"We're making a little money on hogs now, but not enough to pay the taxes they're socking us with," said Mr. Moser. "Taxes on this place were $1,400 when we moved here in 1965. This year, the bill is $2,100."

High taxes, high cost, high wages, and help "impossible to get" were the complaints of farmers everywhere.

"It's the long-time costs that are hurting us," said Mr. Barrett, the cattle feeder at Adel. "The last two years were good, but the way it's going this year, it will wipe out everything we gained. I just paid my property tax. It's up 15 to 20 per cent from last year. I had to raise my hired man's wages by $100 a month to meet an offer he had from another farmer."

Asked if farmers are discouraged, Mr. Barrett said:

"Not many young fellows are going into the business. Look around. The average age of farmers is getting older and older.

At McCook, Nebr., Fred Wacker, Jr., a cattleman, said:

"People are almost in a state of revolution. One man told me today, 'Let's quit, go broke now, and get it over with instead of slowly starving.' Things are ready to blow up."

Mr. Wacker said that some farmers are losing as much as $50 a head on fat cattle and that the average loss in his area is at least $20 a head. He is also in the feed business. He added: "I do not have one customer who has the cash to pay his bill if I called them all in today."

In Colorado, most of the feed cattle are handled in huge, automated feed lots. Bernard Kerst, manager and part owner of one such lot at Wray, reported:

"Our loss is running anywhere from $15 to $30 a head. We need about 25 cents a hundredweight to break even, but the price is down around 23 cents."

Mr. Kerst, however, predicted that the cattle business would right itself. His view: "Not many cattle are going into feed lots right now, and this should eventually bring things back into line."

RECORD GLOOM

Long-time observers of the ups and downs of the Midwestern farm scene have witnessed periods like the present slump time and again. But many agree that now, with costs and debt on a never-ending escalator, the gloom seems thicker than at any time in the period following World War II.

President Johnson, it is agreed, has a lot of farm fences to mend before the 1968 election.

Many farmers and businessmen in rural towns are convinced that the Administration not only is trying to hold down the prices of farm products, but has engaged in some chicanery to do so.

A revent Government census of livestock has stirred anger. Dan Smith, manager of the Wichita Union Stockyards, explained why.

"The new figures showed many more cattle than we had expected on the basis of previous estimates," said Mr. Smith. "Prices dropped. Farmers think this was a deliberate move. They can't see how the Government could have been so far off in its estimates."

Said a farmer near Caldwell, Kans.:

"The Government is determined to hold down prices of farm products any way it can. They keep predicting a bumper wheat crop, even when we see it blowing away in the dust. The idea seems to be to hold down prices."

Recent rains in the wheat belt have improved prospects, after a period in which the old dust-bowl area was swirling with storms reminiscent of the 1930s.

ANGER OVER IMPORTS

The rising tide of imported beef and dairy products is another matter that has farmers angry with President Johnson and Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

Meat imports were a burning issue when cattle prices slumped in 1963 and 1964. Congress passed a law that provides import quotas on meat when a certain volume is reached. This quota moves up each year. Last year, more than 1.2 billion pounds of meat was imported into the U.S., according to Government figures. But quotas were not invoked because about 400 million pounds was in a form not covered by the import-quota law.

Also on imports, Mr. Thompson, the dairyman at Mount Horeb, Wis., said:

"Last year, we got supply and demand in balance after cutting milk production back by 3.6 billion pounds. But the Government let 2.3 billion pounds of imported dairy products in to keep consumer prices from going up. They slapped us in the face with imports to protect the consumer."

FARMER A TOOL?

Still another sore point with farmers is the feeling that they are paid less than cost of production for wheat shipped abroad by the United States to fight famine in India and other countries. On 45 per cent of their wheat, farmers are guaranteed a return of $2.50 a bushel. On the rest, much of which goes into foreign aid, they get around $1.50.

Said Mr. Berkeley, the Dodge City publisher:

"The farmer has become a tool of foreign policy. No other industry in this country would provide its product to the Government at less than cost to be sent to foreign nations. But that is what the U.S. farmer is expected to do."

The survey of mid-America turned up a warning for consumers, too.

Said wheat farmer Fischer of Dodge City:

"Consumers should take another look at the family farms we have today. We are not asking for the moon—only a fair return on investment and labor. If we are driven out, and the country winds up with big corporation farms and union labor, consumers may wind up paying 50 cents for a loaf of bread."

Perry A. Tipler: A Builder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Oshkosh Northwestern centered its attention on the accomplishments of Perry A. Tipler, of Oshkosh.

As superintendent of schools in Oshkosh since 1946, Perry A. Tipler has been an outstanding leader and a builder—a builder of both the physical plant and the administrative and educational personnel of the system in Oshkosh.

I take great pride in including that editorial from the Oshkosh paper as part of my remarks:

Building the Future

At some time in the future some member of a younger generation attending school in Oshkosh, particularly a new school now being built but one which will by then have been well established, may ask his parents about the man for whom the school was named.

Today, the school is still a part of the future; the man, a part of the present but soon to retire from active duties and, in retirement, to become a part of the past.

However, his name will continue on as the name of the new school and countless boys and girls attending it will honor the man who has given much of his life to the cause of education. The man is Perry A. Tipler, superintendent of schools in Oshkosh since Jan. 1, 1946, and the school is the Perry A. Tipler Junior High School which is to be opened for use in September.

The distinction of having a school named for him is an honor well accorded. All too often such recognition is withheld until some later time when the recipient's record has been tested by time and his good work is then distinguished with his name being given to a school or other building project.

Perry A. Tipler as superintendent of schools has been a "builder" in his long tenure and it is appropriate that school commissioners have deemed it proper to place his name on one of the new buildings. During the more than score of years of his superintendency, seven new schools have been built, including the outstanding new Oshkosh High School; seven school additions were constructed, and numerous renovation and remodeling projects in the schools were completed.

But the physical construction of buildings was not the only phase of a constructive program. During Tipler's tenure, a junior high school program was developed and the school district was expanded to an area district encompassing 111-square miles in which the educational facilities and processes were upgraded. The number of pupils grew from 5,860 in 1946 to 10,444 currently.

Those who have worked most closely with him down through the years, the teachers and employes of the Oshkosh Area Public Schools district, honored him on Sunday afternoon at a surprise reception at the OHS–Civic Auditorium. Highlights of his career were reviewed and appreciation for his service to humanity—through improving the opportunities for education—was expressed.

That public school career began as a science teacher in Antigo in 1923. It continued with the duties of principal of a junior-senior high school there in 1927, the position of superintendent in 1934 in Antigo, and his coming to Oshkosh a dozen years later. Mr. Tipler is a graduate of Carroll College and the University of Wisconsin and has been active in numerous educational associations which aided him in carrying on his program of advancing knowledge. And at his side in those many years was Mrs. Tipler who received plaudits also on Sunday.

Some student in the far distant future may ask: Who was Perry Tipler? And why did they name "my" school for him? Then it should be remembered that he was a man whose vision was of a future which belongs to those who prepare for it.

Soviet Consular Treaty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Austin J. App, a renowned educator and dedicated American has written an article entitled, "The Consular Treaty's Immunity for Murder," which appeared in the April 19, 1967, edition of the Voice of the Federation of American Citizens of German Descent in the U.S.A.

Dr. App's revelation is startling and heretofore not publically discussed. I insert it in the RECORD for all to read of the serious threat we have posed:

THE CONSULAR TREATY'S IMMUNITY FOR MURDER

(By Austin J. App, Ph. D.)

The Senate on March 9 by a vote of 53 to 23 most regrettably defeated an amendment to the proposed Consular Treaty which would have restricted diplomatic immunity to misdemeaners, not also to felonies such as rape, murder, kidnapping, and spying. According to the AP Dispatch of March 9:

"Other consular treaties grant immunity to arrest for misdemeanors such as traffic violations, but not felonies as murder or spying."

Why should Soviet Russia be so insistent on a new-type consular treaty with the extraordinary immunity for murder? Such books as Murder to Order by Karl Anders (London, 1965) and Political Assassination by Hermann Raschhofer (Tuebingen, 1964) with their shocking evidence that political assassination, not only in Red-controlled but also in neutral and free Western countries, is an approved practice of the Red Secret Service, shows why Moscow wants immunity for murder for its consulates.

That Leon Trotsky was the victim of a Moscow directed assassination in 1940 is common knowledge (See Levine, The Mind of an Assassin, Farrar, 1959). Martin Dies relates how General Walter G. Krivitsky was afraid that if he testified "the CGPU, the Kremlin Secret Police, would assassinate him." He did testify and shortly after "was found in his hotel room in Washington, D.C., shot to death. The death was pronounced suicide, but there are too many similar instances to accept that verdict without reservations." (See Martin Dies' Story, Bookmailer, 1963, pp. 117–8). One such was the case of Povl Bang-Jensen, the Danish representative to the U.N. "Soon after he refused to betray the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, his lifeless body was discovered in a New York park. Though made to look like suicide Martin Dies writes, 'many knowledgeable people believe that this was a case of murder by the Communists." '

In Germany, the death of Dr. Lev Rebet, and then that of Stefan Bandera, both leaders in exile of the Ukrainian liberation movement, looked like heart failures. But on August 12, 1961, Bogdan Stashinsky, a member of the Soviet Secret Service, defected to West Berlin and confessed to the meticulously directed murder of both of these men with a cyanide gun. It killed instantly. and made the victims pass for deaths by heart failure. Between 1956 and 1962 in the NATO–countries and Latin America "16 politicians probably died no natural death, but have been killed by hydrocyanic acid with a gas pistol." (See Anders, Mord Auf Befehl, Tuebingen, 1963, p. 76).

The proposed Consular Treaty would make it easy for Moscow to shadow all refugees from Iron Curtain countries, all proponents of liberation for the Captive Nations, and all active anti-Communists, and without jeopardy for the assassin to murder the most dangerous or most hated ones! The treaty gives full immunity not only to consuls and and attaches, but all employees. As Senator Thomas Dodd pointed out, the full and absolute immunity for consular officers, employees and premises "far exceeds the norm for existing consular conventions even with our closest allies" and it far exceeds "the provision of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations" signed by 32 nations in April 1963. That Convention provided that "consular officers shall not be liable to the competent judicial authority." (See "Consular Treaty Debate, 'Human Events'," March 18, 1967).

This proposed treaty would give the Soviet consulates a green light for kidnapping and murder and place them above our police and our courts. Had Oswald waited and become a chauffeur for such a consulate he could have shot Kennedy calmly, for our police could not have arrested him. We could merely have begged Moscow to take him back there! Had this treaty been in effect in 1948, when Mme. Kosenkina, a Ukrainian school teacher attached to the Soviet consulate, defected, our police could not have helped her. The consulate had kidnapped her from the Tolstoy Foundation and locked her in a consulate room. She jumped out into the courtyard. A policeman saw it, entered against the protests of the Soviet officials and liberated her. But this consular treaty prohibits the police from forcing an entrance to the consulate even if within a dozen women were screaming for help or a kidnapped senator was being tortured and murdered!

Of course, the Red Secret service is too smart to abuse this immunity flagrantly or to resort to assassination except when much was at stake for them. But their power to use it with immunity would give them a terrifying weapon for blackmail and intimidation. If a Vice-President were soft on communism, the President would have good reason to become soft too—fast!

And that explains why Soviet Russia wants this extraordinary immunity in the consular treaty, this green light for political assassination!

Why U.S. Troops Are in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, those who continue to complain about our involvement in Vietnam, thereby giving aid and comfort to the Communist aggressors there, would do well to read the following editorial by David Lawrence. It is contained in the current issue of the U.S. News & World Report. The editorial follows:

WHY U.S. TROOPS ARE IN VIETNAM

(By David Lawrence)

American troops in large number would not be in Vietnam today if it were not for the virtual collapse of the United Nations.

This is but another way of saying that many of the nations of the world have forsaken the pledges they made at the conclusion of World War II. They have allowed the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, as well as North and South America, to be threatened by and in some instances actually subjected to acts of aggression.

The United States lately has been called "the self-appointed policeman of the world." But the truth is the world's policeman—the United Nations organization—has failed in its duty. Every major power is now on its own.

This country feels a responsibility to prevent a third world war and knows from experience that to refrain from intervention altogether in dangerous situations does not avoid big wars but sometimes helps to provoke them. We, of course, have no business interfering in local revolutions, but when they present a threat to international peace, the United Nations Charter sanctions collective action.

Four times during the last 50 years—before two world wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War—the proponents of isolationism have unwittingly led autocratic governments to miscalculate American policy and to embark upon wars of aggression because of a belief that public opinion in the United States would not favor military participation.

The politically ambitious in our midst have counted upon the voter's ignorance. They have assumed that all wars are burdensome and that the people will accept almost any method of avoidance. It is presumed to be unpopular to become too deeply engrossed in disputes far from our shores.

But the truth is that, in a world so closely interrelated as it is today, distances are meaningless. We found out in 1917 that our unarmed ships could not travel the high seas and that the war in Europe was bound to involve us. We discovered the same thing in 1941, although we had spent more than two years trying to demonstrate an aloofness to the conflict across the Atlantic. This encouraged Hitler to widen his operations to conquer Europe while urging Japan to keep our armed forces occupied in the Pacific.

We are today on the verge of a third world war. The factors that becloud the international scene are menacing. If the United States fails to take a firm attitude and listens to uninformed critics and unthinking dissenters, this country will inevitably become engaged in another world war. And next time it will be fought with plenty of nuclear weapons, and there will be no way to prevent heavy loses once missiles begin to be fired across the seas.

The United States has gathered to its side troops from six countries in Asia which perceive the danger. But the nations elsewhere have remained indifferent. They apparently do not realize as yet that the next conflict will be worldwide and that sooner or later every country will become enmeshed.

Unfortunately, when the Communist autocracy emerged in Red China in 1949 and got the upper hand, in that vast area of Asia, the time was considered ripe for Communism to move aggressively to take over all of Korea, and, if successful there, to annex Japan and other countries in the Western Pacific. In December 1950 the Soviet Government openly admitted that it had supplied arms and ammunition to the Red Chinese Army which had invaded South Korea. The Peiping regime was condemned as an "aggressor" by a resolution of the United Nations, but nothing was ever done about Russia's palpable acts of treason against that organization.

Vietnam has been afflicted with internal troubles ever since the end of World War II. Friction between rival groups and factions has been intensified by help from the Communist countries.

The Soviet Government has steadily maintained its mischievous policies. A few days ago United Press dispatches from Moscow reported that the Soviet Union now has agreed to grant North Vietnam several hundred million dollars more in arms, industrial goods and food in 1968. Communist China, moreover, has increased its military strength along the North Vietnamese border.

The stage is being set for a major war. Are the members of the United Nations unaware of what is going on? When will a demand be made that either the Security Council or the General Assembly present these salient facts to the world?

It is crystal clear that peace cannot be achieved unless all the members of the United Nations begin to take seriously the worldwide threat which has been emerging.

The United States has more than 440,000 troops in Vietnam now and may find itself compelled by approaching events to increase this to 600,000. Such a force can maintain the *status quo* in Vietnam, but it will never solve the whole problem. The troubles go deeper. They raise the basic question of how a nation, torn with internal dissension, can come under some form of international supervision or discipline so that the citizens can freely choose their government and improve their economic condition with the help of other nations.

It is of little avail to go back in history and trace the mistakes that have been made since the Geneva Conference of 1954, when a formula for handling the unsettled situation in Indo-China was agreed upon. Since then, strife and intrigue have prevented the Vietnamese people from achieving self-determination and freedom. A chain of conspiracies has developed and, in the last 13 years, the entire country has been the victim of plots by evil men, aided and abetted by the Soviet Government and the Red China regime.

Is this a time when we should be buttering up Moscow with East-West trade agreements? Or should we first demand the fullest co-operation from the Soviet Government in solving the Vietnam problem? Should we in America strengthen the economic position of the Soviet Union while the Vietnam War is being prolonged through the aid furnished by the most powerful of the Communist governments?

Congress can be a constructive force in advancing the peace of the world. But it also can be obstructive and thus encourage our potential enemies. In a press conference a few days ago, President Johnson reviewed some of the things that happened after the fall of France in World War II, and mentioned that, as late as August 1941—just a few months before Pearl Harbor—the vote in the House of Representatives to extend the military draft for 18 months was 203 to 202. The dissenters wanted, in fact, to shrink the size of the standing Army. Was this not a notification to our potential enemies that the United States was divided and was really not prepared to enter any war?

Just prior to the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950, moreover, Congress made a substantial cut in the military budget. America was not ready for that war either. Our enemies, of course, knew this and counted upon using effectively the time that would have to elapse before we could mobilize our forces and equip and transport them to the Far East.

Today, there is a kind of "balance of power" as between the Soviet Union and ourselves. But we are being challenged repeatedly by the strategy of Communist imperialism, which seeks to gain control of governments all over the world through infiltration and subversion. The bloc of Communist countries in East Europe is supposed to be independent, but the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops, which hold a club over the heads of those same governments.

In a sense, we have never settled the issues that arose out of World War II. We dumped into the United Nations all the unsolved problems and hopefully believed that some way would be found to take care of the smaller nations by trusteeships or otherwise.

The United Nations, however, has not succeeded. A series of international crises has ensued. A forum for discussion has been created, but the member governments have not joined together to make the sacrifices necessary to build the organization into an effective instrument to keep the peace of the world.

Even in the larger democratic countries, the national legislatures show sharp divisions of opinion. In some instances, there is outright support for the viewpoints expressed by aggressor governments. Incidentally, for a long time, many people in Europe have heard—and believed—the Russian accusation that the United States is an "aggressor" in Vietnam. Only recently have some of our own allies been willing to go before the public and disprove such charges.

Throughout the world, moreover, anti-Vietnam War demonstrations are being held at the instigation of the Moscow Government. The propaganda is conducted by Communist agents through organizations whose members are for the most part misled and do not know that they are being indirectly tied in with the Communist drive to break down American determination and weaken our position in world affairs.

Public opinion is still a potent influence in many countries. The time has come to speak directly to peoples and urge them to participate in a worldwide movement to achieve self-determination for all nations. Unless this is done, a few governments with strength will gobble up neighboring countries and rob them of their resources and their freedom.

The sacrifices of two world wars and the Korean War will have been in vain unless the lessons being taught by the Vietnam War are fully understood. They teach us that one nation alone cannot maintain order in the world. The alternative is either more wars of major proportions or the formation of a truly international alliance of free peoples who must exert their maximum power to maintain peace. This is the true significance of the American military expedition in Vietnam.

The Law Is for All

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the observance of Law Day, 1967 throughout the country this month, I am pleased to share with my colleagues a most thoughtful and mature essay on "The Law Is for All" by a young constituent, Miss Sharon Nakamura, whose talent earned her first place in the Hawaii Bar Association's annual essay contest. Sharon is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Nakamura, of 2345 Liliha Street in Honolulu, and is in her junior year at McKinley High School. My congratulations go to this intelligent young lady, whose prize-winning essay follows in full:

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, May 4, 1967]

THE LAW IS FOR ALL

(By Sharon Nakamura)

"No man is above the law and no man is below it." This philosophy quoted by former President Theodore Roosevelt is part of the foundation that our country, the United States of America, is built upon.

The laws help to establish the equality existing among the American people today.

No man is so great that he may break the law and go unpunished. Conversely, no person is so humble, so inferior that his privileges will be ignored; he will not be treated unjustly simply because he is not so prosperous as his neighbor.

An example of equality in the sight of the law is the requirement of all men and boys, eighteen and above to serve their country by joining one of the branches of the Armed Forces.

Yearly, the government recruits thousands of qualified men for military duty. Whether they want to serve or not, those who are called by the Draft Board and are considered to be physically and mentally fit, must serve their country.

Wealthy or poor, famous or unknown, all qualified persons are to render their services.

The government is careful to observe the rights of all by making provisions for those known as conscientious objectors. These men are not required to serve directly on the battle front; instead they perform other essential military duties.

To further explain that "No man is above the law," we must realize that even the country's chief executive is restricted by rules and regulations as well as the check and balance system.

At any indication of being overly ambitious, or in some way displaying he may be harmful to the United States, Congress may impeach the President.

Everyone in the United States today, who is able to vote wisely for his country's leaders, is exercising a privilege.

No one is excluded simply because of the color of his skin or his religious or political beliefs. All men are equal under the law; no man is so insignificant that he will not be allowed to voice his opinions.

The laws are made by the people, and are always subject to change if the need for an amendment arises. The laws, created and enforced by the government through the police, courts, and various agencies make it possible for people to live together with equal rights in one nation in peace.

This equality is provided by the laws created by the same men who are, to a certain extent, restricted by them.

Through laws, the over-ambitious and the characters dangerous to society are checked, while the law-abiding citizens are protected. Since the law is for all, all must be zealous in their observance of the law.

Twin City Association Provides Fine Public Service for Blind Minnesota Twins Fans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from Mr. Roy W. Larsen, chairman of the board of the Twin City Federal Savings & Loan Association, describing efforts of the association to provide a Minnesota Twins baseball schedule in braille for the blind. Not only is this praiseworthy service deserving of public recognition, I am pleased to insert Mr. Larsen's letter at this point in my remarks for the benefit of blind persons who might desire a braille schedule for the Minnesota Twins.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,
April 11, 1967.

Hon. ANCHER NELSEN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. NELSEN: We thought you might be interested in the Minnesota Twins baseball schedule, printed in braille, described in the enclosed material.

As sponsors of play-by-play radio and TV broadcasts of the Twins since the team came here six seasons ago, we've discovered that blind persons are among the most loyal of all baseball fans.

As far as we have been able to determine, this is the first major league baseball schedule ever printed in braille. It is 90 times as large as the regular ink-print schedule and consists of 20 pages of 11 by 11 inch heavy paper.

Local agencies working with the blind indicate that there are approximately 7,000 legally blind persons in Minnesota and perhaps another 10,000 in surrounding states who may listen to radio broadcasts of Twins games. Approximately one-third are able to read braille.

The schedules are available free of charge at any of the nine Twin City Federal offices or by writing the main offices in downtown Minneapolis or St. Paul.

If you have friends or associates who are blind and are Twins fans, please ask them to write us for a braille schedule. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

ROY W. LARSEN,
Chairman of the Board, Twin City Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Antiquated Ships

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, it is the unpleasant truth that our merchant fleet is both dwindling and aging. If action is not taken to rectify this situation it is entirely possible that in time of need we may be unable to maintain adequate logistic support of our Armed Forces overseas.

Recently, an editorial in the Alhambra, Calif. Post-Advocate discussed the unpleasant truths of the American shipping situation. The editorial points out that:

> More than 80 percent of our ships are 20 years of age or older. By contrast, about 80 percent of the Soviet merchant fleet is less than 10 years old.

Under leave to extend my remarks I submit for inclusion in the RECORD the editorial entitled "Apathy Scuttles Shipping" from the Post-Advocate, and commend it to the attention of the Congress:

AMERICAN SHIPPING RANKS FIFTH—APATHY SCUTTLES SHIPPING

How is it that a nation which leads the world in technical prowess suffers a merchant navy in which eight ships out of 10 are virtually obsolete?

We demand the latest in autos, in jet planes, in communications, in foods and entertainment. But we allow the fifth rate to prevail in that juglar artery of war and peace—our shipping.

For a nation which commands two oceans and some of the world's major ports, we are replete in all but ships to use them.

But not so the Soviet Union. For every ship we are building in our shipyards today, the Russians are building eight. For every ton of deadweight shipping we construct they show a tenfold increase. Vital in war as the fourth arm of defense, transporting men and materiel, the maritime navy is today in a perilous state.

While nothing but the best and latest in aircraft is good enough for our air lines, which provide the finest air services in the world, our shipping lines are operating with tonnage which should have been scrapped years ago. The last 15 years have seen technical advances in cargo handling and vessel design which have brought them from the age of Babylon to the automated age.

But not American shipping. More than 80 per cent of our ships are 20 years of age or older. By contrast, about 80 per cent of the Soviet merchant fleet is less than 10 years old.

While our shipyards exhibit a derelict, unemployed look, with less than 50 ships a year slipping down the ways, the Soviet shipyards, building more than 500 ships last year, are operating at 100 per cent capacity.

The United States of America which boasted a merchant fleet of 5,500 ships at the end of World War II, and was the leading martime nation of the world, today has only 1,100 vessels and is literally fifth rate.

When we had 5,000 ships, the Russians had a mere 400, even including the 100 or so Liberty ships and tankers we gave them during the war.

And while ships flying the "Stars and Stripes" gradually disappeared from the shipping lanes of the world and our shipyards went into a decline, the Soviet long-range plans, recognizing the strategic possibilities, added a million tons to their fleet each year.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, recognized this when he warned the European-Atlantic group in London last week: "The Soviets are shifting their emphasis from a traditional defense of the heartland concept to that of projecting power to distant points from the high seas. Their fleets are already moving into the oceans."

The United States flag flies at half-mast on antiquated ships, while the hammer and sickle flies flourishingly from shiny new masts of the world's most modern merchant marine.

The canker of indifference to the fate of our fourth arm of defense—our merchant armada—must be eradicated.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Leon Parkinson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, one of the most beloved and respected editors in Indiana has just completed his first 50 years of newspaper work.

Leon Parkinson is a native Hoosier who has compiled an envious career of reporting and observing the events of his State.

His column, which appears regularly on the editorial page of the Muncie Press, is an entertaining and informative day-to-day chronicling of news and observations.

Whether he is writing about politics, the weather, or the triumphs and defeats of his fellowman, Leon Parkinson has a style and presentation that is uniquely his own, much to the delight of his many faithful readers.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to join Leon Parkinson's many, many friends and admirers in congratulating him for his journalistic achievements during the past 50 years, and wish him continued success in the years ahead.

The following article was written on the occasion of Mr. Parkinson's 50th anniversary in the newspaper business, and I offer for the RECORD this reflective and philosophical column by Mr. Leon Parkinson, a fine editor and warm human being, of whom Muncie and the entire State of Indiana are most proud.

The article:

EDITOR'S CORNER

(By Leon Parkinson)

Good Evening.

Go back with me, please, to 50 years ago this very date, May 3.

It was the day after my graduation from Yorktown High School and my personal knowledge of the world was limited to brief visits to four adjoining counties, Madison, Tipton, Randolph and Henry.

Although I was the proud possessor of a high school diploma I was as "green" as the springtime grass of my native Mt. Pleasant Township.

But on that day after my graduation, I started my newspaper career or life, one that has been continuous excepting the near two years I spent in the Navy in World War I.

I had written a letter to the late George Hawke, then the managing editor of The Muncie Star. The late Frank Harrold was the city editor, my immediate boss.

I couldn't operate a typewriter. In fact, I probably had never seen a typewriter since in those days typing was not a subject that was taught in the public schools.

I was paid the princely sum of $5 a week and my working hours were from 1 p.m. until 11 p.m., six days a week. To make it possible to make both ends meet, The Star provided me with a mileage book on the Union Traction lines, thus providing me with free transportation between Muncie and Yorktown.

In those long 50 years I have worked for six newspapers and four of these long since have ceased publication. Perhaps I should assume some of the responsibility.

It was in 1921 when I returned to the Evening Press—I had been with the Press earlier—and last January or February I completed my 46th continuous year with this newspaper. I have high hopes of making it to the half-century mark or longer.

Even with my great seniority I do not top the seniority list in our newspapers. The top man, I'm sure, is Tom Skillman, the classified advertising manager, who seems to grow younger with the years. Jack Ferris, editor of The Star, has been in the business longer too, but he broke his seniority status on the Muncie Star with a three or four year stint on a Miami, Fla., newspaper. "Cap" Lafferty, boss of the stereotype department also outranks me.

Have I enjoyed it?

The answer is a very definite "yes," although I must say I have never become "hardened" as a newspaperman is supposed to be.

I never read our newspaper without encountering a story that brings anguish and despair to innocent people. A man—or a woman—is arrested for some crime. He or she has children. The story is published and the children suffer. I think of this as I am trying to fall asleep.

I know these stories have to be published. Many times I have been besieged by friends trying to keep a story out of the newspaper. My sympathy was with them. But I had to refuse the request.

There are more pleasant aspects, too. Giving credit where credit is due is always rewarding to an editor. Writing a few words about a deceased man or woman brings some solace to a bereaved family. I have hundreds of letters to testify to this.

With my newspaper association I have made many friendships, friendships that have lasted through many years.

I have known some of the finest men and women. I have known some of the worst men and women. I have known great benefactors. I have known murderers and rapists.

I've never known a person I thoroughly disliked.

James A. Roe, Sr.

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, a former Representative of the House of Representatives, James A. Roe, Sr., has passed on. I wish to join my colleagues in expressing sorrow to his widow and to his children. I know they have suffered a great loss. I want all to know that not only his family but his friends have suffered a great loss.

James A. Roe, Sr., was a true American. He was a loyal Democrat and for many years a leader of the Democratic Party in New York State. He served his Nation well both in war and peace. The philosophy for which he fought can be expressed in the motto of the United States, "In God We Trust." He practiced this philosophy by expressing his love for his God and his country, and his faith in his fellow man.

Bold Plan in Pittsburgh for Quality Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, recently it was my privilege to insert in the RECORD an editorial from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, "Great Schools Are Coming," describing the bold plan for educational reform in the public school system in Pittsburgh.

I, therefore, noted with pleasure the excellent article by staff writer Gerald Grant in the Washington Post of May 7, "Pittsburgh Plans a Giant Step," highlighting the great high schools plan," which will truly revolutionize urban education.

This plan is a daring reform estimated to cost $120 million and employing the latest educational innovations, such as computer instruction, team teaching, and television programing to an aggregate 6,000 students in five schools. The schools, to be open 14 to 18 hours a day, 7 days a week, will also offer recreational facilities and adult education classes for the community. To counteract cries of "Bigness," each school will be divided into houses of 1,200, with its own newspaper, dining hall, and intramural sports program. Significantly, the design calls for boundaries to be drawn in an effort to establish a racial balance.

Mr. Speaker, I find this plan devised by the forward-looking public school administration in Pittsburgh an exciting response to the challenge of quality education in the space age, and commend the following article to the attention of my colleagues:

PITTSBURGH PLANS A GIANT STEP

(By Gerald Grant)

PITTSBURGH.—School officials here are eager to tell how bad their schools are, which may be the reason why Pittsburgh currently offers one of the brightest hopes for major school reform of any big city in the Nation.

In contrast to the frightened, defensive image projected by most school administrators, Pittsburgh educators are aggressively advertising their system's weaknesses and have come up with a bold plan to correct them.

The city's top educational leaders are traveling from school to school telling parents how segregated, poorly equipped and generally outdated the city's schools have become. Their presentation is slick, complete with colored slides and pulls no punches.

The other night at Langley High, in the blue collar West End, the predominantly German and Italian audience laughed at the pictures of Pittsburgh's "newest" high school, built 40 years ago. But the parents grew serious as the camera explored the contrasts between the shabby education many Pittsburgh children are receiving and the kind of training they will need to compete for jobs in the space age.

PESSIMISM ONLY A PREFACE

The pessimism was only a preface, however, leading to an explanation of Pittsburgh's $120 million plan for school reform. Harold Howe II, United States Commissioner of Education, calls it "one of the first truly massive confrontations of the problems of urban education."

It involves nothing less than rebuilding Pittsburgh's schools in an attempt to end racial segregation while dramatically renewing public confidence in the quality of public schools.

It calls for construction of five "Great High Schools," on 40-acre campuses at a cost of about $24 million each. They will be open around the clock and on weekends to make a reality out of the "community service" ideal, serving the recreational and educational needs of adults as well as teenagers. By the mid-1970s, all the city's public school ninth graders will enter them. The 14 existing secondary schools will be closed down or converted to middle schools serving grades five or six through eight.

Each of the Great High Schools—the first step in educational parks that will eventually link all the schools in each area—will serve about 6000 pupils. The boundaries have been drawn to establish in each school a racial balance reflecting the over-all makeup of the Pittsburgh public schools, now 37 percent Negro. Most of the high school age Negroes currently attend three predominantly Negro schools.

The schools also will serve large numbers of students in heavily-Catholic Pittsburgh's parochial schools. Up to 7500 Catholic students may enter the new "superhighs" for special offerings a few hours each day. No doubt this cooperation—played up in special newspaper supplements sponsored by the School Board—was an important aspect in the overwhelming public support of a recent $50 million bond issue. The $50 million, added to available state and Federal funds, will furnish the bulk of the cost for the new schools, officials say.

CROSSING THE BARRIERS

Gyo Obata, the highly praised St. Louis architect, has been hired to design the new schools. Planned to bridge geographical barriers and cause minimum residential dislocation, one of the schools will span a deep ravine, another will stretch across railroad tracks on concrete pylons and three will be in or near city parklands.

The architecture will be an exciting departure from the usual kind of institutional block-building, but that will be only the facade, of course. By building five high schools to serve 30,000 pupils, expensive systems and features can be built in that would be uneconomical to duplicate in more schools serving fewer students.

The Great High Schools will be designed for television programing, team teaching, computer-aided instruction and the latest vocational and technical training equipment.

The schools will be open 14 to 18 hours a day, seven days a week. They will house employment offices, art galleries, community drama groups and meeting rooms. Swimming pools, libraries and gymnasiums will be open to parents at night, as well as classes in everything from music appreciation to calculus.

BEATING BIGNESS

To counteract bigness, each school will be subdivided into "houses" of 1200 or so students, who will have their own newspaper, dining hall, club rooms and intramural sports teams.

And to prevent racial segregation within the school, or a split between vocational and college bound students, pupils will be randomly assigned to teacher advisers in groups of about 35. Students will stay with the same group and adviser for four years, with the hope that they will develop a unique rapport.

The Great High School plan has not escaped criticism from some civil rights leaders despite all its promises. While the plan will eliminate segregation among high schools and greatly advance integration at the middle school level, many of Pittsburgh's 88 elementary schools will be relatively unaffected some time.

Some Negro critics assert that the integration efforts should start in the earliest years before ghetto children fall too far behind those in superior schools. The Rev. Leroy Patrick, a Presbyterian minister and NAACP official, charged that nothing is being done between now and the five to eight years before the Great High Schools are completed.

Patrick thinks school officials should begin busing pupils at the elementary level now and not rest on "grand plans."

But the officials reply privately that they fear that busing now will drive whites away, making racial balance more difficult to achieve in the long run. They say the town has only swallowed the mass busing program required by the Great High School plan (47 per cent of the pupils will be transported) because of the promise of a superb education.

Yet the Pittsburgh plan offers no Nationwide panacea. Pittsburgh does not have the massive population problems of cities like New York or Chicago, nor the overwhelming racial imbalance of Washington's public schools.

But it does show that a city school administration that is willing to take the lead in arousing public concern about the quality of the schools can achieve the kind of massive reform that is necessary.

Peace Up to Hanoi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent letter to the editor in today's New York Times which presents a very logical and sensible point on the Vietnam dilemma. We are ready to negotiate; Hanoi indicates that she is not. Mr. Early rightly suggests that pressure by concerned individuals should be directed at Hanoi and not at our President. His letter follows:

PEACE UP TO HANOI

To the EDITOR:

One is torn these days between the two extremes of being either a hawk or a dove concerning the Vietnam war. From the viewpoint of the dove, one gets the feeling that the United States is imposing the maxim "better dead than red" on a helpless people. Along with this feeling goes a strong urge to pack up and leave the Vietnamese to themselves. However, a gnawing thought then presents itself! What then?

The fighting would certainly continue in the event of our withdrawal. Vietnamese would still be dying, only there most certainly would be more South Vietnamese dying than North Vietnamese. No reasoning person could fail to see otherwise. The world would still have the problem of "Vietnam."

On the other hand, one gropes for a solution and eventually comes to the inescapable conclusion that it is not in our power to end the conflict. That power lies with the Vietcong and the North Vietnam Government. No one can doubt that the bombing will stop if the Vietcong stop their terrorism and guerrilla uprising.

Therefore, any pressure by concerned individuals should be directed at Hanoi and not at our President. Unless there is an unequivocal call from Hanoi for a truce and a conference, let us throw our support behind President Johnson.

EDWARD EARLY.
STAMFORD, CONN., *April 27, 1967.*

Eliot Janeway Interviews Milwaukee Industrialist Everett G. Smith on U.S. Leather Trade Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the New York columnist, Eliot Janeway, published in the Chicago Tribune of April 20, 1967, a report of his interesting interview about leather trade policy with Everett G. Smith, past president of the Tanners' Council. The text of the article follows:

UNITED STATES BECOMES GOAT IN LEATHER TRADE

(By Eliot Janeway)

NEW YORK, April 19.—The cattle hides which are just a by-product of American ranching and meat-packing are a vital import requirement for Europe's soviet bloc. When we play our hand shrewdly and professionally in the world market for hides and leather products, farm income rises, shoe costs fall, the dollar trade balance improves—and so does the respect of the soviet world for America.

For advice on how to avoid amateurish pitfalls in this critical market, this column consulted Everett G. Simth, president of Milwaukee's Trostel company and past president of the Tanners' council.

JANEWAY. In March of last year, the commerce department imposed export restrictions on hides; in November, they were rescinded. Are controls needed now?

SMITH. Some kind of metering is definitely overdue—certainly on traffic across the [iron] curtain. We were at one time the world's major importer of hides and also a net exporter of leather and finished leather products. But now eastern Europe, Japan, and even such countries as Mexico, Venezuela, and Peru, are taking close to 50 per cent of our raw stock. At the same time, we are being flooded by imports of finished leather and leather products. In less than five years, shoe imports have tripled; almost half the handbags American women carry are now imported, and more than 60 per cent of their gloves. Even 68 per cent of the baseball gloves sold here are made in Japan—complete with signatures of our major league stars.

JANEWAY. What are the implications of this shift in our trade accounts?

SMITH. If you project the present trend, you can't help reaching the conclusion that a 5-billion-dollar-per-year industry is up for grabs and that the day will soon come when we shall be dependent on foreign sources for shoes made from our own raw material. We would then become an agricultural nation, the drawers of water and the hewers of wood, for countries which take our raw material and sell us back a finished product. It's a good way to become a banana republic.

JANEWAY. What is our actual ratio of hide exports to product imports?

SMITH. In terms of merchandise, our total raw hide exports are just about equal to what comes back to us in finished and fabricated goods. But we pay far more in dollar terms for the shoes and other leather goods coming in than we get for the hides we ship out. Consequently, our balance of payments suffers. It seems impossible for any country to maintain a reserve currency, as we do, and at the time time continue to be an exporter of raw materials, as we are.

JANEWAY. How can foreign-made leather goods compete price-wise here?

SMITH. Our own leather and shoe industries are still far ahead of the rest of the world in efficiency and productivity. But, for one thing, our government has never insisted on trade reciprocity. For another, almost every other country encourages and subsidizes exports, directly or indirectly—a practice that, for all practical purposes, results in dumping in the sense that it is illegal in this country. In the controled economies, prices are secondary to planned economic or political ends—such as dumping enough manufacturers to pay for raw materials. Another factor is the gap between labor costs here and abroad.

JANEWAY. About 10 years ago, America was the major purchaser of goat skins and kidskins from India. Are we still large buyers in that market?

SMITH. No. Eastern Europe now takes 80 per cent of the Indian skins. The Russians use the rupee proceeds of aid to India to purchase Indian commodities. But we let our rupees sit idle—and we've got plenty of them—or we use them to regild the Taj Mahal or to put up water fountains for sacred cows.

JANEWAY. What do you believe is the remedy for the situation?

SMITH. Some restrictions are obviously needed. Since we can't buy hides in Russia, reciprocity clearly doesn't call for us to give them unrestricted access here. It's to our interest to export finished, value-added products so that not only our agriculture is protected, but also industry and labor. Import quotas also are necessary to safeguard ourselves against the "price-is-no-object" dumping techniques of the Eastern European countries. As matters stand, American tanners buying hides in the American market are forced to compete against Soviet bloc governments. Their dealings here should be permitted here only on a government-to-government basis under guidelines approved by Congress.

Food to Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, not all food and supplies sent to Vietnam by private citizens are deemed newsworthy enough to merit headlines. But I know of one case from my district that I feel merits the attention of my colleagues, and I only wish that more Americans and people abroad were aware of it.

In the city of Vero Beach, Fla., Mrs.

E. D. Baisden carried on correspondence with her son, Capt. Edward Baisden, and found that he had distributed some goods to civilians in South Vietnam and wished he had more.

This initiated a program, led by the local junior chamber of commerce, which resulted in a community effort that collected 3,800 pounds of materials for the people of South Vietnam.

These materials included clothes, toys for youngsters, soap, and other personal goods.

The response was overwhelming and surprising. In the face of recent demonstrations, one might have thought such a project would have attracted little interest. But reports from the Jaycees indicate that citizens from every level, including schoolchildren, participated.

I would call this to the attention of my colleagues to point out that Americans in every part of the country are aware of the situation in Vietnam and are willing to do their share to help out.

Subversion in the Pentagon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with my remarks on the floor of the House today, concerning the distribution of leaflets in the Pentagon today by bearded beatniks urging refusal to enlist or be drafted, refusal to pay income taxes, refusal to work in war industries, refusal to do research on weapons and urging following of conscience rather than the policy of the Government if the two conflict, I insert in the Appendix at this point a copy of the text of one of these pamphlets for the information of my colleagues.

If the Secretary of Defense does not act to exclude the distribution of this kind of subversive incitement within the headquarters of the national defense, I am of the firm belief that Congress should prohibit it by law. There is no Constitutional right to undermine the defense effort and the national security by this type of activity in a government installation. It would be difficult to find a better example of furnishing aid and comfort to the Communist enemy.

It would be interesting to know the membership, sponsorship and moving forces within the so-called Committee for Non-Violent Action. Its agents may fancy themselves proponents of peace by surrender but most Americans regard their conduct as cowardly as well as subversive.

Nothing could be more absurd than the fallacy that communism is "mellowing" or that "building bridges or increasing trade" with the Communist bloc, or lying down and quitting in our fight for freedom is the way to peace, while our servicemen are being killed or wounded by the Communists in Vietnam. All Americans, and in particular the families and friends of men in the Armed Forces, should be enraged by these lies and cowardly misrepresentations.

We are Walking From Boston to the Pentagon—450 Miles, 45 Days—to Raise Peaceful Alternatives . . .

Men all over the world need to find ways other than war to deal with their conflicts, to meet aggression, to resist injustice. Some advocates and practitioners of other ways which have been effective include Jesus, Tolstoy, Thoreau, Gandhi, Martin Luther King.

Democracy includes the right to dissent. Freedom of conscience, which is sacred in a democracy, includes not only the right, but the obligation, to follow one's conscience than the policies of one's government if the two conflict.

If a citizen dissents from the relentless prosecution of the war in Vietnam, and from the build-up of nucelar, biological and chemical weapons, then that citizen's conscience may lead him, as others have been led, to:

Refuse to enlist or be drafted into the armed forces; or refuse to go to Vietnam if already in the armed services; support this refusal if one is over draft age or is a woman.

Refuse to pay a part or all of one's income taxes, or the telephone tax, on the grounds that 80% of the federal budget goes for war.

Refuse to work in war industries; refuse to do research on weapons if one is a scientist, engineer or technician.

Boycott companies which make consumer products but which also make the terrible tools of death, such as Dow Chemical Company, manufacturer of Saran Wrap and napalm.

Withdrawn one's investments and savings from corporations and institutions which finance the war and the arms race, and invest instead in constructive industries and endeavors.

Write President Johnson and one's Congressmen, certainly, but also stand up in public and register one's dissent—for instance, join this Boston to Pentagon Walk for Peace for an hour, a day, or more; and join the Spring Mobilization for Peace on April 15 in New York City.

Of all the people in the world, we Americans—with our history of the Revolution and the Civil War—should understand the longing for freedom, the desire for peace, the yearning for a reunited country. The Declaration of Independence of Vietnam, written in 1945, cites word for word our own Declaration of Independence. Our nation has been revered and admired for its devotion to freedom, but today we are making a mockery of the word "freedom." Let us again become *truly* respected by the people of the world by admitting our mistakes and starting down a new road.

That American Soldier—

That Vietnamese family—

They need not be enemies; they should be friends.

Enclosed is a contribution $——— for the Boston to Pentagon Walk for Peace and other CNVA activities.

Name ----------------------------------

Address --------------------------------

------------------------------ Zip ------

Clip and send to: Committee for Nonviolent Action, 5 Beekman St., Room 1033, New York, N.Y. 10038, or; New England CNVA, RFD #1, Box 197B, Voluntown, Conn. 06384, or; Philadelphia CNVA, 1526 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Why Should They Be Enemies?

Note.—The following italic appeared as explanatory remarks for two pictures, one of a Vietnamese family and the other of an American GI.

This is a Vietnamese family. *If this were you and your family, would you want to be fleeing from your home as it goes up in flames—your wife and children targets for napalm which burns people alive, or at least melts their limbs together—your garden sprayed with chemicals to kill the crops, poison the livestock, ruin the soil? Would you want your children to be among one million injured, killed, made homeless, orphaned—in three years of war? Would you want them propagandized by both sides, intimidated by threats or enticed by candy to betray you and your fellow villagers or soldiers—whichever side you are on?*

This is an American G. I. *If this is your son or husband or next door neighbor, do you really want him to be a target for Claymore mines, for posioned bamboo spikes, for hit-and-run raids or a sniper's bullet in the jungle? Do you really want him setting fire to the homes of families, torturing prisoners, proudly counting the number of men he's killed? Do you want him even with compassion playing with the children whose father or mother he may have shot that morning? Do you want him to come home in a casket, or so disabled in body or mind that he can never again live a normal life?*

Why should human beings who live thousands of miles from each other, who in the normal course of events would be at the least indifferent, at the most friendly to each other, who otherwise are kind, ordinary human beings—why should they be at each others' throats, slaughtering and destroying?

Why should not that American GI be at home preparing himself for a constructive life; attending college or a trade school; volunteering in the Peace Corps or Vista or the civil rights movement?

Why shouldn't that Vietnamese family be working their fields, raising rice and vegetables; working with others in their village to improve the land and build schools and hospitals; providing hospitality to the volunteers of an international Mekong Delta project?

There are many reasons why the ordinary people of the world are the perpetual victims in the game of war. Right now, we Americans are told, it is to defend freedom, to save the world from Communism. On the other hand, the Vietnamese people (except for those few who are kept in power in Saigon or who benefit by American military and economic might) are convinced *they* are fighting for freedom and to save the world from capitalist imperialism. (NFL and North Vietnamese leaders and people really *do* believe they are fighting to free their country from foreign domination, just as the early Americans believed during our Revolution.)

Let's consider this Communist menace which United States leaders seek to defeat.

Are Communists invading *our* shores; are they bombing *our* country?

If we are the ones who fear the Communists, is it fair to fight them on the soil of other people, to shed their blood, to destroy their lands?

Can we really persuade other peoples that Communism is not for them and that democracy is for them by the means we are using—bombs, napalm, destruction?

If people take to Communism because of real grievances, and if we think we have a better alternative, are there not other more effective ways of proving the superiority of our alternative—such as dealing with the real grievances?

Do we really have the right in any case to decide for another country what kind of government, what kind of economic social system they shall have? Are those not their choices—including the right to make their own mistakes?

Is the military struggle against Communism worth the risk we take of plunging the world into nuclear catastrophe?

If your thoughts on those questions do not coincide with the statements issued by the White House and the Pentagon, then perhaps you would like to consider some alternatives raised by the

Boston to Pentagon Walk for Peace.

"We Pause To Remember—To Meditate—To Join in Thanks"—The 33d Odd Fellows Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknowns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN DOWDY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 7, 1967, in Arlington National Cemetery, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held its 33d annual pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Sovereign Grand Master A. M. Black, in his address, brought a message of inspiration to all Americans who treasure freedom.

I ask unanimous consent to include Sovereign Grand Master Black's address in the RECORD:

ADDRESS OF A. M. BLACK, SOVEREIGN GRAND MASTER OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, ARLINGTON, VA., MAY 7, 1967

Mr. Chairman, officers and members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge and its affiliated bodies, brothers, sisters and friends, we come here on this pilgrimage, representatives of the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, pausing in these surroundings—to remember—to meditate—to join with others in giving thanks for what has been passed on to us from the hearts of brave men.

Thousands of times we have looked upon scenes such as here represented; perhaps we may need to view hundreds more before we see their true meaning for the *first* time. Before us is a vast image which should teach us to more fully understand—Arlington National Cemetery. Here, stands a marble orchard, bearing the names of illustrious men who have given us our country, a land with a measure of peace, justice and freedom for all, American democracy—reflect, a part of *you* is here.

Falling within our sight are hills and vales, divided into plots—resting places of soldiers—statesmen—heroes all. A landscape covered with sod, trees and carved stones, where the air is saturated with greatness and turmoil, not only of the past, but of the present. All of this surrounding a chosen spot, designated and called, "the tomb of the Unknown Soldier", upon which has been inscribed, "here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God"—a silent, yet solemn reminder of World War I. But he rests not alone, for close by has been interred another and another—an unknown soldier of World War II and the Korean conflict. All three, American soldiers—their names known but to God.

Standing in the near distance, as if on sentinal duty over other monuments, rises the Canadian memorial in memory of those American soldiers who gave their lives, while voluntarily serving for the same cause, under the armed forces of our sister nation to the North, Canada.

Yet, these hundreds of acres of tombs and monuments, a shrine generating thoughts of reverence and deep solemnity, represents only a part of the sacrifices for freedom and liberty. For with this must be included the fields in other parts of the world—some marked—some bare—and those unplotted with only the waves of the seas flowing over them—resting places of thousands and thousands who were called upon, in years past and only yesterday, to prematurely and rapidly spend their lives—to pass on to millions our country—our liberty. How much more—how many will be added—before we really feel the true meaning?

Here, at this national memorial, whether it be in the semi-quiet or howling winds—in sunshine, sleet or rain, from out of the past we can almost hear the roar of guns, the scream of planes and the cry of men as they stood and fought for us—the voice of statesmen calling out—each guiding us on, our nation and our creed. The story appears before our minds—in all its breadth, sadness, beauty and glory. Then it again becomes quiet, instilling into us all that we must channel our listening—direct our thinking to what few have seldom heard, perhaps most have never even listened before—the timely message—"many are called, few are chosen". We come here this afternoon, joining with the many who were called to defend their country—to commemorate the memory of the chosen few—those torn, bleeding and maimed who were called upon to die for the cause—to hand to us that God given right, the privilege of our nation—that the freedom of its people shall ever remain upon this earth.

Today, the world is faced with an organized opposite ideology—political powers which would destroy our heritage, our independence. Coupled with this, the greatest challenge ever is taking place in human minds—as for the first time in recorded history, mankind possesses the explosive power to destroy all forms of life upon this earth. We live in the time of the most dangerous threats to civilization the world has even known. We stand dangerously balanced, with one foot on nuclear power and the other reaching into outer space, our equilibrium controlled by millions of youthful minds. Will the balance wheel swing off center, and if so, which power will control the direction?—the one for the advancement of civilization, or the other toward destruction?

As individuals, as an organization, we must gather the strength from the spirit of those chosen few, known and unknown, to act creatively. Every individual has the chance to give and dare all for his principles, like the martyrs of old, to preserve and strengthen the true meaning of freedom—the value of peace, dying if necessary for that time when at last the guns are quiet everywhere. We must help ourselves and others to discover what those who here surround us have given. The young and old alike, they have done their duty to the utmost of their ability. No man can do more, and no one who calls himself a man could do less. Those who have died have given their courage, leaving to us the hope that provides the true answers to independence and freedom from the sting of life's bitter arrows of outrageous fortunes. Selfishness and greed must recede, yielding to a place of love, friendship and peace.

We should leave here, seeing perhaps for the first time that the best in man comes out in suffering, knowing that there is prophet in pain—that God's answer will come out of the agony of the human mind. We are sent to this world with the right to acquire a free personality and a character, which is an individual challenge, and we, like those who rest here, will defend our country so this right can never be taken away. The universe is so vast and so ageless that the life of one man can only be justified by his sacrifice. We believe in God and all it entails, so we must not grieve, for that would be hypocrisy. In its entirety, the meaning is far too deep for tears. The deeds of these, known and unknow, that together walk the marble marked paths are the guide for us to see—to understand the wisdom their lives portrayed. Let them not have died in vain. Let those who are dying not die in vain!

As we place floral wreaths signifying appreciation and everlasting memory, may we really know, that they who lie here are not only commemorated by stone and inscriptions, but by memorials engraven in the hearts of men—that they are not really dead, for their ideals still live—transferred to us to carry on.

We must rise to the task, preserving our Nation and the world. It's up to us to bring this knowledge to each generation, for they are a new beginning of courage and determination. And although we, or they, may be among the many that are called to defend—or perhaps the chosen few to die, from us all will emerge the freedom and peace of the world. We are the answer to this human mathematical equation. There is work for us all to do, for the home front must stand united after the sacrifices have been made and the wars won. Yes, we are the custodians of these marble orchards—we are the hope—we are the future.

From the spirit coming from this hallowed ground, enriched by the inspiration of those who spent their lives that we might honorably live, may we inherit the faith, the strength to preserve freedom—to go on working for the advancement of the world, striving for perfection, toward that time when all nations, tongues and kindred of the earth shall be bound together by one law, the law of universal brotherhood. When the guns shall be forever silent—peace shall prevail—and war shall be no more. This we seek for the sake of all humanity—so may it be.

Cessation of Trade With Communist Nations and Victory in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, a large number of citizens living in Los Angeles County's San Gabriel Valley, which is located in part of the congressional district it is my privilege to represent, have been participating in a unique exercise in good citizenship which I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress.

Under a campaign sponsored by American Legion Post No. 139 of Alhambra, Calif., and the Alhambra Lions Club, hundreds of signatures—about 1,000 at last count—have been obtained on petitions to Congress calling for cessation of trade with the U.S.S.R. and other Communist nations at this time and for victory in Vietnam. The petitions to Congress call for action to accomplish—

1. Trade agreements and other commercial activities by which materials of all kinds are furnished to the Soviet Republic and its satellite nations are to be stopped and prohibited for the duration of the state of war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, and

2. That the full potential of the military forces of the United States of America be activated and released at once to bring about a victorious settlement of the war in Vietnam and restoration of peace.

These petitions have been a communitywide endeavor. Various businesses in the area are cooperating in obtaining signatures by allowing the petitions to be available for signing in their places of business. Other organizations and clubs are also working on the project.

I commend Alhambra American Legion Post No. 139, the Alhambra Lions Club, and other participating clubs, businesses, and individuals who have joined in this effort. The response to these petitions underscores that the people feel strongly on the subject of trading with Communist nations and the need to bring the Vietnam war to a successful close.

Prosecution by Press Release

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, a recent decision of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia may prove a landmark in Federal administrative law. In this case, the court enjoined the Federal Trade Commission from issuing press releases relating to that Agency's charges against certain business concerns until there has been a final adjudication of the guilt or innocence of the firms.

While the public has a right to be informed of the activities of Government agencies, premature publicity of unproven allegations can work a hardship on business concerns—particularly small businesses—for this can have the effect of condemning them in the public mind before they have had their day in court. Furthermore, if the charges against them should ultimately prove to be unfounded, the finding of innocence rarely catches up to the publicity of the accusations.

Following is a sampling of the comments which appeared in the press regarding this important decision:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 5, 1967]

JUDGE ENJOINS NEWS RELEASES BY FTC

In an unprecedented move, a District Court judge yesterday enjoined the Federal Trade Commission from issuing news releases about a local modeling and secretarial school while it is still under investigation for alleged FTC violations.

"I have grave doubt as to the power of the Commission to issue the releases in question until the matter can be adjudicated fully" at a future FTC hearing, said Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy.

The action was viewed as a precedent and a warning to the FTC that it may have to eliminate much of its routine news release activity relating to unadjudicated charges.

McGarraghy ruled after hearing claims by Attorney Alan Y. Cole that the Cinderella Career College and Finishing School, 221 G St. NW., stood to lose potential students because of newspaper publicity resulting from information issued by the FTC's press office.

The releases, made public March 3, summarized charges of misleading advertising by Cinderella.

Cole argued that the charges were completely wrong but, more important they were disseminated to the public "with no certainty that any of them will be sustained" in a still-unscheduled FTC hearing.

In effect, the Commission, sitting as a supposedly impartial judge in the case, was implying ahead of time that it felt the school was already guilty, Cole argued.

Public revelation of this has one irreparable damage to the school, he said, and since the FTC is a Government agency, the school cannot collect a dime in damages against it.

Government attorneys countered that an injunction would interfere with the public's inherent right to know.

Cole originally sought an emergency restraining order the day before the March 3 release. He lost there, then went before McGarraghy for a preliminary injunction which bars further releases until either a trial on the question of a permanent injunction is held or the entire issue is made moot by a final ruling on the charges against the school.

Mr. Speaker, this decision does not curtail the Government's right through its agencies, to inquire into activities of business firms, where it is believed that violations of law are taking place. It does hold that the agency should not seek to establish guilt by "press releases." Members of Congress are frequently called upon by constituents who seek redress for alleged mistakes of judgment—this decision may have the effect of substantially reducing the number of such inquiries.

PROSECUTION BY PRESS RELEASE

The public's right to know what a Government body, such as a regulatory agency, is doing and the right of any private enterprise to be protected against unproven charges by such agencies, often are in collision. And more often than not, the power of Government being what it is, the private right comes off second best.

However, in a case involving a group of Washington modeling and secretarial schools, a Federal court has decided in favor of private rights. It has ordered the Federal Trade Commission to cease issuing press releases relating to that agency's charges, which allege various misrepresentations by the schools, until the agency decides whether or not the schools have violated the law.

The FTC contends that the court order interferes with the public's right to know about its business, and that if it sets a precedent the order will affect other agencies as well—as indeed it might.

It's interesting to note, though, that in many antitrust cases—which usually involve companies of considerable size—the FTC already is in effect following the line laid down by the court. For in such cases it normally meets with a firm against which it has a complaint, affords an opportunity to reach a settlement and if one is reached, only then for the first time is a press release issued and the public apprised of the case.

Surely size alone should not determine whether not the FTC, or any other Federal agency, publicizes a charge against a firm before determining its guilt or innocence. The small firm with small resources may be damaged irreparably while the large may be able to weather the storm, if not always without harm to its business and reputation. Some people tend to equate a charge with guilt while others know that a long, costly legal battle against massive Government, even if successful, can be highly damaging.

Certainly Federal agencies should, insofar as possible, keep the public informed of their activities. As the court implies in the Washington case, however, care should be taken to minimize prosecution by press release.

Mr. Speaker, business and industry will respond most favorably to this landmark decision and the observance of its judgment by our administration agencies will not deter them in their performance of their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the mandate of Congress.

COURT ENJOINS NEWS RELEASE IN CINDERELLA CASE—IN SECOND ATTEMPT, COMPANY WINS INJUNCTION BARRING FTC PRACTICE

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Federal District Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy agreed today to give Cinderella Career College an injunction preventing the Federal Trade Commission from issuing news releases about an advertising case which still hasn't been decided.

Cinderella earlier tried unsuccessfully to get Federal Judge Burnita Matthews to issue a temporary restraining order to prevent FTC from issuing a release summarizing the charges which were lodged against the company's advertising (AA, March 13). When the battle was rejoined today, in an effort to prevent FTC from issuing subsequent releases, Judge McGarraghy said he was troubled by the fact that the commission, which must judge the case, announces that it has reason to believe the law has been violated before it has held any hearings.

The exact terms of the injunction remained to be worked out, but attorneys for Cinderella told the court that unless there is an injunction FTC will issue a release summarizing the company's response to its complaint, as well as releases reporting the hearing examiner's recommendations and the commission's final decision.

"A release might be appropriate when a final decision is reached," according to Alan Cole, who argued the case for Cinderella. "But it certainly is not appropriate at the present stage."

Originally, FTC rejected a petition from Cinderella, asking it to withhold the customary news release announcing the terms of a complaint. The commission took the position that the complaints are matters of public record, and that the news release makes information available "simultaneously and on an orderly basis" to the bar, industry members, the press and interested members of the public. When the issue was before Judge Matthews, she upheld FTC.

Before Judge McGarraghy today, Mr. Cole argued that Cinderella had already been injured. As an example, he read a letter from the Fort Hunt High School, Fairfax County, Va., declaring, "The unfavorable publicity of March 5, 1967, in the Sunday *Star* has caused the Career Clinic to vote against your appearance at our school."

Another newspaper story, discussed during the argument, summarized a number of cases which FTC has brought against Washington buisnesses as a result of its drive against advertising which deceives the poor. An FTC official was quoted as saying since the commission can't prosecute everyone, the publicity helps bring them into line.

Mr. Cole told the judge the news story tipped off FTC's procedure. "You pick someone and you really pillory them," he said. "If you are found guilty, the public has a right to know. Until that time, we should not be pilloried in the public press."

Michael Lemov, Department of Justice attorney, who represented FTC in the argument, said Cinderella's only injury was the letter from the Fort Hunt High School; that its relations with bankers and others obviously were not injured, or the court would have been told about it.

The kind of injury Cinderella suffered as a result of the news release is "one of the risks you take when you do business in a society where Congress created a commission to protect the public," he contended.

He said, "These people have been directing their advertising to young people who do not have the expertise to protect themselves. These young people are entitled to know a competent agency says there is reason to believe this advertising may be deceptive, so they will take a little extra care in reading it."

Mr. Lemov noted that FTC's complaint is available for inspection by anyone who walks in the commission office and asks to see it. "But what about people in the eight other cities where Cinderella operated?" he asked the judge. "Unless the news appears in the press, they won't be aware that the issue has been raised."

FTC's complaint says Cinderella ads exaggerated the career opportunities opened up by Cinderella courses in such fields as modeling and airline stewardess training. FTC also contends Cinderella representatives applied pressure on prospective students to sign negotiable non-cancellable credit arrangements without disclosing the conditions.

Milpitas Post Editorial on Capital Punishment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, last April 12, the whole country was witness to an agonizing public occurrence—the official extinction of a human life by the State of California. Today more and more States are recognizing the fallacious reasoning of the theory that capital punishment is a deterrent to crime, that it falls most heavily on persons of low socio-economic background and Negroes, and that it represents a cruel and barbaric means of punishment. Public executions have therefore become increasingly rare. Yet in California there are now 61 men on death row—presumably, all of these men will, indeed, be put to death. There appeared in the Milpitas Post, of April 19, 1967, a most thoughtful editorial on this terrible question and under unanimous consent I insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The editorial follows:

IT'S TIME WE LEFT BEHIND THIS EVIL AND BARBARIC PRACTICE

"Now you don't have to worry any more. Aaron."

With these words, the casket was closed and Aaron Mitchell went to a small cemetery near Sacramento.

For Aaron Mitchell, a 37-year-old Negro, it was the end. For the 61 prisoners waiting on San Quentin's death row, last Wednesday may be the beginning.

Later this year, 30-year-old Dovie Mathis may walk into the green gas chamber at San Quentin. The state—including you—may kill him.

Mathis will die because a Santa Clara county jury convicted him of killing a man in Alum Rock park. Mathis' companion, Billy Sill, testified for the prosecution. He will live.

Dovie Mathis now sits on death row. He says he is not guilty. But he will probably be executed.

Some say the death penalty is a deterrent. Thirteen states have done away with capital punishment. There seems to be no correlation between capital punishment and crime.

Others says it costs too much to keep a prisoner for life. It's cheaper to kill. Others say the prisoner would rather die than spend a lifetime in prison. Ask Dovie Mathis about that.

Some say, "But if he doesn't get the gas chamber, they'll let him out in a couple of years." It isn't true.

It is becoming more and more difficult for California to justify official killing. Reason goes against capital punishment. It's time we quit turning our heads and face what we are doing.

Gov. Ronald Reagan says he will abide by the law, as every governor has done. He indicates he will take a hard line on clemency for the condemned.

Those who care about human life must speak out to our state legislators. Capital punishment is only an admission of our failure to understand and cope with our problems.

California can do away with capital punishment. We should not kill Dovie Mathis and others like him. It is time we left behind the evil and barbaric practice of official killing.

Minnesota Editors Discuss Anti-Vietnam Demonstrations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, dozens of editors in the Second Congressional District have spoken out about the recent anti-Vietnam demonstrations in our country. Two thoughtful editorials which seem to reflect the feeling of many were written by John Weber, editor of the Murray County Herald, of Slayton, Minn., and by Carl W. Erickson, editor of the Pipestone County Star of Pipestone, Minn. I include them for the RECORD at this point in my remarks:

[From the Pipestone County (Minn.) Star]

THOSE VIETNAM DEMONSTRATORS

Are the Vietnam demonstrators right or wrong?

What right do they have to condemn the policy of their country while their fellow men and women are fighting and dying in Vietnam?

We think they are wrong in not standing behind our men, but we would defend their right to demonstrate. This is America, home of the free and the brave. This is America, a country that lost many of its finest youth, as well as youth of our allied countries, so that all of us could be free, among which is the freedom to demonstrate given to us by our far-sighted forefathers in our written Constitution.

We think they are wrong because our country has pledged itself to help the South Vietnamese and a divided country cannot solve its problems nor project a good image to foreign countries, be they allies or enemies. It's unthinkable that our Gov't wants this war to continue even though we, less informed and far from the policymakers, sometimes wonder what is going on.

We are opposed to the demonstrations because of the young men fighting and dying for us here at home, sent to battle by military orders, not by their own choosing. No doubt some of our soldiers would welcome the chance to change places with the demonstrators, and parade the streets carrying a sign, rather than shouldering a gun and eating cold rations out of a tin. But we wonder—would the demonstrators accept the offer to change places? We submit that if they were forced to serve a 6-month trial run at the front perhaps it would sober their actions and thoughts and silence their placards.

[From the Murray County (Slayton, Minn.) Herald]

A MALIGNANCY IN OUR SOCIETY

There is illness among us. Our society here in America appears afflicted with a malignancy that will not respond to treatment. Frankley, we're sick of it.

Last week, an estimated 125,000 demonstrators turned out in New York to protest the war in Vietnam. In San Francisco another 30,000 bearded, bare-footed beatniks joined the show. The daily press carried pictures of them reportedly burning their draft cards. From all outward appearances they looked like girls, but the fact that they did indeed possess draft cards would lead us to assume they were male. That was about the only way one could tell.

What has happened to the spirit of national patriotism that led America from humble beginnings less than 200 years ago to its present position as the greatest power and most productive nation the world has ever known?

American youth fought and died for unpopular causes in the past—but never encountered the illness with which we suffer today. The Herald, for that matter, subscribes to the "get in or get out" theory where Vietnam is concerned—but there isn't a soul in this plant who wouldn't serve to the best of his ability in that Asian land if requested by their government to do so.

We don't know what the cure is for this sickness, but there must be one. Somehow, in our homes and school systems, we have misplaced something vital—something precious. It's too late to apply this cure now to the kooks who parade in New York, scream of black power and chant "stop the bombing." But at least maybe the rest of us can take remedial action now so that the next generation will not be exposed to the same shame.

They Burnt Our Flag on U.S. Soil

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 13, 1967

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the Nation's attention has been drawn to the irresponsible and un-American in our midst who desecrate and burn our flag, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to the eloquent challenge to protect Old Glory, which has come to me from an old friend and poet, Mr. H. M. Burck, of San Bernardino, Calif.

Under unanimous consent, I am including the text of his poem, "They Burnt Our Flag on U.S. Soil":

THEY BURNT OUR FLAG ON U.S. SOIL

(By H. M. Burck)

America! Can this be true?
That the Flag which so bravely flew
the Stars and Stripes and glorious blue
from Iwo Jima's wartorn height
now lies in ashes, trampled deep
by hate and spite
on U.S. soil.

Americans! Can this be you?
Who stood and watched without recoil
the hateful mob disgrace and spoil
the Banner we pledged our all
the Flag our dying heroes
lastly glimpsed with fading eyes
on foreign soil.

Americans! We call to you!
From all the land to take the stand,
that ne'er this deed can be repeat
that he who does, can ne'er be called
a citizen, nor live to die,
beneath the Stars and Stripes
on U.S. soil.

Speaker John W. McCormack Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, May 3, 1967, the Boston College of Washington, D.C. honored our beloved Speaker, John W. McCormack, as their man of the year.

This event was of particular significance to Mr. McCormack's many friends and to Boston College as it marked the first time in 39 years of devoted public service that this great man has allowed anyone to honor him in such a way.

It was most gratifying when President Johnson arrived to add his personal tribute to the Speaker. The President's remarks follow:

Remarks of the President at the Dinner for Speaker John McCormack, Regency Room, Shoreham Hotel, May 3, 1967

The **President**. Reverend Clergy, Mrs. McCormack, Speaker McCormack, Members of Congress, all friends of John McCormack, ladies and gentlemen:

Speaker McCormack came to the House of Representatives 39 years ago. He is now serving his 20th term. If ever an American could say with pride that his life has been devoted to the creative use of politics, that American is John W. McCormack.

It is very easy to scorn politics from outside the arena. Sometimes I have envied those whose occupations will permit them to do so.

But for more than 30 years I have been inside the arena myself. And all that time I have been in there with John McCormack and I felt very comfortable to be by his side.

I have been accorded the very great privilege of working with the distinguished Speaker as he and the Congress and a series of Presidents have attempted to make a miracle and to make the world in which we live a better and more peaceful place to live in.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives occupies the very unique position in the American way of Government. When he is committed to progress, when he is endowed with compassion, when he understands the qualities of leadership, then things can and do happen in America. When he is not, then all the King's horses and all the President's horses as well can't make any headway.

During most of these last three decades America has been served by two men as Speaker who have shown just what can be done in the arena of politics—Sam Rayburn and John W. McCormack.

What Sam Rayburn did and what John McCormack continues to do show what politics in America is really all about.

Look at the record just over the past 22 years since World War II alone—the Marshall Plan, NATO, highway construction, the space program, Food for Peace, the GI Bill, civil rights measures, the Alliance for Progress, the Peace Corps, Aid to Education, Medicare, the War on Poverty. That is what politics is. That is what politics does. That is the living memorial and the living record of John W. McCormack of Massachusetts.

So I say to you, all of you, his dear friends who have gathered here tonight, I say let them all remember that name when they write about politics in America. Let them remember that America and Boston and Massachusetts was elevated and was enriched by John McCormack because he understood and he understands how to make politics serve the average man better and how to make politics serve the best interest of the land he loves.

Every person in this hall tonight it to be commended for finally getting the Speaker to come here and sit still for some praise. And not just praise but for some homage.

I can't think of a man in America, and I don't know a man in America, that I think deserves that praise or that homage more than our beloved friend, John McCormack.

Mr. Speaker, I haven't had my dinner yet. Mrs. Johnson went to an art show and I was having one of my own all day, but when I got an invitation to this dinner—and if I hadn't received one I would have written myself one—I wanted to come here, in all these bright lights at this lovely affair, and tell you in the presence of all those who love you so much, how much you and Mrs. McCormack have meant to me.

Incidentally, there are just five of you who were here when I first came. There are just 20 of you that are here out of the 535 when I first came as a Congressman in 1937.

As a young Congressman, as Whip, as Minority Leader, as Majority Leader, as Vice President, and finally as President, there has been no person in this room or in this Capital tonight who has been more devoted, who has been more loyal, who has been more courageous under fire, and who has been more compassionate for his fellow man than you have.

To Mrs. McCormack, that wonderful, lovely, great human being, who has been your helpmate through the years, to the entire Massachusetts delegation, who with Mrs. McCormack helps you do your homework, I want to say:

We are grateful. We are appreciative. All America loves you. I am honored and happy that I could come your way and enjoy your friendship and participate in your achievements.

Concern Expressed About Irresponsible Persons

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am seriously concerned about recent events involving irresponsible persons. In my opinion, draft-card burning, draft evasion or the encouraging of draft evasion are seditious acts and should be punished under the law. If our present statutes are not sufficient, we must strengthen the laws on draft evasion.

I am sick and tired of the Justice Department stretching the first amendment to cover up these acts of sedition. The Cassius Clays, the Stokely Carmichaels, and the Martin Luther Kings continually commit these crimes against their country on the pretext that we are not formally at war, and because the Justice Department refuses to prosecute them. We are just as much at war as we were in World Wars I and II and Korea.

These contemptible creatures are apparently willing to accept all the benefits of American citizenship, without lifting a hand to help protect and preserve this country.

Those Who Encourage Draft Dodging Should Be Jailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the law is clear. It provides that—

> Any person who evades or refuses registration or service in the armed forces . . or who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to refuse or evade registration or service in the armed forces, . . shall, upon conviction . . be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The press reports that a number of people in this country are now openly urging registrants to avoid and refuse to comply with the draft. A violator of some prominence is Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader who, according to press reports, has turned to a crusade in favor of the Communists in Vietnam as a means of raising money. He recently said he was shooting for $700,000. In aiding the Communists he has bitterly denounced the United States.

A news report out of Cambridge, Mass., dated April 23, 1967, contains this:

> Dr. King said the "Vietnam summer" drive will include anti-draft activities. . .
>
> Earlier, Dr. King told a news conference at Brown University that anyone whose conscience told him the Vietnam war is wrong should declare himself a conscientious objector and avoid the draft.

A U.S. News & World Report article of April 24, 1967, referring to King, reported:

> The Negro leader led off his shift in tactics with an antiwar speech in New York City, in which he called the U.S. Government the "greatest purveyor of violence in the world today" . . . He compared U.S. actions in Vietnam to Nazi tortures in concentration camps.

Mr. Speaker, these are but a few of many similar quotations from this same source. King has been both brazen and open in his violations of the law. And he is joined by more than a score of other sick minds and corrupt souls in urging people to refuse to obey the draft laws.

The American people want to know—and they have a right to know—when is the Department of Justice going to crack down on these disloyal elements in our society? These mercenary crackpots should be shown no mercy. They have gone far beyond the realm of normal dissent. They are actively aiding the Communist cause by giving calculated aid and comfort to the Communist aggressors in Vietnam, while violating the laws of their own country.

This Nation cannot afford to be soft on these culprits at a time when hundreds of thousands of loyal Americans are on the front in Vietnam fighting the enemy which these people are supporting here at home.

A New Word on Maritime Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, our new Secretary of Transportation, Alan S. Boyd, spoke recently before the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Mr. Boyd made a broad statement on many aspects of our Nation's dilemma about its merchant marine.

Naturally, Mr. Boyd touched on some matters where differences exist and maritime policy is being debated. I do not mean here to offer his thoughts on all points. But I do not believe that the existence of debate within limited portions of this subject should debar us from profiting from many sound observations that Mr. Boyd offers. He has plainly given the subject of our national maritime policy a painstaking study that deserves consideration by all concerned.

Extracts from Secretary Boyd's statement follow:

On March 4, 1935 President Franklin D. Roosevelt said in a special message to Congress:

"An American merchant marine is one of our most firmly established traditions. It was, during the first half of our national existence, a great and growing asset. Since then it has declined in value and importance. The time has come to square this traditional ideal with effective performance." The maritime policy which those words presaged was imaginative, practical, timely and sensible. It was not, however, meant to stand forever. That fact has been painfully evident for some time. Early this year President Johnson asked me to develop a new maritime program which would renew and revitalize the U.S. merchant marine. This I have done and I would like to report for the record my findings to this committee.

Before making that report I would like to clearly state the promise that I made to the President. I told him I would not seek his concurrence in the new program until I could assure him that it had general support within the maritime field—from labor, management and interested governmental units. I told him we would not start out with the idea that there had to be unanimity. But we did believe that unless those who build, manage and operate our ships were in general accord, it would be difficult to seek administration agreement. . . .

Building on past reports and investigations, we identified those elements which must be a part of any maritime program. Then came the job of seeking the support necessary to translate any major program into a legislative proposal.

I have made an effort to talk to the leading figures in the maritime industry. Every viewpoint was duly considered.

However, I must now report that we do not have the kind of agreement which will make such a program a reality. The basic problem borders on paradox. We are faced with an industry which many describe as dying because of a lack of adequate Federal support. We are told that the death of this industry, or its continued decline, would be a tragic blow to our military and economic strength as well as to our national prestige. I have been told that, unlike most other similar problems we face, the only solution to our maritime problem is one that will fully protect every single interest and meet the demands of every single group. Acceptance and agreement is eternally conditioned on meeting these requirements.

It is absolutely impossible to cut through the Gordian Knot of the maritime problem with a single stroke. It must be painstakingly untied—a beginning must be made from which a new policy will gradually emerge.

The truly tragic realization is that the demands confronting us will produce the very thing that everyone fears the most—continuation of the present financial and administrative patchwork—fewer maritime jobs—a shrinking fleet—less work for American shipyards—continuing deterioration of our competitive position. . . .

It is clear that two things must not happen: the maritime industry must not be allowed to die and it must not be nationalized. To do nothing would assure the former and to meet everyone's demands would require the latter.

You do not revitalize an industry by flooding it with Federal dollars and imprisoning it within a wall of protection. What is needed is the provision of incentives so that the inherent energy of free private enterprise is able to do the job.

We must provide the confidence whereby American labor and management will know that the Government stands ready to devote public resources to achieve long-term economic stability.

We must give the public a program which will bring more economic and efficient service in the movement of our commerce.

We must maintain the response capability of this industry to meet national emergency requirements.

We must provide more new ships for our operators to expand their capability to serve our growing foreign trade.

We must undertake research and development work needed to modernize and improve the competitive position of the fleet.

We must give incentives to our shipyards to renovate and improve productivity through application of the latest industrial technology.

We must keep pace with the advancement in streamlining and coordinating transportation administration and regulation.

We must take full advantage of the revolution that is occurring in maritime technology and in containerization. . . .

A greatly expanded research and development program is essential to improve the efficiency of the U.S. Merchant Marine. For this purpose the expenditure of $25 million annually for 5 years is contemplated.

Major emphasis would be placed on problem areas involving high risks but having potentially large benefits. Advanced concepts looking toward competitive systems would be explored. Research on improving terminal operations and reducing shipbuilder's costs would be given high priority.

Shipbuilders would be encouraged to join with the Government in developing shipyards geared to produce a pre-selected type ship at lowest possible costs.

Port authorities similarly would be urged to join with the Government in developing and demonstrating the operation of highly advanced terminals.

The research and development program would highlight systems analyses and the development of simulators and mathematical models for planning purposes. Services of interest to the maritime community, such as gathering and disseminating information would be accelerated. Research will be expanded.

Development of the surface effect ship under a joint program with the Navy will produce a 90-ton test vehicle capable of operating at 100 knots in the open ocean. . . .

CONCLUSION

The effect of the program I have discussed above would be to substantially expand the size of the present merchant fleet. Under present policies the size of our merchant fleet will continue to decline.

An expanded fleet means expanded employment opportunities at sea. A substantial increase in ship construction in U. S. yards also means an increased level of shipyard employment. Under present policies, the total job level will continue to decline.

We believe that the full cooperation of management, labor and Government in implementing the foregoing program would give to the United States a merchant marine and commercial shipbuilding industry that is more productive, competitive, pre-eminent in quality, and fully adequate to our needs.

That is the program which we have sought.

The outstanding question is "What happens now?" I have outlined a maritime program for you this morning, not as an official administration position and not as a signal that there is now an open season on more bargaining. That would imply that there is yet an alternative which will satisfy everyone concerned—I do not believe there is such an alternative. I firmly believe that this program is as humanly close to an acceptable solution as can be found. The history of past efforts to produce a new maritime program indicates this.

This program is not one that was preconceived, circulated and then modified. It is a program that was gradually constructed as each party interested in the merchant marine made their views and needs known. I personally hope that each of those parties would not now contemplate revising their views and needs just because this program does not have unanimous support. To start all over again is to do nothing.

In my years of dealing with the maritime problem, I have learned this: to come up with a reasonable and fully acceptable program takes the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, the strength of Samson and the talent of Jezebel. I confess to be exhausted in all but one category—patience. I *do* know the limits of good sense and good economics in any maritime program. I know they cannot be exceeded. I know that eventually a retreat to those limits will occur. My one sincere hope is that it will not be too late.

Robert J. Ensher, Attorney and Public Servant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Robert J. Ensher, my neighbor, constituent, and friend, a well-respected attorney, extremely interested in his community, died at the untimely age of 40.

He was a good example of the lawyer who performed well on behalf of clients in an outstanding law firm and then, in addition, tithed his time for his profession and his city in many public service areas. In this he was joined by his wife, the former Anna Virginia (Angin) Mebane.

I know that his wife will, in his memory and of her own accord, continue to bring to the community the type of personal

service which makes the Manhattan East area that I represent one of distinction and purpose. Our sympathy is extended to Bob Ensher's family, and he will be missed. His obituary from the New York Times of Monday, May 8, follows:

Robert J. Ensher, Lawyer, 40, Is Dead

Robert J. Ensher, a lawyer who was a special assistant state attorney general and assistant counsel to the State Crime Commission in 1952–53 and assistant counsel to the Temporary Commission on the Courts in 1953–54, died Saturday, apparently of a heart attack, in Westport, Conn. He was 40 years old and lived at 132 East 42d Street and in Westport.

Mr. Ensher was a partner in the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom of 551 Fifth Avenue.

He was born in New York. He graduated from Columbia in 1948 and Harvard Law School in 1951 and was admitted to the bar in 1952. In World War II he served in the infantry overseas.

He was a member of the committee on professional ethics of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Surviving are his widow, the former Anna Virginia Mebane; his mother, Mrs. Margaret Ensher, and a sister, Mrs. Vahe Hachikian.

Serious Thought About Poverty Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, among the foremost champions of the war on poverty is His Excellency, Richard Cardinal Cushing, who for decades has been in the forefront of efforts to achieve equal justice and opportunity for all Americans.

In speaking before the Massachusetts Community Action Convention on April 8, Cardinal Cusing reaffirmed his emphatic support for the war on poverty, and for expanding the present level of our effort in this area. In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer for insertion at this point in the Record the account of the Cardinal's remarks which appeared as a National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service story on April 10:

America Must Eradicate Poverty, Cardinal Says

Newton, Mass.—"Americans have not thought seriously about the problems of poverty since the days of the Depression," Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston told participants in the first annual Massachusetts Community Action Convention here (April 8).

Speaking at the final session of the convention, held at Boston College, the Cardinal said that "the poor are actually isolated from the larger community, most often set off by themselves in the great urban centers." He noted that modern speedways by-pass the city slums and that "the average citizen has to go out of his way to find the poor."

Americans think they have met their obligations to the poor through government relief programs, he said, and added:

"There is an air of self-satisfaction among Americans concerning their poorer neighbors; they feel that they have set up a system of formal assistance, that they are paying the bills, and the system is doing the job. It is very hard to tell them that they have just scratched the surface, and have not even begun to face the real problems."

Cardinal Cushing said that America must get rid of poverty, not just alleviate its consequences. He said that some are skeptical of the chance of meeting this goal, but that such persons are the "prophets of doom" referred to by Pope John.

The Boston cardinal said:

"I think there are enough people who care in America, and I think there are enough people who dare in America, so that we can rout poverty in a single generation if, with heart and head, we push on resolutely together."

Cardinal Cushing cited Pope Paul VI's recent encyclical, The Development of Peoples, on what must be done for the poor of the world. He said that America also has underdeveloped areas and racial and economic divisions which must be eliminated. The cardinal said that Pope Paul had remarked that no one should keep for his exclusive use what he does not need when others lack necessities. The cardinal continued:

"Surely if this is true of relations of nations one to the other, it must be even more relevant in our relations with our fellow citizens."

"We cannot be proud of the cutbacks that the Congress has made in our present poverty programs," Cardinal Cushing said. "We have reached out our hand to the poor and we have been required to draw it back almost at once."

Cardinal Cushing concluded that the poor are the common cause of all, and said:

"We are fond of saying that America has never lost a war. Well, let us commit ourselves today to the proposition that this war on poverty is one that we will not lose under any circumstances, cost what it may in men or money, in vigor or in courage, in labor or in love. What we do here is in very truth the work of God; let us make it also, for our times, the work of men."

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Hamilton, Lee H., *Ind*	
Hammerschmidt, John Paul, *Ark.*	
Hanley, James M., *N.Y*	
Hanna, Richard T., *Calif*	
Hansen, George V., *Idaho*	
Hansen, Julia Butler (Mrs.), *Wash.*	
Hardy, Porter, Jr., *Va*	
Harrison, William Henry, *Wyo.*	
Harsha, William H., *Ohio*	
Harvey, James, *Mich*	
Hathaway, William D., *Maine.*	
Hawkins, Augustus F., *Calif.*	
Hays, Wayne L., *Ohio*	
Hébert, F. Edward, *La*	26 Cockrell St., Alexandria, Va.
Hechler, Ken, *W. Va*	
Heckler, Margaret M. (Mrs.), *Mass.*	
Helstoski, Henry, *N.J*	
Henderson, David N., *N.C*	
Herlong, A. S., Jr., *Fla*	
Hicks, Floyd V., *Wash*	
Holifield, Chet, *Calif*	
Holland, Elmer J., *Pa*	
Horton, Frank, *N.Y*	
Hosmer, Craig, *Calif*	
Howard, James J., *N.J*	
Hull, W. R., Jr., *Mo*	
Hungate, William L., *Mo*	
Hunt, John E., *N.J*	
Hutchinson, Edward, *Mich*	
Ichord, Richard (Dick), *Mo.*	
Irwin, Donald J., *Conn*	
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr., *Ind*	
Jarman, John, *Okla*	
Joelson, Charles S., *N.J*	
Johnson, Albert W., *Pa*	
Johnson, Harold T., *Calif*	
Jonas, Charles Raper, *N.C*	
Jones, Paul C., *Mo*	1111 Army-Navy Dr., Arlington, Va.
Jones, Robert E., *Ala*	
Jones, Walter B., *N.C*	
Karsten, Frank M., *Mo*	
Karth, Joseph E., *Minn*	
Kastenmeier, Robert W., *Wis.*	
Kazen, Abraham, Jr., *Tex*	
Kee, James, *W. Va*	5441 16th Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
Keith, Hastings, *Mass*	5906 Harwick Rd., Woodacres, Md.
Kelly, Edna F. (Mrs.), *N.Y*	
King, Carleton J., *N.Y*	
King, Cecil R., *Calif*	
Kirwan, Michael J., *Ohio*	
Kleppe, Thomas S., *N. Dak*	
Kluczynski, John C., *Ill*	
Kornegay, Horace R., *N.C*	
Kupferman, Theodore R., *N.Y.*	
Kuykendall, Dan, *Tenn*	
Kyl, John, *Iowa*	
Kyros, Peter N., *Maine*	
Laird, Melvin R., *Wis*	
Landrum, Phil M., *Ga*	
Langen, Odin, *Minn*	
Latta, Delbert L., *Ohio*	
Leggett, Robert L., *Calif*	
Lennon, Alton, *N.C*	
Lipscomb, Glenard P., *Calif.*	
Lloyd, Sherman P., *Utah*	
Long, Clarence D., *Md*	

Appendix

Rumanian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the Rumanians constitute the largest ethnic group in southeastern Europe, in the Balkan Peninsula, and their homeland is among the largest in Eastern Europe. Just as these 19,000,000 hard-working peasants constitute a formidable force in Balkan region today, so in their past history they played an important part in the history of that region. For centuries they held their own against powerful and aggressive invaders, but in the 15th century they were overwhelmed by the Ottoman Turks. Their country was overrun, and for some 400 years they became subjects of the Ottoman sultans. During that long period they endured the cruel rule of the Turks, and at the same time they did their utmost to cast off the alien yoke weighing heavily upon them. Time and again they revolted and rose in rebellion against their fierce overlords; time and again they were overpowered and severely punished for their attempts to free themselves. But the Rumanian people, firmly determined to free themselves, and unwilling to be held down for long, revolted several times during the last century, and in at least two of these revolts they were successful.

In 1856 they obtained autonomous status within the Ottoman Empire, and for all practical purposes their only tie with the Sultan was the payment of annual tribute to his treasury. But the Rumanians wanted to cut off this last link with the Turks. To attain this goal they rose again in 1877, proclaimed their independence on May 10, and started fighting against the Turks. Fortunately they had the Russians as well as other Balkan peoples on their side. So the victory of their cause was assured early in 1878.

Thus May 10, 1877, and the events connected with that date, mark a true milestone in Rumania's political history. The proclamation of May 10 ushered in a new era, and gave the Rumanian people a new lease on life as a nation. They then built and developed their country, and made good use of its immense natural resources, making Rumania, Eastern Europe's "breadbasket." Later on Rumania became an important source of petroleum. Rumanians enjoyed their freedom and the prosperity of their country. Then with the outbreak of the last war things began to take a sad turn, leading to Rumania's tragedy at the end of the war.

It is Rumania's misfortune to be bordering on the Soviet Union. That geographical fact made Rumania one of the first victims of Soviet aggression early in 1945. Since then the Rumanians have known little real freedom. Today they suffer under communism, but they have successfully tried to loosen the chains which have held them tied to the Kremlin. In recent years they have attained some measure of freedom even under the Communist regime, often defying the authority of the Kremlin. Let us all hope that they will retain the freedom thus gained, and will soon attain full national freedom. On their independence day I wish them fortitude and patience in their struggle against totalitarianism in their homeland.

Borrowing From Lincoln

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEN B. JORDAN

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. JORDAN of Idaho. Mr. President in a weekly statement of editorial opinion, Mr. Gene Shumate, a respected news commentator for radio KRXK, in Rexburg, Idaho, brings a mature intelligence to bear on the vital issues of the day in his community and in the Nation at large.

In his editorial of April 30, 1967, he invites attention to the applicability of some thoughts of Abraham Lincoln to certain phenomena currently in the news. I believe that the parallels Mr. Shumate has drawn merit serious reflection, therefore, I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

> I watch news on television and see and hear the Rev. Doctor Martin Luther King, who has equated anti-Vietnam war fringemanship with the legitimate civil rights movement; thus strengthening North Vietnam resolve and prolonging the war and promoting racism and delaying true civil rights, all at the same time.
>
> I see and hear ex-officio Governor George Wallace of Alabama campaigning through northern cities, wrapping bigotry in a confederate flag and calling it individual freedom.
>
> And I mutter to myself, "A plague on both your houses."
>
> That is a quotation, of course, borrowed from Shakespeare. And speaking of borrowing, we could well borrow from the wisdom of Lincoln, who himself borrowed from St. Mark when he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
>
> There are many things we could borrow from Lincoln at this time of turmoil. I would commend to Governor Wallace that reading of Mr. Lincoln's letter to Joshua Speed in 1855, six years before he attained the Presidency. The 1855 equivalent of the John Birch Society was the Know Nothing Party. It was gaining widespread acceptance among many Americans confused by the national turmoil preceding the Civil War. In Lincoln's letter, he wrote,
>
> "I am not a Know-Nothing; that is certain. How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of Negroes be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it 'all men are created equal, except Negroes.' When the Know-Nothing get control, it will read 'all men are created equal, except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy."
>
> And I would commend to Dr. King the reading of Mr. Lincoln's address at the Young Men's Lyceum in Springfield, Illinois, in 1838. Dr. King recently said that the city of Cleveland could look forward to more riots this summer. And the impression came through that Dr. King not only thought they would be justified but he welcomed them. The part of the Lincoln speech that applies in this case was this,
>
> "There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law."
>
> And all of us should take to heart a sentiment expressed in his first inaugural address.
>
> "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Kekua Arthur Fernandes, a Honolulu High School Junior, Receives Distinguished Youth Service Award for Volunteer Work With Retarded Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I consider it an unusual privilege to share with my colleagues this special report on activities in Hawaii involving our Nation's greatest resource—our young people.

Local teens in Hawaii, aware of the negative teenage image in the general community as a result of irresponsible, glue-sniffing antics on the part of some of their contemporaries, decided to do something about showing the public the other side of the coin of that tarnished teenage image.

With the unanimous support of all the Oahu student government organizations, and under the sponsorship of the Liberty House, one of Hawaii's finest department stores, the Honolulu High School Association and the Rural Oahu High School Association, the Distinguished Youth Service Award program was launched. The purpose of the program is to give due recognition to positively oriented young people who are giving of themselves to others by their involvement in service to their community.

On a recent visit to Hawaii, I was given the honor of presenting a Distinguished Youth Service Award to an outstanding young man, Kekua Arthur Fernandes, at ceremonies held in my new Honolulu office. I was deeply moved by the enthusiasm shown by the youngsters involved in the program, and their dedicated spirit of service was an inspiration to me and to the others who were present for the occasion.

I believe my colleagues will find it heartwarming to read of the unselfish service rendered by Kekua, a junior at Kalani High School, who received his DYS award for his work with the mentally retarded children in Hawaii.

Kekua's concern for the mentally retarded began as a seventh-grade student when, on a trip with his mother to the Fort Ruger Center for the Mentally Retarded, where she teaches, he saw the plight of the unfortunate children there. Since that time, this versatile and dedicated young man has devoted many patient hours and days and summer vacations in teaching mentally retarded children such simple and basic personal tasks as buttoning clothes, tying shoe laces, and brushing teeth.

This deserving young man recently received the Kennedy Award for his outstanding work with mentally retarded children last summer.

It is a pleasure for me to insert for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an explanation of Hawaii's Distinguished Youth Service Award, written by Gerald Unabia, student body president of Saint Louis High School, and Theresa Coronas, student body president of Waipahu High School, and the very appealing speeches given by these two outstanding teenagers when the Distinguished Youth Service Award was presented to Kekua Arthur Fernandes, "A Teacher of Toothbrushing," at the DYS awards ceremony in my Honolulu office on April 8, 1967:

EXPLANATION OF THE DYS AWARD

(By Gerald Unabia, president, Saint Louis High School student body, and Theresa Coronas, president, Weipahu High School student body, April 8, 1967, Honolulu, Hawaii)

Teens have always been aware of and embarrassed about the negative image the general community has of the teenagers: a pimple-faced, cigarette-smoking adolescent who wears his clothes too short, and his hair too long, and who spends his spare time stealing hubcaps, sniffing glue and gyrating obscenely to noise too loud.

Local teens decided to do something about it. With the unanimous support of all Oahu student government organizations, they decided to inform the public that there were positively-oriented young people who quietly volunteered service and demonstrated concern for others. They thought up a program—the DISTINGUISHED YOUTH SERVICE AWARD program—to recognize these giving people as a counter-balance to the tarnished teen image.

The award winner need not be a student; any Oahu teenager who is between the ages of 14–19 is eligible to win. The average student, the drop-out, the surfer, the mod kid . . . . all these people might be potential winners.

The monthly award is sponsored by the Honolulu High School Association, the Rural Oahu High School Association and Liberty House which provides all the financial and advisory assistance.

It is hoped that the following three purposes will be achieved by the award.

1) That adults be aware that there are young people who give of themselves to others in the community.

2) That young people who do give selflessly are given the recognition they deserve to re-affirm that their service is important.

3) That other teens are encouraged to get involved today instead of waiting for that nebulous, "Someday when I have time" or pleading, "It's not my business!"

EXPLANATION OF DYS SYMBOL; SPELL-OUT OF SERVICE

(By Theresa Coronas, president, Waipahu High School student body, given April 8, 1967, Honolulu, Hawaii)

This is the Distinguished Youth Service emblem. You will note the outer white circle—this represents community. The two inner links within the community represent individuals. They are, as you can see, intertwined to indicate friendship for mankind—and form an "S" for service.

Let's examine the word Service more closely. Perhaps if we took the word, letter by letter, we would better explain its meaning.

S—Self-control, controlling the selfish desires;

E—Enthusiasm, that is an outward sign of real interest; it is recognized and contagious;

R—Responsibility—A working word. A helper must be willing to accept responsibility, especially for large and at times, boring details;

V—Vitality, like enthusiasm, gives that extra push to go on striving for the welfare of others;

I—Initiative; the ability to step in and do a job without being told or directed, and to see the task through to its conclusion;

C—Courtesy; courtesy—a pleasant quality in anyone . . . an air of pleasantness is always received well by others;

E—Example, best described by the following quotation: "Example is not the main way of influencing others. It is the Only Way."

A composite of these special words gives the over-all word Service . . . what we honor today.

"A TRIBUTE TO KEKUA"

(By Gerald Unabia and Theresa Coronas, given April 8, 1967, Honolulu, Hawaii)

A teacher of toothbrushing—that's the young man we honor today . . . Kekua Arthur Fernandes, a junior at Kalani High School, and a fellow who's been able to see the needs of a particular group of young people and to reach out to meet those needs.

Kekua does a number of interesting things about town. If you've seen the HCT performance of "Funny Girl," you've seen him "butler-ing" on stage; he's a showboat.

He's a lot musician, too . . . a member of the state select chorus which is made up of students from all Oahu high schools. Each school is allowed to send only 8 top vocalists. From Kalani, there is a tenor—friend, Kekua, who's been on the select chorus for two years now.

But it's not for his acting or musical talents that we honor him today, but instead for his heart and the special talents he has shared so generously with the young people who need him.

Kekua's young charges are mentally retarded, which means that they have the bodies of older youngsters but that their minds and learning abilities are arrested due to brain damage, maybe because of accident, illness, etc.

These are youngsters—sad youngsters—who often cannot perform the simple things that other normal children accomplish relatively easily . . . children who at age 13 can only say a few words, children who don't know how to sing or dance or brush their teeth, children who can't tend to their own personal needs.

These are youngsters who need lots of patience, love and understanding and constant watching. To these young people, Kekua has been a special teacher and a very special friend.

Kekua's mother teaches retarded children at the Fort Ruger Center for Mentally Retarded Children. This was the beginning of his concern for the mentally retarded children in Hawaii. One day during a l-o-n-g summer vacation, Kekua—who was a 7th grader at the time—accompanied his mother to the Center.

His initial thoughts? Well, perhaps, a lot like the average person's thoughts on mentally retarded children: undisciplined, disheveled children wildly running around, punching each other, yelling as loud as they could. As a matter of fact, to quote Kekua, he expected them to be "spooky-looking!"

It wasn't long before he found that these youngsters who were different—yes, undeniably so, but youngsters, who when approached kindly, firmly, lovingly and patiently, could respond with the same warmth—retarded or not. And so, the days became weeks, the weeks became months and the months became whole summer vacations.

PULLOUT PROP

Button, button, who's got the buttons? Can you remember back when you were very small, how perplexing and how very difficult it was to button your buttons or to tie your shoelaces? Well, the mentally retarded child keeps that memory much, much longer than the rest of us.

These simple mechanical skills which we all learned without much difficulty as youngsters become challenging tasks for the mentally retarded children. Kekua has spent many hours teaching a child to button his shirt—demonstrating, encouraging, guiding fingers, demonstrating again and again and again. "Repetition," Kekua says, "Is the key to teaching mentally retarded children."

Beyond these tasks, Kekua has even had to help in toilet training for some his young charges. This is certainly not the most pleasant job, but he says very simply, "It has to be done."

And it does need doing, we agree, as do many other not so agreeable things, if the mentally retarded youngster is to become anything more than a burden and a drudge on the lives of those who love and care for him.

PULLOUT TOOTHBRUSH

We called Kekua a teacher of toothbrushing. Think about that . . . children need to learn to brush their teeth properly and frequently. The center has the opportunity to teach that and other things so the young children can begin to take care of their personal hygiene.

PULLOUT TOY

Kekua also teaches the children how to release some of their youthful energy; he and his co-workers also teach the youngsters to sing—dance—play games and to talk. The children need someone to talk with—and to play with—so they feel that they are not mere distracting, annoying and bothersome creatures who should be pushed and shoved away.

Kekua has taken the time trying to make understandable in terms the youngsters can grasp and learn, the intangible things like—respect for other people—like taking your turn in line instead of pushing ahead as your wants urge you to—like saying "please"—like saying "thank you." The intangibles which take so much time explaining to a mentally retarded child; the intangibles which are all too often slighted by homes and families who say, "Oh, he's too dumb to learn!" or "He can't learn!" or "Poor, poor kid. He won't ever learn!"

But he can learn; he can make it. The mentally retarded are educable; it takes time and patience—and people like Kekua who care—to teach them. But's it's very possible for the mentally retarded child to learn.

PULLOUT CANDY

Because Kekua is now a 4-year veteran of the program, he's given very special treatment. He's assigned to the particularly obstreperous, the particularly playful, the particularly difficult young people.

Why the candy bar? It's to give him the instant energy he needs to be constantly running after his active charges.

PULLOUT AWARD

There are the rewards for what Kekua does and he's quick to mention them. The mentally retarded children, according to Kekua, are warm and affectionate. He recalls the usual morning greeting with the children running out to kiss him good-morning and bear-hug him.

Too, he sees the children struggle to learn and he notes the progress they make. He can see the pride—the sense of self-satisfaction—the child feels when he finally learns to button his shirt properly after weeks and weeks and weeks of practice. He brags to everyone in sight, telling them all, "I buttoned it myself."

For his work last summer, Kekua was given the Kennedy Award for his outstanding work with mentally retarded children at his center. He's worked with children from 4 to 13 years old for four summers now and devotes week-end assistance while school is in session.

Most of the other summr volunteers work 2–3 days a week; Kekua is there daily, from 8 am to 2:30 pm.

PULLOUT BAND-AIDS

And we can't leave out these band-aids which remind us of the times KeKua has canvassed large areas, Saturday after Saturday, 8 a.m. to 2 pm, seeking funds for the Hawaii Association for the Mentally Retarded Children. There were sometimes unhappy experiences—with doors slamming in his face and with people saying, "I already gave," or a flat, "I don't wanna. Don't bother me!"

But if we know Kekua, he'll keep trying . . . here are band-aids. Keep them handy for the blisters on your feet the next time you go fund-raising.

PULLOUT CLOCK

You see, then, Kekua's story—why he deserves the Distinguished Youth Service Award. He has given so much time to the mentally retarded children in Hawaii. We all have time—just the same amount of time; we live with the same clock. But too many of us are too busy to give as generously as Kekua has.

So from those of us who still cling to that "Someday when I have more time" line, from those who don't take the time to share our lives and talents—we would if he could, demand the applause of the whole state for Kekua. But lacking that, how grand to have one of the outstanding representatives of the state, the honorable Spark Matsunaga, to present the award to Kekua.

How Much Does It Cost To Rear a Child?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEN B. JORDAN
OF IDAHO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. JORDAN of Idaho. Mr. President, there recently came to my attention an editorial in the Mountain Home News of Mountain Home, Idaho, reprinted from the Leavenworth, Kans., Times. The editorial, entitled "How Much Does It Cost To Rear a Child?" asks some difficult questions of Uncle Sam. They are questions which puzzle a great many American people. They are questions for which we in Congress must find good answers.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO REAR A CHILD?

"Hey Uncle, how much does it cost to rear a child?

You allow us taxpaying parents only $600 a year to feed, clothe, house and train a youngster. In your Federal Government Job Corps you spent $7,000 a year!

Now which is the correct figure? Either we're allowing you too much or you're not allowing us enough.

You allow taxpaying parents a $600 deduction for the care and feeding of each child.

Yet under the Cuban refugee program you assume minimal upkeep requires $1,200 a year—and if the Cuban boy or girl is attending school—an extra $1,000 a year.

How come you shortchange the homefolks?

In the austere environs of federal prison, you have discovered that it costs—to maintain one person, with no frills, no luxuries, and no borrowing Dad's car—$2,300 a year!

By what rule-of-thumb do you estimate that Mom and Dad can do it for one-fourth that amount?

Under Social Security, you will pay $168 a month to maintain the elderly. What makes you think we can maintain our young 'uns on $50 a month?

And Uncle, your VISTA Program (Volunteers in Service to America) spent $3.1 million last fiscal year to turn out only 202 trainees. That indicates that the cost of maintaining and training one youth for one year is more than $15,000.

Then how come we taxpaying parents get an exemption of only $600 to maintain, and train one youth for one year?

Or let's see how much you spend upkeeping one youngster in military uniform. Housing $55.20 a month. Food $30.27 a month. Clothing upkeep $4.20 a month. That comes to $1,076.04 a year.

How in the world do you expect parents to provide all these things plus clothes, recreation, books, medicine—For $600 a year? With your own figures, you admit it can't be done.

It is possible, Uncle, that you expect us parents to manage more efficiently than you, because we usually do.

With all our expenses, we American individuals have more than enough savings to offset our debts; you don't.

With all our prosperity, you, Uncle, are still spending per year $2.9 billion more for relief than during the depths of the Depression. So it may be that you are uncommonly extravagant.

But, however, we try to rationalize and explain you and excuse you, it is still a hardful affront when you allow us hard-working, dues paying homefolks only $600 a year to rear a legitimate child.

While you, under ADC, will pay more than $800 a year to upkeep an illegitimate one.

Justice Douglas Endorses Piscataway Park Campaign

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the leading nationally known and respected conservationists, Justice William O. Douglas, has expressed his support to me for our campaign to save the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park.

In a letter of May 8, 1967, Justice Douglas points to the Piscataway Park project as "an outstanding example of the cooperation between private landowners and private foundations and the Federal Government, for the preservation of the natural beauty of this area." It is this outstanding example that has made Piscataway Park unique in the history of preservation of natural beauty at a minimum Federal expense.

Mr. Speaker it is very heartening to myself and to the hundreds of people who are campaigning to save Piscataway Park that Justice Douglas has taken a particular interest in our efforts. As one of the foremost national leaders in conservation, Justice Douglas deserves the deep respect and appreciation of all of us for his interest in Piscataway Park.

I include his letter at this point in the RECORD:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1967.

Hon. HERVEY G. MACHEN,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MACHEN: I and, I am sure, a host of other conservationists congratulate you on your heroic efforts to save Piscataway Park, which is the overview from historic Mount Vernon and which is to date an outstanding example of the cooperation between private landowners and private foundations and the federal government, for the preservation of the natural beauty of this area.

We have seen the Mount Vernon area threatened many times, most recently by the proposal to establish a sewage disposal plant opposite it. That happily was defeated.

The failure to go forward with the plans to preserve Piscataway Park will be equally devastating.

Nearly 200 private landowners have donated scenic easements covering more than 1000 acres, and these easements are essential to round out the holdings of lands acquired by the National Park Service and by foundations. We understand that unless commitments are made soon these private owners will be released from their pledges this year. If that happens the threat to the beauty of this place will be enormous.

We are in a stage of burgeoning population and the real estate subdividers will be moving in very fast to all unclaimed areas. It is vitally important that steps be taken immediately to prevent this natural wilderness from being supplanted by a wilderness of subdivisions.

If that happens, then to reclaim land with those improvements would entail enormous sums, while today the same protective measures can be achieved very, very cheaply.

Good luck and best wishes to you on your conservation efforts for Piscataway.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS.

Authorizing Defense Procurement and Research and Development

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9240) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1968 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Armed Services for yielding to me. I should like to pose some questions.

The committee report states on page 10 that none of the $30 million authorized for contract definition of the DXG types of ships should be used for design of any major fleet escorts not powered with a naval nuclear propulsion plant. Is this statement, Mr. Chairman, sufficient to insure that the Defense Department cannot use any of these funds for the design of a nonnuclear major fleet escort?

Mr. RIVERS. The answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is just as the gentleman stated: They must have nuclear propulsion.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. I thank the chairman. One further question. The bill before us provides two nuclear guided-missile frigates. I want to congratulate the chairman on that provision being in there. These are a substitute for the two non-nuclear-powered destroyers requested by the Department of Defense in this year's shipbuilding program. The question is, once this bill is passed, this substitution will have to be approved in conference. To what extent can we, the Members of the House, be assured that the House conferees will take a strong stand on this and will not accept any compromise? In other words, to what extent could we be assured that the language in the bill before us today will stand, requiring that not zero, not one, but two nuclear-powered frigates be contracted for as soon as possible? Can we be assured there will be a strong stand made on that?

Mr. RIVERS. Last year we came from conference with the provision that these ships shall be constructed unless the President certifies to the Congress fully it is not in the national interest. To answer the gentleman, we will insist on the language we inserted in the bill in conference last year and which is now the law of the land.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. I thank the distinguished chairman.

Free Labor's Courageous Institute

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record I wish, to call attention to a recent column by the distinguished writer on Latin American affairs, Virginia Prewett, published in the Washington Daily News on April 26, 1967, in which she discusses the courageous battle which is being carried on by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

This great institution, created in 1962 by the AFL–CIO with the support of President Kennedy's Labor Advisory Committee on the Alliance for Progress, is truly on the battlelines in the fight for democracy and freedom. In her column, Miss Prewett describes the work it is doing in only one country—Uruguay. Corresponding efforts to help Latin American workers build strong, free and democratic unions in order that the great masses of people can participate directly in the benefits of the great peaceful social and economic revolution which the Alliance seeks to bring about are being carried on in every Latin American nation except the dictatorships of Cuba, Paraguay and Haiti. I wish to commend the AIFLD on its great service, and because I believe that the information disclosed in Miss Prewett's column merits the attention of the Congress, I am inserting it in the Congressional Record at this time:

URUGUAYAN REDS BATTLING FREE TRADE UNIONISTS

(By Virginia Prewett)

The hottest local war in Latin America, outside active guerilla campaigns, is being waged by Uruguayan communists against free-world trade unionists now challenging their domination.

Thru the largest Russian Embassy staff in South America, in Montevideo, and with a decaying welfare state to provide issues, communists have gained control of unions that represent 235,000 out of Uruguay's 285,000 organized workers.

Free labor began to come back four years ago when the American Institute of Free Labor Development set up in Montevideo a school for free labor leaders, the Uruguayan Institute of Trade Union Education (IUES). A young American from the Electrical Workers Brotherhood, Robert Wholey, heads a five-man staff. Other staffers are Uruguayans.

TERRORISTS BUSY

Communist terrorists are bearing down on the IUES. On April 13, the IUES building was bombed. Phone calls constantly threaten the staffers' wives and children. One wife has been driven into a nervous breakdown.

Communist goons beat IUES students. Montevideo bus drivers, whose union is communist-controlled often refuse to pick up IUES students. Communist strikes have forced them to be fired.

"La Epoca" and "El Popular," communist newspapers, maintain a furious propaganda barrage. They accuse the IUES of an armed attack on textile workers striking against an IUES student—altho the Montevideo police gave the opposite version.

The papers have published fake letters in which the U.S. Embassy ordered the IUES to commit sabotage. The AIFLD head, William Dougherty, and the AFL–CIO Latin American Representative, Andrew McLellan, have been charged with "forcing" President Johnson to send Marines to the Dominican Republic.

NO CIA AID

To parry constant charges that both the AIFLD and the IUES are in CIA pay, the parent organization has published full details of its support—from the AFL–CIO, U.S. business and AID.

AIFLD officials feel that the ferocity of the communist attack on the IUES proves it is hurting them. But there are other yardsticks. In spite of heavy pressure, over 1000 Uruguayan workers have attended the IUES six-week courses and more keep coming. Each month one or two unions throw off communist domination.

Even more telling is this: Tho communism nominally controls 235,000 workers, in the recent presidential elections the Communist Party polled only 70,000 votes.

MOSCOW ORDERS

The communist cause suffered last spring when it became apparent that strikes were being ordered from Moscow—for an official threat to break off relations with Russia stopped a general strike in-six hours.

But the communists have a good issue in that many Uruguayan employers refuse to pay their one-third of the cost of Uruguay's expensive welfare state. The penalties for non-payment are so mild, the Uruguayan employers can make more money by using for more profitable purposes the money that might have gone for their share of welfare.

Authorizing Defense Procurement and Research and Development

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9240) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1968 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. If the gentleman will permit, I should like to make a brief statement.

Mr. RIVERS. I want to accept your amendment. It is the same amendment that was accepted last year.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee as well as to the Whole Committee how much I appreciate the interest which the committee has shown in the progress of the merchant marine generally.

The committee report itself indicates the extent to which the committee has gone to see that this Nation does have a strong merchant marine.

As the chairman has said, this amendment was offered last year and was accepted by the Committee. I believe it has had a good effect. I hope it will be accepted again this year.

Travel Information for Expo 67

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans will be traveling to Montreal this summer and fall for Expo 67 and the 100th anniversary of the Canadian federation.

The following information was compiled by the American Mutual Insurance Alliance of Chicago and will serve our constituents well if they decide to drive to Canada.

I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

TRAVEL INFORMATION FOR EXPO 67

If you are among the 6 million Americans expected to travel to Montreal for Expo 67, you'll do well to brush up your French phrases and begin a list of travel needs. And if you plan to drive, you should obtain a pale yellow card that will allow you, in case of an accident, to smoothly resume your north-of-the-border trip as a financially responsible driver.

Opening April 28, the six-month exhibition celebrates the centennial of Canada's national union in 1867. A peninsula and a pair of islands in the St. Lawrence River offshore from downtown Montreal, Quebec, hold cultural, educational and commercial exhibits of 70 nations.

No passport or visa is needed to enter Canada, and any valid U.S. driver's license will be honored throughout the country. One of the most useful items to take along could be the yellow Non-Resident Inter-Province Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Card. Available from your auto liability insurer, it provides proof of your compliance with Canadian financial responsibility laws.

If you have an accident in Canada and don't have the card, you will at least suffer the inconvenience of being delayed until your insurance company can be contacted for proof that you are abiding by the minimum liability limits of the province you're in. However, if your liability limits are too low to meet provincial requirements, or if you have no valid liability coverage, you might have to post cash bond or lose the privilege of driving on.

As in the states of the U.S., provincial financial responsibility laws are designed to protect auto accident victims by requiring motorists involved in accidents to show evidence that they can pay for the damages. The yellow nonresident card is similar to the pink card carried by Canadian drivers and is accepted as evidence of financial responsibility by police authorities throughout Canada. It is legally required in all provinces and territories except Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

If you have auto liability coverage only up to the minimum limits in your state, your policy limits will have to be raised to fulfill Canadian requirements. Virtually all provinces now have a minimum "inclusive" limit of $35,000. This means there is a requirement of $35,000 of liability insurance available to settle bodily injury claims, property damage claims, or both. To obtain comparable levels under the system used for most U.S. policies, limits have to be raised to $35,000/$35,000/$35,000 (coverage of $35,000 for one person injured in an accident, $35,000 for two or more persons, and $35,000 for property damage). To be sure your limits are high enough and to obtain proof, you should contact your auto insurance company or agent. Indicate where you plan to go, ask that your limits be adjusted and request a non-resident card.

Here are a few other tips for your trip to Canada and Expo 67:

Take along some form of identifying papers, such as birth or voter's certificate, to speed border crossing.

If you plan to take a pet dog, be sure to have him vaccinated against rabies and to obtain a veterinarian's certificate showing this has been done within the 12 months preceding entry into Canada.

Convert your American money to Canadian currency at the first bank you find after entry to make shopping easier and to gain the advantage of the favorable rate of exchange.

Keep a list of your Canadian purchases, save sales slips, and pack purchases separately for rapid customs inspection when you re-enter the United States.

If possible, make your Expo 67 trip in May, early June, September or Otcober to get better lodging reservations and to avoid the summer crush of fairgoers.

For reservations, write the Canadian government's computerized central lodging service for Expo 67: Logexpo, Mackay Pier, Montreal, Canada. Give dates you plan to be in Montreal, and indicate type of accommodations and prices desired.

Free travel counseling is offered by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in Ottawa, and at its branches in a number of U.S. cities.

Improving Air Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the excellent letter written by R. W. Mallick, director of properties of the Joseph Horne Co., in Pittsburgh, Pa., on improving air safety.

Mr. Mallick is an outstanding and civic minded executive in western Pennsylvania. He is an experienced pilot, and is a member of the aeronautics committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the chairman of the aeronautics subcommittee on the study for a new airport of Greater Pittsburgh.

The letter follows:

JOSEPH HORNE CO.,
Pittsburgh, May 5, 1967.

Hon. JAMES G. FULTON,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. FULTON: During the past several months I have submitted for your consideration pertinent information relative to improving air safety by implementing a system of air traffic control for flights operating under existing visual flight rules. The hazard potential is increasing daily, and I now submit a statement for your consideration for inclusion in the Congressional Record.

In the April 3, 1967, issue of Newsweek magazine there appeared an article on Page 57 captioned, "Unsafe Skies". This article said, "It's a luck system", complained Federal Aviation Agency employe, Stanley Lyman, last week. Lyman, an air-traffic controller, had just flown into Washington National Airport to demand a Congressional investigation of the "public peril" of flying. The article continued on to state that in the Boston-Washington corridor alone there are about 25 near misses a week during bad flying conditions.

The number of aircraft in use is increasing rapidly. The greatest increase is in the light plane class used primarily for pleasure or business and pleasure flying. The majority of flights are made under VFR—visual flight rules over which there is little or no control. The F.A.A. has pressed for more instrument rated pilots and more sophisticated instrument equipment in airplanes as a solution to the problem of air safety. This approach in itself can be potentially dangerous as the traffic control facilities now in operation cannot handle all the potential I.F.R. (instrument flight rules) flights that might develop if the planes and pilots now qualified to fly I.F.R. chose to do so.

The problem centers itself around the fact that most flights on any given day are made VFR, even by aircraft and pilots who qualify to fly IFR. Therefore, the greatest number of planes in the air at any given time, by a vast margin, are "technically" without the benefit of traffic control.

It has been suggested that the F.A.A. cooperate in an experiment to provide an avenue to greater safety by sponsoring a procedure of voluntary pilot participation in Controlled Visual Flight Rules—CVFR. This can be done without any new facilities or personnel. It would still require the pilot to maintain full responsibility for safety and observance of all VFR rules but would require communication between air traffic controllers and would enable controllers to know the direction and altitude of every cooperating aircraft. It would enable controllers to furnish traffic and weather information to such flights.

The F.A.A. now provides cooperating pilots the means to file flight plans under VFR or FVFR, which merely records a flight plan for purposes of search and rescue in event of a failure of the pilot to report the completion of a flight. This does not provide for any traffic control or advisory. It is proposed that F.A.A. institute a new category of flight plan procedure entitled, CVFR. This would add to the existing VFR procedure the requirement that the pilot remain in radio communication with air traffic control throughout the flight. However, it would not require the pilot to make reports, etc., such as are required on I.F.R. flight plans, therefore, would not greatly increase Controller work load.

There are numerous aspects of such a system that would have to be worked out before it could be applied generally, but the need for increased safety measures now dictates that the procedure be put to test. Since a trial period of such a procedure can be undertaken at once without any additional cost, facilities, or personnel, it is respectfully suggested that F.A.A. be prevailed upon to conduct such an experiment. Many pilots and pilots' associations have recommended that some such measures be taken. The F.A.A. has indicated that it proposes to experiment with such procedures in the "Positive Control Areas" at altitudes above 18,000 feet. Very few flights are made at those altitudes. Generally speaking, flights at those altitudes are made only by aircraft that can qualify for I.F.R. By and large most VFR flights are made at altitudes between 3,000 and 8,000 feet. This is the area where control is most critical. Since F.A.A. has already recognized the potential merits of CVFR at high altitudes, we respectfully suggest that the procedure be tried where it is most urgently needed—the popular low altitude.

It may be later than we think.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Mallick,
Director of Properties.

Helmet Perpetuates Memory of Almost Legendary 1st Sgt. Sam K. Solomon, of Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on November 3, 1966, 1st Sgt. Sam K. Solomon, a "tall, tough soldier" from Kohala, Hawaii, went out alone eight times into the dense bush of Vietnam, under heavy enemy fire, to bring back his wounded comrades. Halting to catch his breath, Sergeant Solomon made the full and final sacrifice to his country when a sniper's bullet took his life.

The helmet of that gallant American soldier has become a symbol to Sergeant Solomon's comrades in "Charley" company and to the 25th Infantry Division. The story of his bravery is becoming almost legendary as his deeds are related by those who served with him in battle.

Associated Press Correspondent Al Chang has written a deeply moving account of the highest tribute which can be given to a soldier in battle—the love and respect of his comrades in arms. As expressed in the words of a fellow soldier, Sergeant Solomon's helmet has become a "living memorial to a fine and great soldier. It is a reminder of the courageous acts of our first sergeant."

In memory of Sam K. Solomon, an American soldier who lived and died according to the highest traditions of this Nation's military service, I submit for insertion in the Congressional Record the article entitled "No GI Can Fill This Helmet," which appeared in the Honolulu Star Bulletin on May 3, 1967:

Memorial to Isle Soldier—No GI Can Fill This Helmet

(By Al Chang)

Cu Chi, Vietnam (AP)—In the corner of the orderly room of "Charley" company, 1st battalion, 27th Wolfhounds, there is a shiny helmet liner emblazoned with the stripes of a first sergeant, the Wolfhound crest and the taro leaf patch of the 25th Infantry Division.

Newcomers are warned forcefully not to touch it.

Then when they are filled in on the history and traditions of the Wolfhounds, they are told what the helmet liner means.

It belonged to Sam K. Solomon, a tall, tough soldier from Kohala, Hawaii. He left it in the orderly room last November when he went into the field with "Charley" company at the start of Operation Attleboro.

On November 3 the outfit was in heavy action, and Solomon moved out alone eight times into the dense bush to bring back wounded men. Then, halting for a breather, the big first segeant was shot and killed by a sniper.

"He was one of my finest soldiers," said Major General Fred C. Weyland, who was commanding general of the 25th at that time time. "He didn't have to come to Vietnam because he was the lone survivor in his family, but he volunteered to be with his men. His death was a most tragic loss to our country."

After Solomon died, the men of his unit made sure the helmet liner stayed where he left it as a memorial to the man they consider "the first soldier of the Wolfhounds." It is shined carefully every day.

"I had been in the company only four months when he was killed," said Sergeant George R. Tabor of Chicago, Illinois, the company clerk. "During that time I got to know him well. When he was killed, I was really hit hard. It was like losing a father. He was the type that if you were in danger and hit, he would come out after you and he did.

"That helmet in the corner of this orderly room is for him, and, like everyone else, I'll see to it that it will remain there and we'll all keep it shining."

When Solomon was killed, Charles J. Buckley of Bryan, Texas, took over as "C" company's top kick. He shares the feeling for the almost legendary Solomon.

"When I came into this company and heard about his feats and saw his helmet liner in one corner of my orderly room, I got a great feeling of respect for this man," Buckley said.

"Nobody is going to be allowed to touch that helmet," he went on. "It's a living memorial to a fine and great soldier. It's a reminder of the courageous acts of our first sergeant. When I leave, I'll pass that word along to my replacement.

"Since I took his place, a couple of people tried to manhandle the helmet, not knowing what it meant. They nearly got shot."

Solomon had a reputation for being a tough sergeant when new men joined his unit, but he made soldiers out of them and they came to respect and love him. His service now has become legendary and the shiny helmet liner serves as a constant reminder of the man and his deeds.

"We have 12 people left in the company who knew Solomon when he was first sergeant," said First Lieutenant Thomas L. Coldren of Hughes, Arkansas, company executive officer. "When new men arrive they are told of the traditions of the Wolfhounds, and the helmet is shown to them.

"It has become a symbol. No one can fill that helmet."

The Air Pollution Problem and a Resolution From the State of Rhode Island

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of air pollution is one that deserves our full attention for it is of crucial importance to the health and welfare of all Americans. Though its scope is national, the problem must largely be dealt with by the individual States for it has many unique aspects.

This matter has been well put forth in the form of a resolution that I have received from the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island. The resolution memorializes the Congress to provide greater State sanction and disbursement of Federal funds for air pollution purposes and I would like to insert this resolution into the Record at this time:

Resolution S. 271

Resolution memorializing Congress to provide greater State sanction and disbursement of Federal funds for air pollution purposes

Whereas the nation recently has become aware of the inherent dangers which air pollution produces; and

Whereas in accordance with this hazardous situation the federal government has embarked on a progressive program; and

Whereas such federal funds should not be earmarked for specific uses by the states prior to appropriation; and

Whereas the individual states are better equipped and more aware of the specific problems which may be encountered in their own states; and

Whereas the aims of an air pollution program are indeed applaudable but should not be limited by over-definitive laws; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations through its general assembly now requests the Congress of the United States to give consideration to this resolution in limiting air pollution legislation whose ends can better be served by state disbursement; and be it further

Resolved, That the senators and representatives from Rhode Island in said congress be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use concerted effort to assist the states in their plea for disbursal of federal funds for air pollution control; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the senators and representatives from Rhode Island in said Congress.

August P. La France,
Secretary of State.

Navy Yard Closings Hit in Repair Lag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

Navy Yard Closings Hit in Repair Lag

New York.—Delays in the repair, maintenance and overhaul of naval vessels are impairing the fleet's readiness and effectiveness, according to Washington sources.

They differ about the seriousness of the problem and the increased tempo of operations incident to the Vietnam war, the increasing age of many ships, delays in procuring spare parts and material and a serious shortage of trained shipyard workers contribute to the Navy's difficulties.

A Senate subcommittee has blamed Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara in one of the most severe attacks upon the secretary's judgment yet voiced. The reports charged that the recent naval shipyard closings ordered by McNamara are largely responsible for these problems.

PENTAGON DIFFERS

Pentagon sources denied this and minimized the delays and difficulties. Navy and civilian experts stress that the problem primarily is a shortage of skilled shipyard personnel rather than of facilities.

The sharp comments about the shipyard closings and their results upon the naval establishment were contained in two reports of the preparedness investigating subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee under the chairmanship of Sen. John Stennis, D.-Miss.

In a report on the Navy and Marine Corps on Southeast Asia the committee charged that a sizable percentage of 7th Fleet ships either were not ready for combat or were in reduced readiness status. The precise figure was deleted by Pentagon censorship, but other sources indicated that it is approximately 15 to 20 per cent of the fleet.

OVERLOAD CITED

The committee report quoted the chief of naval operations as saying private and naval shipyards are "absolutely saturated on the West Coast, and I think have about all they can do on the East Coast."

The committee said, "It now appears that the lack of the recently closed government shipyards on both the West and East coasts is keenly felt, in other than peacetime operations."

However, sources pointed out that part of the problem on the West Coast was caused by a 129-day electricians' strike, ended March 13 by the Preisdent's invocation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

SECOND REPORT

In a second report by the Stennis subcommittee on the status and combat readiness of the Atlantic Fleet, the committee said:

"The repair and overhaul facilities normally used in peacetime to maintain the ships of the fleet have been reduced in recent years as a result of shipyard closures by the Secretary of Defense, who apparently believed that a substantial part of the repair and overhaul work formerly done in government facilities could be farmed out to commercial enterprises. The experience of the past two years, during which the scale of the figthing in Southeast Asia constantly increased, casts considerable doubt on this assumption."

The report says more than 100 ships of the Atlantic Fleet had been delayed for scheduled repair and overhaul (as of February, 1967) for periods varying from a week to months because of the increased tempo of Vietnam activities.

"The recent shipyard closures have clearly resulted in facility shortages of increasing severity," the report concluded.

Rumanian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is true that every nation has a special day which is significant in its history. This day is a day of rededication and of patriotic celebration. Rumania has such a day—May 10—a day commemorating the anniversary of Rumanian independence. It is also true that some nations have a history of misfortune and suffering. Rumania has such a history.

After centuries of Turkish domination, Rumania declared her independence on May 10, 1877. Realizing that this was a day of dedication, the Rumanians had no illusions about the difficulties of maintaining their independence and governing their country. Yet the Rumanians on that day could not have foreseen the national tragedy which would befall them even before the end of World War II. Turkish domination was replaced by Russian domination—no less cruel, no less a national disaster.

The Soviet domination of Rumania is a tragedy, but there is no finality in this tragedy. Indeed, there have been stirrings, as Rumania attempts to move toward greater economic freedom, to a reassertion of things Rumanian, and to greater cultural contacts with the West.

It has been said that it was Rumania's misfortune to border the Soviet Union. It can also be said that it is Rumania's fortune to have a brave and patriotic citizenry. It is difficult to salute a people who know tragedy, for the words must seem somewhat irrelevant coming from someone who has not shared their trials. We can, however, commemorate the Independence Day of the Rumanians. We can reaffirm our belief that on some future day they will be free, just as the Rumania of today is reaffirming the same belief. We commemorate a proud and brave people who have been overrun by conquerors and invaders through most of their known history—but who have constantly, tirelessly attempted to reassert their independence.

To Rumanians in their native land, and to Rumanians throughout the world, we extend our hope on this Independence Day that the bonds oppressing them will someday rust and crumble. We all look forward to that May 10 when Rumanians can celebrate their independence day as free citizens of a free country.

Rumanian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, May 10 is the national holiday of the Rumanian people, celebrated by Rumanian organizations throughout the world. After centuries of oppressive domination by the Ottoman Empire, the Rumanian people had at long last achieved their much desired freedom and nation independence. Today marks the 90th anniversary of that event.

Unfortunately, the Rumanian people today live in a state of national oppression, victims of the vile infection of communism. Rumania along with many of her Eastern European counterparts was swallowed up by the tyranny of communism following World War II.

Let us all express a common wish that the forces of Rumanian unity with the West will increase and that in the course of time the Rumanian people will enjoy the national independence they so richly deserve. Today we join with Rumanians who are captive in their homeland in hoping for the dawn of a new time, when freedom will return to their country.

Jessie Fulton Wins AAA Safety Patrol Medal for Saving a Human Life

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to bring to my colleagues' attention the heroic deed of a young constituent of mine. Jessie Fulton, age 12, from Detroit's Dwyer Elementary School and the son of Mrs. Catherine Phelps, of 10299 Russell Street, will be presented with a Gold Lifesaver Medal from the American Automobile Association on Thursday, May 11, along with eight other young school safety patrol heroes, for saving a human life.

Jessie won the award for saving the life of 5-year-old Wesley Rivers on January 11, 1967. Wesley was returning to school after lunch at the same time Jessie was returning to school from his post as a school safety patrol. Jessie observed that Wesley was running between a parked auto and parked truck, with the driver of an approaching auto apparently unaware of the small youngsters. The traffic was heavy and the car was moving at a speed estimated to be at 35 miles per hour. Jessie, seeing Wesley in danger, ran into the street and without thought of his own safety, ran between the car and truck, picked up Wesley and carried him to safety.

Jessie, along with the other eight youngsters, represents the highest traditions of the safety patrol movement. Their devotion to duty and their ability to act under emergency conditions resulted in the actual saving of human lives. Each of them richly deserves this highest of patrol awards—the AAA Gold Lifesaver Medal.

The awards will be presented by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Alan S. Boyd, on Thursday May 11 at 9 a.m. in the Federal Aviation Agency's third floor auditorium. The ceremony will be attended by parents of the youngsters and law enforcement, education, and AAA club officials. This ceremony will be a prelude to the 31st national school safety patrol parade. The parade will be held on Washington's Constitution Avenue, this Saturady, May 13, at 11 a.m. with 23,000 boys and girls from 22 States and the District of Columbia participating.

Each year, the American Automobile Association joins with the schools and police in sponsoring the national school safety patrol parade in Washington, D.C. Thousands of young people from all over the country participate in this colorful annual event. In conjunction with the parade, the AAA each year presents Gold Lifesaver Medals to those young patrols who have actually saved the life of a schoolmate in traffic danger. These coveted medals are generally presented by a top U.S. official. Among those who have made the presentations in the past are: Presidents Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower, and Truman; Vice Presidents HUMPHREY and Nixon; FBI Director J.

Edgar Hoover, and Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

I think the House might be interested in the background and history of the safety patrol movement. The safety patrol was pioneered by the American Automobile Association on a national scale in the early 1920's. Now there are over 900,000 boys and girls from the upper elementary or junior high school grades serving in 40,000 schools in 15,000 communities in every State. There are also some 156,000 patrol members serving in 20 foreign countries. The school safety patrols are organized by the school authorities with the cooperation of police and motor clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association. The duties of these yougsters are to guide and protect children at school crossings. They are required to stay on the curb in the performance of their duties, and under the patrol rules, are prohibited from directing traffic.

The safety patrol movemet has been doing a fine job of promoting safety consciousness among our young people and reducing the number of needless and senseless accidents among schoolchildren. Since the organization of the patrol movement the traffic death rate involving school-age children has dropped by nearly one-half. The American Automobile Association and its affiliated clubs are to be commended for this program.

SST: Fast as Bullet and Tough as Tank

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, many Members are studying the SST. On May 6, 1967, William Schulze, the aerospace editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, printed a thumbnail sketch on the strength and design of this aircraft. Here is the text of that story:

SST FAST AS BULLET AND TOUGH AS TANK

(By William Schulze)

The Boeing supersonic transport will fly as fast as a rifle bullet, at nearly 2,600 feet per second, the Seattle aerospace firm said Friday.

This speed dictates use in building the SST of a considerable variety of heat resistant materials. They have unusual names like—polyimide — fluorosilicone — perfluoroalkyltriazine—and better-known names like titanium, fiberglass and ceramic.

Not to forget the windows of chemically tempered glass, with two to three times the strength of the more commonly used chill-tempered glass.

Swift cleavage of the air by the SST's nose, fuselage, wings and tail surfaces will generate temperatures of 450 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit.

The SST's 300 passengers will sit inside titanium metal "sandwich" structures forming the inside and outside of the aircraft. The sandwich filler will be woven fiberglass fabric soaked with polyimide resin and formed into honeycomb shapes. The polyimide stabilizes the titanium sandwich structures.

The outside surface of the SST will be a metal alloy containing 90 percent titanium, 6 percent aluminum and 4 percent vanadium. It has the most strength and best fracture toughness for the least weight.

Other titanium alloys and several types of steel also will be used. Solid structures of the fuselage will be fastened together with nearly four million rivets, pins, bolts, nuts and other mechanical fasteners.

Structural rivets will be of titanium alloy, with twice the strength of aluminum rivets.

The SST's jet fuel will be kept at temperatures below. 140 degrees Fahrenheit by trowling putty-like fluorocarbon or fluorosilicone insulation onto the inside walls of the fuel tanks.

The ceramic is used as a covering to protect the SST's plastic radome or nose tip from erosion by raindrops.

U.S. Role in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of our most knowledgeable Latin Americanists in the United States is George C. Lodge, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and presently on the faculty of the Harvard Business School. In recent years, Mr. Lodge has been engaged in stimulating the management skills of Central American businessmen. In a recent article in the Boston, Mass., Globe, Mr. Lodge commented on the implications of proposed Latin American economic integration for greater contact between Latin Americans and on the need for strengthening the Latin American universities. I include his article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

U.S. ROLE IN BUILDING LATIN AMERICA ECONOMY—MASSIVE AID TO UNIVERSITIES CAN SPUR COMMON MARKET

(NOTE.—The author is a lecturer on business administration at the Harvard Business School. Since 1963 he has been working on the school's project in Central America to help establish a graduate school of management serving that region.)

(By George C. Lodge)

There is little argument that the formation of a common market is essential for the political, social and economic development of Latin America. The pledge of the American chiefs of state made at Punta del Este on Apr. 14 to begin such an undertaking in 1970 is, therefore, entirely salutary.

As the presidents declared, "the Latin American common market will be based on the complete development and progressive convergence of the Latin American Free Trade Assn. and of the Central American Common Market, taking into account the interests of the Latin American countries not yet affiliated with these systems. This great task will reinforce historic bonds, will promote industrial development and the strengthening of Latin American industrial enterprises, as well as more efficient production and new opportunities for employment, and will permit the region to play its deservedly significant role in world affairs."

The presidents went on to promise "a system of programmed elimination of duties and other restrictions and also a system of tariff harmonization in order to establish progressively a common external tariff . . ."

The difficulties in the way of a Latin American common market are as impressive as its achievement is essential.

They include: awesome geography, the snow-capped Andes, impenetrable jungles and vast deserts separating countries from one another; non-existent or extremely primitive transport and communication facilities; intense historical political fears and hostility causing deep distrust of nation for nation; apprehension on the part of powerful industrialists who have prospered in their small, protected national markets, and for whom free trade brings more the menace of competition than the opportunity of expansion, lower costs and increased sales.

They include fear that integration is a subversive plot by the United States and its corporations to "expoit" the wealth and the people of the hemisphere on a regional rather than a national scale; insufficient capital resources, trained manpower and technology; and lastly, but by no means least, insufficient political leadership with the will and capacity to motivate and organize the nations of Latin America and their people to the fulfillment of the high purpose of integration.

It is interesting to consider some of the conditions that seem ot have made economic integration successful among the five countries of Central America. These thoughts are drawn from an excellent study just completed by Joseph S. Nye Jr., assistant professor of government at Harvard, following a year's investigation of the Central American Market (Central American Regional Integration, "International Conciliation," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, March, 1967).

Nye suggests that the following factors among others are necessary for successful integration:

1. "Some similarity of values and beliefs and some sense of regional identity . . . provides a sense of vocation for technocrats, sheltering them from ultranationalists; predisposes politicians and some interest groups away from frontal attack (on integration); and sometimes smoothes the way for compromise . . ."

There is no doubt that just as in Central America, the "technocrats" of the rest of Latin America—that is, economists, foreign-trained intellectuals, officials of international organizations, etc.—are the spearheads of integration.

The attainment of a meature of "regional identify" behind which they can operate is a tall order in Latin America. Perhaps in certain countries, Christian democracy offers the best hope of offering a set of values and beliefs around which "identity" can be developed.

2. Regional institutions dedicated to the performances of specific and limited tasks—health, transportation, customs—can be more useful in bringing a sense of regionality than institutions with amorphous tasks which "lack a precise point of leverage to move governments."

3. The economic and commercial tasks of integration should be as far as possible separated from "the mainstream of political debate to allow the technocrats to arrange the compromises that begin to restructure interests." That is, ways should be found to assist businessmen, for example, to understand their interests in integration and to separate these as far as possible from areas of political disagreement.

4. As integration progresses, decisions become more difficult, and the technocrats must have the political support of significant interest groups in society. Perhaps chief among these is the business community. It is, therefore, again of particular importance that businessmen be led into an understanding of what the real challenges and opportunities of integration are for them.

At present, fear and ignorance are widespread; integration cannot grow in such an environment.

This is but a sketchy glimpse of the way to Latin American integration. It is enough to suggest, however, some priorities for attention.

First is the need for more knowledge on part of Latin Americans about Latin America. Without this it is impossible to obtain the necessary sense of regional identity, the precise awareness of problems and interests, the coordinated plans for the development of regional resources and the mastery of the region's appalling natural obstacles.

While the gathering of such knowledge is itself an enormous task, it can be planned so as to contribute most usefully not only to integration but to the intellectual stimulation of the hemisphere. The United States should resist the temptation to undertake or even to direct this prodigious reach and survey task itself; it is not our's to do.

But we should give virtually unlimited assistance to the 9 or 10 outstanding university centers in Latin America and encourage them to put separate and joint research teams into the field on a crash basis.

Not only would required information be obtained but the Latin American university would be on the way to solving its own primary problem which is remoteness from and ignorance concerning its own community and region. As this research and study effort began to produce its finding, educational programs could be set up throughout the hemisphere for business leaders, politicans, bureaucrats, labor leaders, churchmen and scientists.

In this way myth could be dispelled, old enmities reduced and ignorance and fear could give way to confidence and perception of reality.

Rumanian National Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today, May 10, we commemorate the anniversary of the proclamation of Rumanian independence. On this date, in 1877, the Rumanian Parliament declared Rumania totally independent of the Turkish Ottoman Empire, after having endured centuries of persecution, oppression, and hardship. In 1856 Rumania had secured a status of autonomy from the Turks who by then had begun to feel the symptoms of decline. Even so, the Ottomans exacted an annual tribute from the Rumanians.

Ten years later, Rumanians elected as prince, Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; at the same time a new constitution was instituted to which Prince Charles subscribed. This constitution was based on the Belgium Charter of 1851 and provided for upper and lower legislative bodies and gave the prince an unconditional veto on all legislation.

The existence of the Turkish tribute served to overburden the economic and social system of Rumania. When the Russo-Turkish War broke out in 1877, Rumanians were overjoyed. They were confident that Russia would crush Turkey, gain for Rumania complete freedom from Turkey, and at the same time, respect Rumania's territorial integrity. Thus, it was that on May 10, 1877, the Parliament passed the resolution declaring Rumania's independence from Turkey. This independence was guaranteed by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, albeit with certain harsh territorial encroachments, to the benefit of Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to salute the Rumanian people and their perseverance and courage in attaining independence from outside domination. It is our firm belief that Rumanians will persevere still in their struggles against outside domination and will one day soon take their proper position on the world stage of free nations.

Senior Citizens Month

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the city council of the city of Miami Beach, Fla., has joined the President and the Nation in proclaiming May as "Senior Citizens Months." I wholeheartedly join in this tribute to the outstanding contributions made by our senior citizens, and in support of an increase in social security benefits for these most deserving individuals.

I would like to call to my colleagues' attention the resolution adopted by the Miami Beach City Council, which follows:

RESOLUTION 12109

Whereas, the President of the United States of America, Lyndon Baines Johnson, has heretofore declared the month of May as "Senior Citizens Month"; and

Whereas the Senior citizens of the United States are a vital, energetic and respected segment of the entire population of this country; and

Whereas Lyndon Baines Johnson, as President of the United States, has heretofore advocated an increase in Social Security benefits; and

Whereas the increase in Social Security benefits recommended by the President of the United States will have a beneficial effect both on the economy as a whole and on the Senior citizen population of the United States;

Now, therefore, be it duly resolved that the City Council of the City of Miami Beach, Florida, does hereby proclaim the month of May as "Senior Citizens Month"; and

Be it further resolved that the City Council, for and on behalf of the City of Miami Beach, does urge that the Congress of the United States pass the Social Security benefit increases proposed by the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from the State of Florida in the Congress of the United States.

Passed and adopted this 3rd day of May, 1967.

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, *Mayor.*

Attest:

RUTH B. ROULEAU,
City Clerk and Finance Director.

The Kee Report: Federal Aid to Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is Federal aid to education.

The report follows:

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

The United States Office of Education is now administering the most far-reaching aid to education program ever sponsored by the Federal Government.

This program has been underway for nearly a decade—since the enactment of a measure known as the National Defense Education Act. This legislation contained a number of provisions intended to help meet the rising costs of education. But the climax of the program came 2 years ago when Congress passed and the President approved 2 landmarks in the history of education—the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Higher Education Act.

The purpose of this legislation was to improve the quality of education in every school district in the country and to provide an opportunity for every qualified American youngster to obtain a higher education if he has the determination.

In helping the progress of education, Congress was following a tradition almost as old as our country itself. Shortly after we became a nation the Federal Government authorized the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and many of these later developed into full-time colleges. But the biggest boost to education came during the Civil War when Federal legislation brought about the beginning of the land-grant colleges.

This came about when Congress passed an Act transferring Federal land to the various states on condition that the revenue from these lands should be used for educational purposes. The wisdom of that act is shown by the fact that today every state has at least one land-grant college or university.

The Office of Education is now just 100 years old. Its creation was sponsored a century ago by Representative James A. Garfield, a member of the House of Representatives who later became one of our martyred presidents. The purpose of the Office was to keep an eye on the public school system which was then enjoying its greatest period of growth.

Today the primary responsibility for the public school system rests upon the states and local communities, just as it always has. However, in thousands of school districts, local education boards faced an alarming crisis a few years ago because of expanding population and rising costs. This was especially true in school districts where a large percentage of the children came from low income homes. It was to help meet this crisis that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was enacted 2 years ago.

This year, the sum available in Federal grants for schools in the Fifth Congressional District totals $3,790,930. This Federal aid is based upon the presence in the 7 counties of more than 28,000 pupils who come from low income families.

This is now the second full year of operation for this Federal aid program. Educators believe it is too early to appraise the benefits or the shortcomings of this program. However, there is general agreement that the ultimate outcome will be a better school system functioning under the supervision of a better-paid teaching corps.

It has been well said that you can have education without democracy. But you cannot have democracy without education.

Thank you for listening.

Fort Irwin, Calif.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, on a recent visit to Fort Irwin, Calif., I was impressed with the strategic role that Fort Irwin, in San Bernardino County, Calif., is playing in the training of U.S. combat troops. The unique nature of its environment makes it suitable for use in testing new fighting equipment and in developing the combat skills of our men. I submit, herewith, a short history on this vital facility:

FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

Located in the upper reaches of the giant Mojave Desert is 1,000 square miles of what many call one of the Army's more important training location in the future, especially for Armor, Artillery and Combined Arms Teams.

Geographically, the United States Army Armor and Desert Training Center is midway between Los Angeles and Las Vegas, 37 miles northeast of Barstow, California, the nearest civilian community, and the northern-most border is a scant 37 miles from Death Valley.

In size, Fort Irwin ranks among the largest military installations in the world. To describe it in yet another way, Germany's Grafenwohr, Fort Knox and Fort Hood could be put inside its boundaries and still have 383,000 acres left over. Fort Riley, Kansas, would fit inside the same limits 11 times.

From a military viewpoint, the post is an ideal area for a combat training center. Situated in the middle of the desert, Fort Irwin has no civilian communities encroaching on its boundaries to limit operations. Unlike other posts in the United States where large caliber weapons are restricted to narrow fields of fire, a gunner at Fort Irwin can fire his gun in almost any direction and at its elevation. The reservation offers tankers and artillerymen a cross section of terrain representative of topographical features to be found in almost every battlefield in the world.

Historically, Fort Irwin is only 27 years old, but the reservation and the surrounding area has a colorful history ranging back to the early 1800's. The first Army man to pass through Fort Irwin was Captain John Fremont, famed explorer of the southwest, who stopped at Bitter Springs, a commonly used watering hole at the time, with his scout, Kit Carson, in 1844. The War Department set aside the land on August 8, 1940, and named it the Mojave Anti-Aircraft Range. Two years later, the reservation received its official name of Camp Irwin, in memory of Major General George Leroy Irwin, World War I battel commander of the 57th Field Artillery Brigade. In August 1961, the Armor and Desert Training Center received its "Fort" status and the designation as a permanent Class I installation.

The mission of Fort Irwin is stated quite simply in its name—United States Army Armor and Desert Training Center—tankers train here as well as artillery and infantry. Both active Army and reserve forces make use of the ideal terrain available at Fort Irwin to sharpen their skills in tactics and gunnery. Among the biggest users of the post's 33 ranges and training areas are the reserve forces. Last summer, 10,324 reserves and national guardsmen trained at Fort Irwin.

Combat skills are honed to a fine edge by active Army units from Airstrike divisions in CONUS who also take advantage of the wide-open firing areas. The post has also recently expanded its training capabilities to include range facilities for basic combat training. The mainstay of the reservation is its major tank and artillery gunnery and armor field maneuver ranges. The capabilities of these ranges also enable live-fire maneuvers involving units up to division size. The ranges are also used by the United States Army Aviation Test activities from Edwards Air Force Base for testing of weaponry and armament on Army aircraft. George Air Fórce Base uses the Leach Lake range in the northern section of Fort Irwin for bombing and strafing runs on targets. Civilian companies, such as Hughes Tool Company, Aero-Jet and the Jet Propulsion Laboratories also use the ranges for testing of new equipment. Also within Fort Irwin's limits is NASA's Goldstone Tracking Station, the largest and most sensitive Deep Space Network Antennae in the world. The specific chore of this NASA facility is to track and to receive messages from the unmanned vehicles traveling 10,000 miles from the earth and beyond. NASA has assigned the total responsibility for the operation of this project to the California Institute of Technology and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which utilizes the Fort Irwin ranges and airfield.

Construction at Fort Irwin over the past several years has been of a permanent nature, adding to the rapid growth of the post. A new battalion-size barracks complex was recently completed and construction has started on a new post hospital. Other construction projects of a permanent nature are the new post exchange, service station, Tucker Auditorium, two bachelor officers' quarters and 506 permanent family housing units. Construction slated for the future is a new 10-lane bowling alley, a new modern tank park, a community center including a new chapel, bank, post office and education center, and a new commissary.

The support facilities available at Fort Irwin for recreation are many. Due to the isolation of the post, recreational facilities are a necessity and with its present population, more is needed. A new 10-lane bowling alley is under construction at present. A slot-car track was recently built at Fort Irwin for off-duty enjoyment. The soldier "looking for something to do" can find recreation in the post gym, swimming pool, golf course, crafts shop, auto hobby shop, service club, post theatre or library. Logistical support to the reserve forces and regular army forces using the post for a short time are also many. Fort Irwin's range division provides support for the firing exercises and a 250-building hutment area serves for billeting of the soldiers.

Recent unit training at Fort Irwin has provided nearly 2,500 men for the Vietnam war effort. These battalions and four companies of men were activated here, took training here, and deployed to the Republic of Vietnam since July 1, 1965. Since that time, Fort Irwin has trained one armor battalion, four artillery battalions, three signal companies, two ordance companies, one engineer battalion and two engineer companies, one transportation company and one signal detachment. Where the post population, civilian and military was 2,580 in January 1966, it is now 6,036, more than doubled in one year. At the present time, a 155mm self-propelled howitzer battalion is training here and an artillery battalion equipped with 105mm howitzers. An engineer battalion and two engineer companies are undergoing training here, too. Support for these training units comes from the US Army Garrison (6019–00), 683d Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company, 433d Army Band, the US Army Hospital (6019–01), 226th Military Police Detachment and the 77th Ordnance Detachment (ED). Due to the training requirement at Fort Irwin, the US Army Garrison has 508 enlisted men to carry out the administrative and logistical support functions. Their authorized strength is 243 enlisted men. The US Army Hospital is also feeling the strain of an increased training load by having 35 officers and. 121 enlisted men to compare with their authorized strength of 9 officers and 56 enlisted men. One year ago with a smaller population and less units training on posts, US Army Garrison and US Army Hospital carried out their mission effectively with only 229 and 35 enlisted men, respectively.

The future holds much for Fort Irwin. If the current growth rate and unbound enthusiasm for the post is any indication of the future, the next 10 years will find this desert installation undergoing great change.

With the gradual increase of weapons organic to all combat branches, Fort Irwin is a logical locale for firing exercises in the months and years to come. Even more important is possibility for both fire and maneuver with the increased ranges of new weapons.

Ideally, permanent forces stationed at Fort Irwin in the future should consist of tanks, mechanized infantry, self-propelled artillery, air cavalry, and supporting units. Such a combined arms team could easily adjust to the training requirements of any visiting unit. Add to this basic combat force Fort Irwin's terrain and weather and the result is a practical, gaint sandable for experimentation and practice of modern warfare's concepts and techniques. Students from the Army's service schools could visit Fort Irwin as part of their curriculum to put into practical application their classroom concepts.

Fort Irwin's future is bright if full utilization of the post is realized. More and more active Army units may be expected to take advantage of its excellent range and maneuver areas. More Army units will be activated taking advantage of Fort Irwin's diversified terrain, excellent climate, and outstanding training facilities.

Max Fullerton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret and great shock that I learned of the sudden death of Max Fullerton last week. As former chief of the Baltimore bureau of the Associated Press, Mr. Fullerton had a broad range of interests, among which was the development of the Hall of Fame for war correspondents in Gathland State Park in Washington County, Md. Just a few days before his death I received a letter from him expressing his concern and interest in this project, indicative of the active and constructive life he led until the time of his death.

A graduate of West Virginia University in 1925, Mr. Fullerton served as telegraph editor of the Fairmont West Virginian and later became assistant city editor of the Clarksburg Telegram and was named city editor on August 1, 1925.

In 1929 he joined the Charleston, W. Va., bureau of the Associated Press. On December 3, 1945, he was named chief of the Associated Press bureau in Baltimore for Maryland and West Virginia and held that post until 1960 when West Virginia was removed from the Baltimore jurisdiction. He retired April 1, 1963, but continued to present the news through the radio and television scripts produced by Maxbill Productions, Inc.

A charter member of the Baltimore chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, a national journalism organization, Mr. Fullerton was also a member of the Washington chapter. He was also an active member of the National Press Club, the Charleston Press Club, and the Maryland-Delaware Press Association.

I extend my most heartfelt sympathies to his wife, Mrs. Virginia Fullerton, and to his three daughters, Mrs. Thomas C. Lawler of Alexandria, Va., Mrs. Kenneth Townsend of Centreville, Va. and Mrs. Roy Kelley of Lutherville, Md.

The Lesson of History: The Mistakes of the 1930's Teach Us That Appeasement of Aggression Can Only Lead to More Aggression

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, an intuitive lesson in history is given in the following book review by Herman Kahn which appeared in Book Week, April 30, 1967.

Mr. Kahn has given a clear analysis of why we are in Vietnam and why we should be in Vietnam. The point he makes is quite clear: If we allow Communist aggression to go unchecked in Vietnam it will spread just as surely as Hitler spread Nazi tyranny over Europe.

The article follows:

UNDER FIRE

(By Herman Kahn)

(NOTE.—Herman Kahn is the director of the Hudson Institute and author of "On Thermonuclear War," and "Thinking About the Unthinkable.")

"Battles in the Monsoon: Campaigning in the Central Highlands, South Vietnam, Summer 1966," by S. L. A. Marshall. Illusrated. Morrow. 408 pp. $6.95.

On March 7, 1936, German troops marched into and occupied a piece of indubitably German territory, the Rhineland. It is now know that these troops had two sets of contingent orders, one of which they carried out; the other was to retreat without fighting if the French or the British moved. The French and the British did not move, even though British intelligence seems to have picked up information about the second set of orders. (Daladier is supposed to have argued that British intelligence could not be certain.) Many now believe that if British and French troops had acted on that fateful day the Hitler regime very likely would have been overthrown—perhaps by the German generals—or, failing that, that Hitler's charisma and authority would have suffered severely and most likely there would have been no World War II. If this conjecture is reasonable, some 50 million people would not have been killed and countless others not driven from their homes.

Of course, even if an intervention had been successful, both Britain and France would have come under much criticism. In particular, any subsequent instabilities in the German government or sense of grievance among the German people would doubtless have been blamed on this "premature and unnecessary" action. The world would not know, and could hardly be able to conceive even in its most extreme imagination, what this action might have averted.

It is not, of course, clear that if Hilter had come a cropper other events might not have occurred of equally disastrous consequences, though it is difficult to believe that anything like World War II could have happened. One can also argue—20 years later—that World War II had some good effects. Such things as a very successful worldwide decolonization and the current prosperity and rapid growth of Europe may be in part due to the shock of the war and its aftermath. But these are conjectures and I would imagine that nearly everyone today would agree that France and Great Britain should have intervened in the Rhineland. They did not, and as Churchill said in a speech two weeks after Germany occupied the Rhineland, the result was "an immense gain in prestige to the Nazi government."

The prestige gained was not only in Germany. In Latin America many anti-U.S. and anti-capitalist forces began to coalesce around fascist ideologies of one sort or another, probably less because these ideologies were intrinsically attractive as because fascism seemed a winner—and an enemy of the U.S. In Eastern Europe anti-Soviet and anti-democratic forces similarly began to rally to the banner of Hitler. And extremist elements in the governments in Italy and Japan took heart at this and other signs of weakness in France and England.

Since this is a review of a book about Viet Nam, any reader who has persisted to this point has doubtless guessed that I am about to make some analogies between resistance to the National Liberation Front and resistance to Hitler. If he is a liberal, he is probably annoyed at the likelihood that I am going to argue against appeasement and in favor of domino theories, arguments which are in disrepute in liberal and other quarters in the United States and elsewhere. The reader is perfectly correct, but if he will bear with me, perhaps I can convince him that these issues should not be prejudged.

Let us start by considering a hypothetical Viet Nam scenario. On November 4, 1964, President Johnson won an overwhelming election victory, partly because, as a Republican once said to me, "They told me that if I voted for Goldwater, we'd be at war in six months, and, by gosh, I voted for Goldwater and we were." On that same November day Premier Tran Van Huong carried out the sixth major change in Vietnamese government since Diem's fall. At the time there were 20,000 American "advisors" in Viet Nam. In retrospect it seems clear—as it was to many at the time—that if the bombing of North Viet Nam (whose major effect probably was on the morale of the South Vietnamese) and a massive U.S. reinforcement had not been carried out, Viet Nam would have fallen at some point in the next three to four months. Indeed, between that November 4th and roughly June 19th (when Ky came to power), and even perhaps for some time afterward, few sober observers in the United States would have given great odds—even with the reinforcement—on preventing the collapse of the Vietnamese war effort. Governments—American or otherwise—are not in the habit of predicting their own defeats (rather the opposite), but in their hearts most U.S. officials and nearly *all* foreign and American reporters and other observers were almost totally pessimistic.

Let me now write a scenario for what might have happened if the United States had not reinforced South Viet Nam. One assumes that there would have been a collapse of the Saigon regime and most likely withdrawal of U.S. advisors—perhaps after some bloody incidents. Most people would concede that there would have been—under these circumstances—a quick "effective" union of North and South Viet Nam, perhaps under the guise of holding, somewhat belatedly, the scheduled 1966 election. One can also assume, as is now widely conceded, that the Chinese would not have moved into the United North and South Viet Nam.

This new united country with more than 30 million people would enjoy a high morale. (Had it not just triumphed over the policy of the largest power in the world despite every attempt this power made to prevent such defeat?—or at least this is what would have been claimed and believed. And indeed it is doubtful that the United States would have resisted had it known the cost.) This Viet Nam would doubtless have been prepared to settle scores with some of its neighbors. Prince Sihanouk has said on several occasions that under these circumstances he would assume that his country would have to accommodate to the communists and might even be absorbed by Viet Nam. Loas would clearly have gone under unless the United States had tried to fight there (a much more difficult and hopeless job than in Viet Nam). Strong pressures would have been felt in Thailand. While the Thai government today looks to many like a "genuine" government, the many strains that exist in that country would clearly have been increased, and at least in Northeast Thailand serious communist rebellion would have been possible. Perhaps the United States would have sent troops to put this rebellion down. Whether this would be a difficult or an easy job is hard to say. It is also possible that Thailand, which throughout its history has not been known for policy consistency at the price of self-destruction, would have changed sides, or at least tried to do so. But this might not have helped it.

Malaysia would have been in a difficult situation, flanked by communist Viet Nam and Sukarno's fellow-travelling Indonesia. Presumably the 500 or so communist guerrillas still left in Northern Malaysia would have been greatly reinforced, creating one serious problem to the Malaysia government. Doubtless, also, many Moslems in Malaysia, realizing that they now faced a Hobson's choice between a revival of civil war and acquiescence to Indonesia—a fraternal Moslem country—would have tried to settle with Sukarno. It is now possible to write, if with difficulty, a scenario in which this turned the balance in Indonesia and the equivalent of the communist uprising of September 30, 1965, succeeded with Indonesia either turning communist or at least joining China as a firm ally. At this point one can assume that leftist dissidents around the world would have asked Viet Nam and China for advice on "how to do it." Further, the same kind of person in Latin America who chooses his politics on the basis of being anti-U.S. and who was in the '30s fascist, in the late '40s and early '50s pro-Soviet, and in the late '50s pro-Chinese, would have turned pro-Chinese again.

The Soviets too, having to compete with a successful international Chinese movement, might also have found themselves driven to extremism, particularly since extremist tactics might now pay off (despite all the scorn heaped on domino theories, the kind of people who make good recruits for mass movements tend to like extremist movements which look like winners).

While the above scenario is not wildly plausible, it is not wildly implausible. Whether or not one accepts it or something like it, almost everybody agrees that the United States reinforcement did turn the tide in Viet Nam and did prevent a National Liberation Front victory in 1964–1965. What this reinforcement can produce in positive achievements is still uncertain, and the subject of much controversy. What is amazing is that there is almost no interest in the details of the military campaign which followed the reinforcement. S. L. A. Marshall, who has written more than 20 books on military affairs, does, however, tell us what actually happened. *Battles in the Monsoon* should go on the "must" list of interested citizens and journalists.

The book concentrates on three medium-sized battles, those of Crazy Horse, Bien Gia Map, and Toumorong. The first and the last of these battles are best remembered by the public because of specific incidents. In the first, Samuel Castan, a reporter for *Look* magazine, was killed, and in the second Captain William Carpenter called down fire on his own unit to prevent its overrun by the enemy. Except for these two incidents, the battles would have had almost no news coverage, at least during the stages of build-up and approach to climax, for, as Marshall says, "Nothing intelligent is written of tactics, of new problems encountered and either solved or contended with. . . . No American living, though he be a military scholar or only an armchair expert, may be able to understand . . . by what he reads, or from what all government agencies have to say on this subject." Someday we will have a better understanding of why newspapermen seem to prefer "any story that may add to tension, doubt and divisiveness at home, any subject that may whet controversy . . . and concentrate on the gore, the shock, the horror and the agony disproportionately."

What Marshall's book makes clear is the enormous competence, dedication, bravery and devotion to duty of America's civilian and professional soldiers. Many reporters have commented that there is much less griping in this war and almost no gibes of "Johnson's war" as there were in World War II of "Roosevelt's war."

None of the large issues of the Viet Nam war are touched on by Marshall. Possibly a little unfairly, he refers to some opposition to the war as being close to treason or cowardice. However, without necessarily endorsing some of the—perhaps inevitable—evasions and inefficiency of the Administration he makes clear that in strictly military terms the highland war has been a success.

Hon. Christian A. Herter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, America has had her great men and a number of them have served right here in the House of Representatives. One of these truly great Americans was Christian A. Herter. His life was one of devotion to public service. He not only served with high distinction in this body from 1943 to 1953 but also as Secretary of State from 1959 to 1961. Chris Herter left Congress to serve as Governor from 1953 to 1957 of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. His lifetime of service to the cause of humanity in positions of high responsibility and patriotic dedication; are a lasting tribute.

When Chris Herter was in the House, he served well on the Committee on Foreign Affairs on which I was a member. His friendship and cheery smile are a cherished blessing. During that service, some of the most critical years in America's history, his balanced judgment and advice were invaluable. I treasure deeply not only his friendship but his outstanding contributions to the development of America's international high standing among our sister nations.

Mr. Speaker, Chris Herter will join that long list of great Americans who are now a part of our national heritage, and will become a part of our history for generations of Americans to honor and revere.

We in the House of Representatives salute Christian Herter for his competence, integrity, dedication, and friendship.

Loyalty Day, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Loyalty Day was celebrated earlier this month in cities and towns all over America.

It was my privilege to participate in the Loyalty Day parade sponsored by District No. 2 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the Northwest Side of Chicago. In an impressive flag dedication ceremony, Mr. Arthur J. Muller, past State commander of the VFW, gave a brief but eloquent address on the subject of the obligations of citizenship.

Mr. Muller reminded us that loyalty to one's country does not mean taking away the right of another to hold a different viewpoint. It does mean accepting the hard realities of the challenges to our society in the 20th century. It does mean working to preserve our freedoms, not destroy them with irresponsible acts.

Our freedoms and our country should never be taken for granted. They have set the standard of liberty for men the world over and will do so only as long as we protect and defend them.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call Mr. Muller's remarks to the attention of my colleagues. He speaks for the overwhelming majority of Americans and his remarks deserve the widest attention possible:

> Distinguished Guests, Comrades, Sisters and Friends: It is my privilege, on behalf of The President of The United States of America, to dedicate this Flag, this beautiful emblem of Our Country, on Loyalty Day.
>
> It now behooves me to remind the citizens of this area, that there is a great responsibility attached to the presentation of this Flag. It is your patriotic duty to see that this Flag of Our Nation is properly protected at all times.
>
> You are reminded that this Flag signifies the bravery demonstrated by our fighting men on all fronts since the days of the Revolution. Many men have fought—yes—many men have bled and died in order to preserve Our Freedom. Many countries in the world tolay do not have the freedom that you and I enjoy. This freedom has been purchased with the blood of men who gave their lives willingly so that you and I should not be forced to bow to the whims of any dictator or tyrant.
>
> This Flag also represents the tremendous courage of the mothers who so gallantly gave up their sons in the defense of Our Country. While we now stand here, our brave fighting men are stationed in many parts of the world, defending Our Freedom in an heroic manner, such as those in Viet Nam. If you will talk to the young men who return from Viet Nam, such as the young Sergeant sitting on this platform, they will tell you that the morale of our troops is good. Certainly they would tell you that they would prefer to be at home. This is a perfectly natural feeling and has always been true. But they will also tell you that they fully understand why the are there and are proud to serve their Country. Let no one tell you otherwise.
>
> While we have the right to dissent in this great Republic—we must remember that it must be done within the framework of our laws and our Democratic process. In the meantime, though, it behooves all of us to co-operate with Our President and his policies because he was elected by the people to serve us. Do everything in your power to enhance the image of The United States and *especially*—be true to our Comrades in arms and Old Glory.
>
> Finally, let us set an example to the youth of Our Nation, who will in turn guide the destiny of Our Nation. These young people, with proper guidance and teaching, will show their colors and carry on in the great tradition of Our Founding Fathers and our heritage as citizens.
>
> Thank you very much.

Baltimore News-American Supports Piscataway Park Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, in an excellent editorial on May 3, 1967, the Baltimore News-American, a leading voice in the State of Maryland, has endorsed our efforts to convince the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore $2.7 million in the Interior appropriations bill for fiscal year 1968 in order to save the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park, Md.

As the editorial correctly points out:

> The government thus has the opportunity to develop a large park and a relatively small cost and should appropriate the funds to do so while it is still possible to stand at Mount Vernon and view the Potomac as George Washington did. Maryland and the nation would benefit.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the editorial in the Record at this point:

[From the Baltimore News-American, May 3, 1967]

VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON

The sweeping view from Mount Vernon—the rolling Maryland hills across the Potomac, unchanged for 200 years—is threatened by urban sprawl despite efforts of landowners, the Interior Department, and concerned legislators.

Rep. Hervey G. Machen (D., Md.) sponsored a bill last year to authorize $4,132,000 for land purchase for the proposed Piscataway Park. Now, an additional $2.7 million is needed to complete park acquisition and preserve the view for seven million visitors who annually make the pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon.

Requested by the Interior Department, the $2.7 million has been denied by the House Appropriations Committee and must be restored to Interior's fiscal 1968 budget by the Senate. If it is not restored by Aug. 1, land donated to the federal government for the park will revert to the donors and pave the way for urban development.

Here, obviously is a park project on which federal funds have already been spent and for which private land-owners have donated scenic easements—a park in the making that should not be allowed to die for lack of $2.7 million.

High-density construction in the riverfront area would forever destroy what so many have worked for since 1961 when the first 151 acres for a park were donated. Nearly 3,000 acres are now committed by private landowners pending government action.

The government thus has the opportunity to develop a large park and at relatively small cost and should appropriate the funds to do so while it is still possible to stand at Mt. Vernon and view the Potomac as George Washington did.

Maryland and the nation would benefit.

Draft Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, each year the Congress is called upon to pass thousands of new laws touching upon all aspects of our society. Many knowledgeable persons request the Members of this House and the other body to adopt laws making it a crime under the Federal statutes to commit certain offenses. Yet the Members of this body well know that many of these proposed laws are unnecessary now, and will be in the future, if those charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law would carry out their sworn duty.

A case in point occurred only yesterday before the House Armed Services Committee during the testimony of Gen. Mark W. Clark, now retired. General Clark urged the committee, according to news accounts, to make it a "very severe punishable offense" for anyone to encourage the youth of our country to evade the obligation of military service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Mr. Speaker, judging by the present attitude of the Justice Department toward such matters, it is entirely understandable that General Clark and others concerned about the security of our country could feel that no law presently exists to regulate conduct such as is now occurring in too many parts of America. But there is such a law. It is already "a very severe punishable offense" under existing Federal statute to encourage others to evade the draft law. Imprisonment for up to 5 years and a fine of up to $10,000 is severe punishment under any standards—and that is what the law now provides for such an offense.

Specifically, I refer to section 12(a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. This section declares that whoever "evades or refuses registration or service in the Armed Forces or any of the requirements of this title, or who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to refuse or evade registration or service in the Armed Forces or any of the requirements of this title or who shall knowingly hinder or interfere or attempt to do so in any way, by force or violence or otherwise or who conspires to" do so, is in violation of the provisions of this act.

Subsection (b)(3) of the same section applies to anyone who "knowingly destroys, knowingly mutilates" a draft card. Thankfully, Mr. Speaker, this section is being enforced by the FBI. But the enforcement of this section alone merely reaches those who have violated the law after being encouraged to do so. Such enforcement does not reach those principals who encourage such acts in the past and continue to do so today with apparent inpunity.

Members of this body well know that it is the duty of the Department of Justice to enforce the law, both civilly and criminally. It is not now, nor has it ever been, the responsibility of that Department to pass upon the validity of laws passed by the Congress before taking any action under them, to decide whether it wants to carry out those laws. The duty of interpreting the law, and testing their constitutionality, is both historically and constitutionally the duty of the courts. If we allow our own Justice Department to permanently settle into a pattern of deciding what laws it wants to enforce, and those which it does not want to enforce, then we have openly condoned the substitution of the rule of men for the rule of law, right here in the Nation's Capital.

Further, the discussion in the House yesterday made it abundantly clear that the section mentioned is not the only law which applies to this situation. Section 2388 of title 18 of the United States Code also applies when properly construed in light of the emergency which was declared in December of 1950.

This is the section which makes it a punishable offense for anyone to willfully cause "insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or willfully obstructs the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States or attempts to do so."

Mr. Speaker, such acts have occurred within the largest city within my congressional district; they have occurred within the largest city within this Nation; and they have occurred elsewhere. There is no need to name names. The identity of the perpetrators is well known, for they seek, rather than avoid, publicity. They openly parade their contempt for the laws of this country before the entire Nation. No bloodhound is needed to track them down.

And yet, as pointed out here yesterday, the representative of the Department of Justice candidly declares that no one has been prosecuted under existing Federal law for such an offense "within his experience." Apparently this Department has no intention of obtaining any such "experience" until it is forced to do so.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow this situation to continue. We should not allow the Justice Department to continue to say that it will not enforce this or that law because it thinks enforcement might violate this or that amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Every lawyer Member of this body is well familiar with the rule that no right guaranteed under the Bill of Rights is an absolute right. It is a cardinal principle that all of our rights must be exercised with due regard for the rights of others and the rights of society.

The Congress has already declared that it is not a proper exercise of the right of free speech to encourage others to violate the draft law. It is now incumbent upon the Attorney General to carry out that law. It is not for him to decide whether he likes that law, or the duty it imposes. The Attorney General is sworn to uphold the law, and he should either uphold it or resign in favor of someone who will.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body feel so strongly about this matter that I will ask their support in a few days for a resolution I plan to offer which will call upon the President to direct the Attorney General to enforce the law as intended by the Congress.

Quie School Reform Measure Is a Sleeper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, few actions of the 90th Congress, first session, will have greater significance than the proposed education bill now under such a vigorous attack by the distinguished Member from Minnesota, the Honorable ALBERT H. QUIE. Congressman QUIE is entitled to offer any proposal to the House that his convictions support, but it is important that each Member recognize the mischievous nature of the so-called Quie proposals unveiled thus far. A particularly pertinent comment is contained in the May 8 issue of the Sacramento Bee which I insert at this point:

QUIE SCHOOL REFORM MEASURE IS A SLEEPER

President Lyndon B. Johnson has focused attention on an attempt by GOP membership in the House of Representatives to water down federal aid to education under the guise of "reform".

Specifically, the proposal, authored by Rep. Albert H. Quie, a Minnesota Republican, purports to offer greater authority to state and local officials in deciding about the allocation of the funds.

The mischief it could create, however, is to introduce all over again the church-state controversy in the public schools and deemphasize the concentration on using the funds for the disadvantaged.

Enactment of this "reform" furthermore, could open the gates wide to amend most of the antipoverty programs now in force—reforms calculated to eliminate them.

California has a particularly important stake in this proposal.

The first thing it would lose is money. The amendment voted, the congressional consideration of a proposal to raise California's compensatory programs from $74 million to $93 million, would be foreclosed.

The second thing the state would lose is the momentum which has been built up in programs to extend educational opportunity among the disadvantaged—and with this loss, the group hardest hit would be the group which can least afford to lose opportunity: the poor.

US Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II has warned that the Quie amendment would have the effect of transferring funds from poorer districts to more wealthy districts creating the very disparity which prompted compensatory educational programs in the first place.

There is danger this amendment will pass the House. It has the backing of the Republican leadership. Southern Democrats would be anxious to go along, for this would deemphasize "equality" education in the South.

President Johnson considers the amendment of such moment, he made an issue of it at his recent impromptu press conference. It could lead, he warned, to "meat ax" revisions of compensatory education programs. The effect, he cautions, could be "disastrous."

The amendment should be rejected—flatly.

Flag Desecration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, apologists for the flag-burning exhibitionists have sought to excuse these acts as merely symbolic displays with no unpatriotic intent.

The pretext, excuses, and rationalizations for such anti-American acts have been ripped away in a fine article by Mr. Woolsey Teller, of the Indianapolis Star.

Mr. Teller expresses in precise words the feelings and emotions that many of us have felt about these displays, but have been unable to articulate.

Every Member of Congress should read Mr. Teller's column for a clearer understanding of the motive and end results of these flag-desecration incidents.

Mr. Speaker, the column from the Indianapolis Star, May 8, 1967, follows:

But Prof, What About Human Nature?

(By Woolsey Teller)

A professor burned an American flag at Indiana State University at Terre Haute in an apparent attempt to demonstrate that it was only silk on a stick—a mere symbol. A high school teacher who reportedly agrees with the professor's view that Old Glory is a mere cloth has resigned in Bloomfield.

The flag-burning professor, an alien, claims that he meant no disrespect to the United States but was merely engaging in an abstract question concerning symbolism.

It is true that the flag is a symbol. It should not take precedence over what it symbolizes. For example, if a soldier on the battlefield had only enough time to save either the American flag or a fallen comrade-in-arms he should save his buddy and let the flag go. The flag represents the American people and nation whereas the fallen soldier is actually *one* of the American people. Saving him is more important than rescuing the flag. But from this point—the rational recognition of the importance of men over symbols—to the deliberate desecration of the symbol of a nation, such as burning the flag, is a distant cry.

Symbols, whether some academicians like it or not, have great importance to people—and since in our limited time on earth we all deal mostly with people—it would be realistic to recognize this fact.

Consider the crucifix. It is not Christ on the cross, but represents Him and His sacrifice. You might say, with cold academic logic, that it is merely a symbol and that you should have the right to burn it during a St. Patrick's Day march. But I would advise you not to try it. It could likely lead to the breaking up of both the parade and your teeth, in that order. The parade would soon reassemble. Your teeth wouldn't.

Take another symbol—the Nazi flag with the swastika. As it's only a symbol some professor might say that you should have a perfect right to wrap yourself up in it and stroll through the Jewish sections of town. From the ivory castle, intellectual point of view, and even legally, you would have that right. Again let me hasten to caution you—don't mess with it.

What some professors must face, if they are to have any understanding of people at all, is that humans have emotions as well as intellect. Men have feelings as well as thoughts. Men have hearts as well as brains. Love, kindness, loyalty, charity, bravery and a host of other fine qualities emerge from emotions, not from intellect.

People whose co-religionists have suffered countless agonies and indignities under the Nazis are simply not going to take kindly to the flaunting of the swastika in front of them—even if it's just a symbol.

Those with faith in Christ are not likely to remain calm before people who desecrate the cross—even if it be only a symbol.

People who have had comrades die next to them while they fought to defend their country will not be friendly to those who degrade the Amercian flag—even if it's just a symbol. That is why veterans' organizations have called for dismissal of the offending educator.

Now, I know a guy who carries a picture of his beloved late wife in his wallet. It's not her—it's just a picture, a symbol, if you will. But if you plan to rip up this picture of her in front of him, prepare for a rap in the jaw.

That's human nature. Anyone so ignorant of human nature that he does not understand these things should not be teaching youth how to prepare for life. Should he?

Victory in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACK BRINKLEY
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues are well aware of my views on the war in Vietnam, so there is no need to amplify them now.

But, Mr. Speaker, my determination to do everything in my power to bring about victory in Vietnam has been reenforced by letter I have received from two fighting men presently serving in Vietnam. These men, L. Cpl. Ronald W. Balkcom, and Capt. Shelly T. Raines, I believe speak for our gallant men in that wartorn land, and I sincerely hope that anyone who has the slightest reservation about striving for victory in Vietnam will read these letters carefully.

I might add that Mrs. Fred B. Carter, to whom Captain Raines' letter is addressed, is a fine patriotic lady in Columbus, Ga., who shares completely my view that the homefront in complete support of our fighting men is like the rock on which the house of our Nation can long endure.

Dear Representative Brinkley: First of all I would like to thank you for your letter, and the Congressional Record that you sent me.

In the Congressional Record, on page H-2999, what you said in backing us on the war in Viet Nam, impressed me very much, as well as the fellow Marines in my Plt. that have read it also. I am proud that our Representative from our District is such a firm believer in this war, this is something everyone cannot boast. As you said in your letter there is always that few that do not represent us in this war. We have those that say stop the bombings, and some of these hold a high ranking office. It is theirself they think of, not their God, country, and the fighting soldier in Viet Nam, that give their life for all.

Before I came here I was a firm believer in this war, and after being wounded, and seeing my fellow Marines die in the field, and giving their life so others can be free, for their God, country, and for all. Even in hardship of losing close friends, I support this war with a stronger belief, for I know their death was not in vain, Viet Nam is a must.

I close by saying may God Bless you all who support this war, and may God help the few that don't so that they can understand. We over here appreciate your influence as well as all of those in the House, and the Senate, God Bless you all.

Respectfully,
L. Cpl. Ron Balkcom.

Dear Mrs. Carter: There is a lot of apathy in America regarding this war. It makes anyone over here happy when he finds people who care about what he is doing here. I did not ask to come, but I want to do my best to help these people now that I'm here. I had secretly hoped to be sent here, but I felt I owed it to my wife and daughter not to volunteer.

Do you know that only six people even wrote me after my letter was printed? And only you and two other ladies are actually sending something. Do you know what I mean now about public apathy? Granted that my letter was not a direct appeal to anyone, so I guess most people justified their inaction on that ground.

I have spent almost eight years overseas. I have been to Korea, two tours in Europe and now here and I should be used to being forgotten, but in actual combat a man needs to know that his country is behind him. I am not speaking for myself alone, because I have been in the Army 15 years and I saw the change in the American people during and then following the Korean War. During the war, soldiers were great guys—after the war we were looked upon sort of like being on relief. This we understand. But now we are again in a war and the public still has not unified itself toward the war effort. We hear of huge peace marches and draft card burnings and the younger soldiers are understandably beginning to wonder if they or the "peacemongers" are right. We hear that Americans (?) are actually carrying *Viet Cong* flags in these peace marches. Can you imagine what that does to our morale? It is bad enough for the public to be apathetic, but I think it is treason to align themselves with our enemy—the Viet Cong. Can you imagine what would have happened to a group of marchers waving Japanese or German flags during WW II? Why does the public allow this same insult in this war?" Which side is the public really on?

The American fighting man has always been invincible but he needs the support of all those back in America. We are not merely fighting for the Viet Namese, we are fighting to keep Communism from swallowing another country and coming one step closer to our beloved nation.

If the current attitude continues or (God forbid) grows, I fear for the future of America and Democracy.

Sincerely yours,

SHELLY RAINES.

Why Aren't Laws Enforced?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent editorial entitled "Why Aren't Laws Enforced?" which appeared recently in Gun Week, a trade publication of the shooting fraternity.

It would appear that before the administration were to present to the Congress outrageous legislation such as H.R. 5384, it would be well for the questions in this splendid editorial to be answered.

The article follows:

WHY AREN'T LAWS ENFORCED?

The firearms fraternity has long contended that there would be little need for additional federal firearms control laws if existing laws were properly enforced.

The man chiefly responsible for the enforcement of federal gun regulations is Sheldon S. Cohen, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue. Cohen attempted to refute this charge during his testimony before Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee April 7. In our opinion the evidence he submitted to try to prove the need for the Administration's overly restrictive firearms bill, H.R. 5384, amounts to an indictment of his own department's negligence.

"You have heard it said that there are statutes now in effect which provide adequate Federal controls over firearms," Cohen said. "Our experience has shown, however, that those provisions of the Federal Firearms Act intended to give assistance to the states are either partially effective or fall far short of what could be done to aid state enforcement of gun laws."

We fully agree, Mr. Cohen, but has your subsidiary enforcement agency, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, effectively used the laws and regulations now on the books? Or has it fallen "far short of what could be done?"

Cohen said that during fiscal year 1967 the ATT made 18,000 inspections of dealers' records and found that 454 out-of-state firearms purchasers had criminal records. He added that the ATT found 200 St. Louis, Mo., felons had purchased firearms in Illinois between February 1966 and February 1967.

During the six months ended Dec. 31, 1966, Cohen said, 46 California residents purchased firearms in the Reno, Nev., area. "Thirty-five of the 46 had felony records," he continued.

How many of those felons have been arrested for violations of the Federal Firearms Act? Cohen failed to present any evidence that these violations have been turned over to the Justice Department for prosecution.

In similar cases cited by Cohen during the 1965 House hearings he said "we are contemplating recommendation of indictment of the individual felons for then transporting those weapons across a state line which is a felony." Since this is a violation of the law, why "contemplate?"

It seems apparent that Cohen's ATT agents were more interested in finding evidence to support the "need" for new legislation than they were in enforcing the Federal Firearms Act—as they are sworn to do. If the ATT agents had discovered that several hundred persons had failed to pay income taxes is there any doubt that the Justice Department would have immediately pressed charges against every violator?

Section 902(e) of the Federal Firearms Act states: "It shall be unlawful for any person who is under indictment or who has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or who is a fugitive from justice to *ship, transport or cause to be shipped or transported* in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition."

Cohen mentioned that a portion of Section 902(f), which makes possession by a felon presumptive evidence that the law has been violated, has been declared unconstitutional. But none of the cases cited by Cohen would be based on presumptive evidence. By Cohen's own statement they are matters of record.

These cases would appear to be clear-cut and easily proven violations of the Federal Firearms Act. If the ATT and Justice Department were to announce the filing of charges against some 700 persons for violations of the Federal Firearms Act, we are quite certain that this form of circumvention of state laws would come to a screeching halt. Why have these agencies not taken this step? Why have these agencies taken no known action against felons known to have received firearms by mail order?

There has been much talk about "keeping guns out of the wrong hands." Why haven't the agencies responsible for doing so taken guns out of those hands—and slapped the felons behind bars in the process?

Why are these agencies crying for more restrictive gun laws, when by Cohen's statement they are apparently making no effort to enforce the existing laws? Why?

The Edge of Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the possibility that in a few years time, a score or more of nations in this troubled world may have nuclear weapons at their disposal is an appalling thought, a real-life nightmare. In such a case, the chances of a nuclear holocaust being ignited by mistake or by the irresponsible action of an unbalanced dictator—a latter-day Hitler — would be immeasurably increased.

To prevent this awesome possibility from being realized is one of the greatest challenges of our time—more important perhaps, in the long run, than anything we are doing in Vietnam. The current effort to secure a "nonproliferation" treaty is a response to that challenge. The attacks on that effort which were made last week during the debate on the military procurement authorization bill seemed to me totally incredible.

In today's edition of the Washington Post, there is an excellent analysis by Joseph Kraft of the need for a treaty. For the benefit of our colleagues and other readers of the RECORD, I insert the article at this point:

THE EDGE OF PEACE

(By Joseph Kraft)

Sorrows across the Pacific have obscured a peaceful possibility of far more enduring importance that is coming to a head across the Atlantic. I mean the nonproliferation treaty, to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

The treaty is now entering the decisive phase of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. Big Two agreement would set in motion a process likely to change for the better the whole climate of international affairs during the rest of this Century.

Even without agreement, it is essential to put the treaty on the table. Otherwise official opponents in Washington and Allied capitals will talk it to death behind the scenes.

Strictly speaking, the treaty provides only three things of limited purview. It bars nuclear powers from passing on nuclear weapons to other countries. It bars non-nuclear powers from receiving or making nuclear weapons. It sets up a system of international inspection to assure that peaceful nuclear facilities would not be covertly used for weapons purposes.

But the treaty cannot be measured merely as an isolated document. It has deep political implications, favoring some forces in some countries while weakening others. Moreover, it is a link in a chain, a part of an ongoing sequence of events that, taken altogether, can lead to a safer world.

With respect to the internal political impact of the treaty, consider the case of the Soviet Union. In accepting the treaty, Moscow would underline further its break with Peking, which denounces the treaty. The Russians also would make new steps toward cooperation with the United States and toward acceptance of West Germany and Japan as equal members of the world community.

Within the context of Soviet internal affairs, accordingly, the treaty means a setback for the hardliners who at all times rave about the menace of the American imperialists and the revanchists in Germany and Japan. By the same token, accepting the treaty would be a victory for the Soviet leaders who favor a more relaxed world posture, the better to use resources for internal development.

A similar pattern of helping the good guys and hurting the bad ones shapes up in the non-nuclear countries. Acceptance of the treaty is a constraint on the nationalistic muscle-flexers in those countries. That is why political figures such as Premier Franz-Joseph Strauss in West Germany, and parties such as the Jan Sangh in India have opposed the treaty.

But for just that reason, leaders with more peaceful intentions can draw tremendous strength from the treaty.

For example, by backing the treaty strongly, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Japanese Prime Minister Eisako Sato would probably win over forever the strong currents of pacifist feeling in their countries. And whatever they may say for bargaining purposes now, West European leaders can advance their political fortunes by identification with a treaty supported by the Catholic Church, almost all Socialists, the Communists and the Americans.

The more so as the treaty fits into a sequence of events that can improve the safety of everybody in the world. Already, it has generated strong pressures on Russia and the United States to develop joint guarantees for countries in danger—notably India. Signature will bring intense pressure on the Big Two to put a freeze on developments of strategic weapons—a process already engaged in the discussions on the anti-ballistic missile.

A freeze would, in turn, take the premium off testing nuclear weapons, thus opening the way for a completion of the test-ban treaty to include underground tests. And that would set the stage for a cut-off by the Big Two in further production of nuclear weapons.

As of this writing the treaty is hung up on a complicated inspection provision put into the draft by the United States at the behest of its European allies. If the Russians accept the provision, then the treaty will be over the hill.

But even if they don't, a way should be found to make public the treaty drafts. For much too much is at stake for this matter to be left to the national security specialists of the world, with their vested interest in international tension and their infinite capacity for logic-chopping nitpicking.

Rumanian Independence Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Rumanians have lived in the eastern half of the Balkan Peninsula for an untold number of centuries. There they have tilled their productive land and at times made it the breadbasket of Eastern Europe. These sturdy and hard-working peasants have also lived in freedom, and have done their utmost to safeguard their independence. But they have not always been successful. Early in modern times the Ottoman Turks overran the country, making it a province of the Ottoman Empire. Until the mid-19th century the Rumanians lived under the rough and cruel Turkish regime, but they worked ceaselessly for their liberation. On numerous occasions they revolted against their oppressors, but were never successful until late in the last century.

In the 1870's the Balkan Peninsula was in political ferment; uprisings were taking place in many parts, and peoples were rebelling against the once-powerful Turkish regime there. Rumanians began their revolt, and, on May 10 of 1877, they proclaimed their independence from the Turks. During the ensuing Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78 they were victorious with the effective aid of Russia, and the subsequent peace treaty guaranteed Rumania's freedom and independence. Thus May 10 of 1877 marked the Independence Day of Rumania.

Since those distant days the Rumanian people have had their joys and their woes, and today they are again deprived of their freedom in their homeland. Fortunately, the Communist totalitarian dictatorship there is not as oppressive today as it was until recently, and today it is claimed by "some" that these people enjoy a certain amount of freedom, though they are not allowed to observe their independence day.

However, Mr. Speaker, in December 1966, I visited Rumania with the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Europe of which I am chairman. I have, and will continue to have, love and respect for the people of Rumania. I am deeply concerned over the rule of the strong nationalistic aggressive Communist regime.

It is true the Ceausescu regime has attempted to project a "new image" but the new image is not evident on domestic policy. The rights of the individuals are denied to them.

We all look forward to their full freedom from Communist dictatorship and on the observance of their independence day we wish them peace in their homeland.

Shafer Follows Up Education Pledges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this excellent editorial on Gov. Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania and his strong commitment for education:

SHAFER FOLLOWS UP EDUCATION PLEDGES

Governor Shafer's special message on education to the General Assembly shows a commendably strong commitment to greater educational opportunities for all young Pennsylvanians. If his recommendations are implemented, they will cost a lot of money. If they aren't the state will continue to neglect some of its human resources and fall behind in a national surge toward better educational programs.

Most of the Governor's recommendations follow up his campaign pledges and thus aren't new. The freshest part of his message, and the one of most immediate concern to Pittsburghers, is that dealing with a proposal for state financial assistance in creating the first of five educational parks outlined by the city's Board of Public Education.

At a cost which his aides estimate at from $12 million to $15 million each, the state would, under the Governor's proposal, finance construction of one educational park, on a demonstration basis, in each of the state's two metropolitan centers, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

This expresses the Governor's concern in helping the cities meet their unusual and urgent educational problems before it is too late. Unless the cities can make their educational plants and programs attractive to all segments of their populations, the migration to the suburbs of families seeking superior educational opportunities will in all likelihood continue to the detriment of urban public school systems. This is the challenge and we are glad to see Governor Shafer share with local officials the responsibility for meeting it.

Several of the Governor's major recommendations are aimed at legislaitve implementation of the Master Plan for Higher Education approved last September by the State Board of Education. His support of this plan should carry great weight with the Assembly, or at least with its Republican majority, and we hope it will.

In general the Governor's proposals, in line with the Master Plan, would strengthen state support for higher education, an area in which this State traditionally has not been strong. Pennsylvania does a good job in public education at the elementary and secondary levels but because of the historically dominant role played by independent institutions in the field of higher education, state participation has lagged.

Now, under growing pressures for college opportunities for more of Pennsylvania's high school graduates, the state is having to play a larger role. The Master Plan attempts to chart the state's direction in this field. The Governor's message gives the plan a tremendous boost.

Beyond the plan, however, Governor Shafer has in his message embraced the whole spectrum of state responsibility for education and we feel that he has done it very well. His message is deserving of the closest and most sympathetic hearing not only by the Assembly but by every Pennsylvanian who has an interest in this most important and costly of the state's undertakings.

"Here I Am—Send Me"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, I visited the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. After reading the sickening accounts of young people recently burning the U.S. flag. I was heartened to see in contrast, the fine young men who are preparing for leadership and action in the defense of our Nation.

I had the opportunity to become acquainted with the many young men from California, and to attend the impressive services in the Naval Academy Chapel where Chaplain Leroy E. Vogel presented a deeply inspiring and relevant message. Equally inspiring was the reverent response of the many young men in the service. I commend to the attention of my colleagues, as well as to the entire country, Chaplain Vogel's sermon:

"HERE I AM—SEND ME!"

(By Chaplain Leroy E. Vogel, May 7, 1967)

Imagine, if you will, that instead of slopping through the wet sidewalks to enter the Naval Academy Chapel this morning you had walked into one of those great medieval cathedrals in France. As you stand there surrounded by its magnificent gothic structure, you are absorbed by the quietness and the holiness of the interior. Automatically your hand goes to your head, you remove your hat, you begin to whisper in this meeting with the Holy.

But now picture the woman who works in the cathedral. It is her job six days a week to scrub the deck and to polish the woodwork. As she reports for work at 0800 on Monday morning with her mops and pails, I daresay she experiences no particular sense of awe or devotion at meeting the Holy. It's another day of work; so many acres of floor space, so many feet of wood to be polished. In order for us to meet the holy

God this morning, I'm going to ask you to take off your hats and to set aside your mops and pails, the cares and affairs of this world which tend to drag our noses down into the dust of everyday living and prevent us from seeing Him Who is what life and this world are really all about. And that's not easy; not in our day and age, you know. To let go of our mops and our pails, to stand there bareheaded and empty handed before the Holy God . . . we just don't do that anymore.

For, you see, instead of being the penitent in the cathedral, coming across the flagstones on our knees, torn, bloody, and raw, to meet the Holy God, we have become democratic. After all, we no longer live in the days of Dante and the Italian Renaissance. In those days it was very easy. Heaven, that was up. God was hiding behind the next cloud. Hell was a few feet below the surface of the earth and every volcano opened into it. Once you had seen a volcano and smelled the sulphur, living and believing in that type of a world was rather easy.

But there have been a lot of changes made in grapenuts since then. This is 7 May, nineteen hundred and sixty seven. We are living in the enlightened 20th Century, the day of manned space flight and little scoops that dig trenches in the moon. We've discovered that we are not the center of the universe as man once thought. Rather, we've discovered that we're nothing but a little speck of dust hurtling off through space in some far distance corner of a limitless and immeasurable universe.

And where does that leave man? . . . 20th Century man in his grey suit with the creased trousers and the shirt with a little button in the back (or whatever the style is these days). If you look at him closely, you'll discover that he's troubled. Yes, modern man, fighting, anxious, alone; searching desperately for something to hold onto, but somehow it seems he just can't find it. And so what does he do? Well, frantically he tries to screw a great big lid down on top of this universe to keep God out. And the conclusion—God's dead—he's sleeping—we've been up in space—our telescopes have spanned the universe—we've never seen Him.

But that doesn't work. We can't deny God and live, not really you know. Because man was meant to live for God. His life, his power, his energy, his thoughts, his actions, were meant to flow upwards. Or else we become just like a tube of toothpaste. Try it once. Screw the lid down real tight and then squeeze the tube. What happens? It bursts at its weakest point, doesn't it? Well take a look once at man with the lid screwed tightly on his life. Watch him as he bursts at his weakest point when the pressure is on. It's going on all over the world.

And what about you and me? Have we perhaps screwed a lid down on the top of our life to keep God out? Or can we pass the pressure test? 45 seconds to get to parade formation, life's putting on the squeeze, pressure from every side, you step out of the room and somebody puts his big, fat, foot right on top of your grease shined shoe. Do you burst at your weakest point, or can you pass the pressure test? Let's take off the lid, let's set aside the mops and pails, let's take a look this morning at the Holy God that we try to shut out of our lives.

One of the big problems, you know, is once we have screwed a lid on our life to keep God out, we've had to go ahead and invent all types of substitute gods. And so everyone runs around with a different picture of God. Some of us picture God as a grouchy landlord. You give him so much attention every month and he's not going to bother you. But you forget about him for a month and, brother, you can count on him coming around to be downright nasty.

Then there is another type of god. Some of you might picture him to be a traffic cop god. He's sort of a sneaky character, you see; hiding in the bushes, hiding behind the road sign, just waiting for you to make one false move so he can blow the whistle, turn on the siren, and jump all over you.

Another type of god is the manufacturer god. He created the universe like a vast machine, wound it up like a great big clock, and now he lets it tick away. You and I are cogs in a big machine. God's not involved and everything that happens in our life is really a result of the way the little ball bounces, the cooky crumbles, or the mop flops.

Maybe the worst type god of all of them is the grandfather god. He is so easy going your can wheedle him into anything, because everything the grandchild does is so cute. And besides, this old coot with his long-flowing beard, and pipe, and rocking chair, is really too sleepy to bother much with what we do, and he is too good-natured to get very concerned about it anyway. And so we go on inventing all types of substitute gods.

Well, there is still one more God, you see. The God of the Bible, the God our Scripture lesson is talking about, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The God who confronted Isaiah one day in the temple. Let's have a look at this God! Let's take the hats off, let's set aside the mops and pails, let's see the God we are trying to shut out of our lives.

The first thing we discover about God is this: there is a mystery about God. There is something about Him which makes the hair bristle at the nape of our necks and the chills run up and down our spine. Have you ever experienced it? Or are you one of those unfortunate few for whom life holds no surprises? You've got all the answers. Your God comes neatly wrapped in transparent plastic, like a package of pork chops, everything out where the shopper can see it.

Well that's not the way it was for Isaiah. He knew awe and wonder. He saw the Lord high and lifted up. He knew the dimension of majesty. He knew that God is tremendous. He knew and experienced the Holy, and it filled him with dread, and it caused him to shudder.

And isn't that why you and I so often hesitate to risk an encounter with the Holy God today? Because it shatters us. It shatters our self-esteem. It makes us feel our creatureliness and our nothingness. We hesitate to stand before the Holy God clothed only in our own righteousness, because our nakedness might prove to be a little bit embarrassing.

But, you see, encounter with the Holy God is not exhilarating. It is first of all shattering. Look what it did to Isaiah! It took him apart and scattered the pieces on the floor of the temple. "Woe is me, for I am undone. A man of unclean lips, for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts." And we, too, must catch a glimpse of this Lord of Hosts, the Creator of the universe, who speaks and the mountains move and the earth trembles, the Judge of the universe, the almighty God. All of a sudden our past catches up with us. We discover that we have no defense, and we, too, lie there scattered and strewn upon the floor of the temple. We, too, must cry from the shattered depths of our sin blackened heart, "Woe is me, for I am undone!"

For then, you see, and only then, are we ready for the other side of the coin, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is at this point, as we realize our own sinfulness, that the Cross of Christ begins to make such beautiful sense as it applies to our life. For we look up, and we see another standing there. And we can look at Him, for instead of wrath, God turns to us in love. It's at the Cross that we discover He is not the landlord god, demanding his rent, or the traffic cop ready to haul us into court, or the fuddy-duddy grandfather too old and senile to be anything but a joke.

No, this is God living and active, the God of the Cross, the God who has heard our helpless cry, and it has touched his father's heart. And just as the angel took a coal from the altar and touched Isaiah's lips to purge his sin, so the Holy God becomes a burning coal, consumed upon the altar of the Cross, and for us and for our cleansing he touches us and says, "Thine iniquity is taken away, and thy sin purged".

And all of a sudden the Holy God is no longer distant and overwhelming. But rather, we are drawn in love and fascination to the very God who daunted and shriveled us a moment ago. Now the Cross, that God-murdering symbol of human sin, becomes the saving core around which our lives are put back together. The Holy God comes to us in the person of Jesus Christ our Savior and says, "My son, my daughter, cheer up! Thy sins be forgiven thee".

The great eternal miracle happens again. You can stand up, free and forgiven, because one day there was a Cross, and on that day, your sin entered the heart and life of the very Son of God, made man. And because God did this for you, you can leave the Chapel today heads up, free and forgiven. You don't have to screw a great big lid down on top of your lives to keep God out. There is nothing more to be afraid of, and so you can live. For the first time, really live, and live for God, knowing that God himself has mended the places in your life that broke under pressure when the lid was on . . . and knowing that he is going to continue to stand beside you, mending those places as long as you keep on asking him.

Just one more thing now. You see, once you have taken the lid off your life and met the Holy God in person, once you have traded in the substitute gods of your own imagination for the living Lord of Heaven and earth, once you have experienced the blessed peace and joy that comes from the knowledge of forgiven sin, once you have felt the warmth of the Savior's love and the touch of the Father's hand, you just can't screw a lid back on your life and forget about that God, or about your brother or sister who may never have heard the story of Jesus and his love. For once God has said to you, "Thine iniquity is taken away and thy sin purged", once that has happened, once you have heard the Savior's words in your ear, "Cheer up, thy sins be forgiven thee", then you have been committed to hear the rest of the text: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?"

So before you put on your hat, before you pick up your mops and pails and rush back out into the routine of life, listen as the voice of the thrice Holy cuts through the stillness of the Chapel and asks: "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?"

Think of it! It's tremendous, isn't it? God has touched your life. Through the Savior he has taken away your sin. And now He's got a job for you to do. What a turning of the tables! To think that there is anything that we scrawny May flowers of an hour can do for the Awesome, the Overpowering, the Holy, the Forgiving One! But that's how God works. And there is something we can do, something we must do. We can take the message of God's forgiving love and share it with each other. How else can we possibly respond but to fall all over ourselves with eager joy and to blurt out with never a pause for deliberation today and for every day of our lives, "Here am I. Send me!"

No, that doesn't necessarily mean going off into some dark jungle, or passing out tracts in Karachi, Pakistan, or standing on a soapbox in Bombay, India, or going out and enrolling in a seminary. What it means is this: letting your life speak of the love and mercies the Holy God, Who has saved you, wherever you are and wherever life may take you, be that Congressman, Naval Officer, Midshipman, housewife.

Can't you hear your Savior calling to you this morning:

"Hark the voice of Jesus crying,
  Who will go and work today?
Fields are white and harvests waiting,
  Who will bear the sheaves away?
Loud and long the Master calleth,
  Rich reward he offers thee.
Let him hear you gladly saying,
  'Here I am. Send me! Send me!' "

Amen.

Pittsburgh Superintendent Says No to Quie

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Sidney P. Marland, superintendent of the Pittsburgh public schools, is one of the most widely known and respected school superintendents in the Nation. He has worked diligently and successfully to give Pittsburgh one of the best school systems in any large city, and he is concerned that the great advances made possible by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act will be lost if the Quie bill passes. In an eloquent telegram to Commissioner of Education Howe recently, Dr. Marland said:

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
May 1, 1967.

Hon. HAROLD HOWE,
U.S. Commissioner of Education,
Washington, D.C.:

The proposed changes in the distribution of Federal funds for elementary and secondary education would critically damage big city Federal programs in education, Barely started over the past 18 months, catagorical programs aimed squarely at the children of poverty have brought a beginning of hope to the poor and the minorities heavily populating the cities. The suggested partial removal of catagorical restraints, and reversion of control and procedure to state authorities would defeat any chance of inner-city recovery, or of significant help for rural poverty. State systems of fund distribution historically and quite universally discriminate against cities. Notwithstanding the desirability of long term goals or general aid, the present level of funding even at full authorization, is insufficient to meet the essential costs of catagorical compensatory education as per title I. Any effort toward general aid should be in addition to, repeat in addition to, the present catagorical support, not instead of. When Federal funds are available at some future date in quantities sufficient to justify non-catagorical distribution, over and above present catagorical needs, we would strongly encourage such aid.

Urge you to give strong support to present ESEA program, funding title I at full authorization and spurn blandishments that speak seductively of general aid that indeed is not general aid, but a thin layering of token monies to be so widely diffused as to have little significance in American education. State formulas for distribution vary so widely as to give no assurance that funds would be used where needed, or for innovation in increased services. Absorption of Federal funds by States to meet present mandated State support programs has occurred in the past and could recur. General aid and present level of funding would simply result in higher expenditures for the status quo.

Dr. S. P. MARLAND Jr.,
Superintendent,
Pittsburgh Public Schools.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to listen to the words of Dr. Marland and thousands of other educators across the country. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is good legislation, properly drafted by the committee, with the consideration, cooperation, and endeavor of many elements of our society. It is just beginning to function smoothly and reflect the benefits for which it was intended.

The alternate proposal, which is cleverly packaged, will strike at the heart of Elementary and Secondary Education Act, by reducing the total authorization by $300 million, and funds for the educationally deprived under title I from 80 percent to 50 percent. Regardless of the wording, local school districts who now know their entitlements under the administration's plans will be bypassed by funding to the States under the block grant system. Disadvantaged private school students will not have the same guarantee of eligibility under the suggested formula. Most important, programs for two of the Nation's neediest groups—children of migratory workers and Indian children—will be eliminated, as will provisions for the Teacher Corps, and special education programs for neglected children, children in State institutions, handicapped, and children in foster homes.

At this time there is no guarantee that an adequate share of funds to help educationally deprived children will be channeled from the States to the large cities, where the problem of teaching the disadvantaged has been most acute, and where the Teacher Corps has been of tremendous assistance. In such cases, if there are political differences between the State capital and the city, the losers may well be the disadvantaged children.

Congress had hoped to help solve the problems of the disadvantaged child by guaranteeing that he be given the welfare and educational benefits needed to become a constructive member of our society. I do not believe we can let them down now.

Leo Baeck Institute Honors Nelly Sachs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the landmarks in my district is the Leo Baeck Institute, at 129 East 73d Street, whose president, Max Gruenewald, has been good to provide me with the following descriptive material concerning the organization, its officers and its work:

Almost 2,000 years ago Jews came to the Rhine river with the Roman armies. Tombstones, coins and documents attest to the existence of the first Jewish settlers in Cologne, Trier, Speyer, and Regensburg. During the early Middle Ages established Jewish communities were found in Mainz, Worms, and Augsburg, somewhat later in Vienna and Prague.

The history of Jewry in German-speaking Central Europe is inextricably interwoven with the evolution of that region. Over the centuries Jews have made an amazing variety of contributions to the arts and sciences; to literature, philosophy and theology; to commerce, industry and politics. In modern times one needs only to recall such disparate figures as Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud and Karl Marx to appreciate the world-wide impact produced by that relatively small group. By no means all remained loyal to the faith of their fathers. Yet—consciously or unconsciously—a deep-rooted heritage and common experience shaped or influenced them all. The 20th century holocaust swept away German-speaking Jewry, destroyed its institutions, and scattered its records to the four winds.

It was for the purpose of collecting, preserving and studying all available materials on the history of that group, that the Leo Baeck Institute, New York, was established in 1955. It was named in honor of Leo Baeck, that great scholar and rabbi, who was the last outstanding representative of German-speaking Jewry, and who shared the sufferings of his people in a concentration camp. He served the Institute as its first President until his death in 1956.

The Leo Baeck Institute, New York, is the only institution of its kind in the Western World. While many valuable records of German-speaking Jewry have been destroyed by the Nazis, the Institute is bending its efforts to collecting and saving all that has survived. During the past ten years a unique library of almost 40,000 volumes and archives containing tens of thousands of original documents have been assembled. These archives also include a great number of complete literary estates of well-known writers, diaries, family papers and letters, as well as other manuscripts of many outstanding historical and contemporary figures. Of particular interest are more than three hundred unpublished memoirs of men and women from all walks of life. A special section of the archives, consisting of more than 10,000 items, is devoted to autographs of historical interest. Another section holds precious music manuscripts. Numerous objects of religious and secular art, paintings and drawings by well-known artists, photographs, and a growing collection of disks and tapes recording the voices of outstanding persons round out the Institute's unique treasure house of documentation.

Since 1956 the Institute has engaged in a far reaching publication program of scholarly and popular books and monographs, in English as well as in German. Of the Leo Baeck Year Book, to which outstanding writers and scholars have contributed, the tenth volume is about to appear.

The Leo Baeck Institute owns a beautiful five-story house in one of the quiet streets of New York's East Side, where its collections have found a dignified home. In the well-equipped Reading Room scholars from many countries pursue their studies of source material. Visitors are always welcome. They come from all parts of the world to see the wealth of books, documents, photographs, paintings, and other memorabilia. While the major part of the collections is kept safely in fire-proof vaults, ever-changing special exhibits are displayed in showcases.

To fulfill its mission the Institute must complete its collections and rescue valuable documents before they are irretrievably lost. A catalogue of all its holdings must be prepared, published and made available to libraries and others for research. Its library and research facilities must be expanded to meet urgent needs. Grants must be awarded to scholars, subsidies made available for the printing of important books. And finally the great and important task, the writing of a definitive history of German-speaking Jewry, has to be undertaken in order to prevent that many-faceted group, which has contributed so much to the world, from becoming a civilization "gone with the wind."

(*The U.S. Treasury Department has ruled contributions and bequests to the Institute to be deductible for income tax and estate tax purposes.*)

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Mr. Speaker, most recently the institute, in cooperation with the New York Consuls General of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany, provided for a comprehensive exhibit of the work and life of Nelly Sachs, Nobel Laureate in Literature for 1966 and one of the great poets of our time. Her biography follows:

Nelly Sachs was born in 1891 in Berlin as daughter of a well-to-do Jewish businessman.

As a young girl she dedicated her first literary works to the great Swedish poet Selma Lagerloef. Since then a correspondence of friendship has continued between them.

In 1940, Nelly Sachs and her ailing mother were saved from Nazi deportation by the intervention of Selma Lagerloef who helped her to obtain the permission to enter Sweden.

Under the horrible impact of the Nazi holocaust, Nelly Sachs developed into one of outstanding modern poets of German language. Her first volume of this new poetry was published in Berlin in 1947. It has the title: "In the Habitations of Death" and is dedicated to "my dead brothers and sisters". Further lyric and dramatic writings followed. Among them is "ELI", a mystery play of the sufferings of Israel, which was set in music by a Swedish and a German composer.

In 1965, she was awarded the Peace Prize of the German book trade, one of the most prestigious awards of modern literary Germany.

Last year she received the Nobel Prize in Literature, "for her outstanding lyrical and dramatic poetry which with gripping power interprets the fate of Israel."

The Leo Baeck Institute, as the American research center, library and archives for the history of Central European Jewry of German tongue, devotes a comprehensive exhibit to the life and work of Nelly Sachs. It thus brings close to the American public one of the last Jewish poets of German language.

I am very pleased to have this institute in my district and to have the opportunity to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

Betty Furness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD at this time an article from Newsday, May 2, 1967, which reports the appointment of Miss Betty Furness as Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs:

FROM PITCHWOMAN TO CONSUMER ADVISER

NEW YORK.—Her parents christened her Elizabeth Mary Furness. Her show biz friends call her Betty. Now the woman whose television commercials for refrigerators made her famous will be peeking into the nation's iceboxes in her new starring role as President Johnson's special assistant for consumer affair.

It probably should be said quickly that the President obviously was not put off, as some instant critics have been, by the Betty Furness "refrigerator" image. This is an intelligent, many-sided woman—actress, social worker, lecturer, writer, business woman, homemaker, mother, dabbler in politics.

So, what is she like, Betty Furness, 51, a widow and grandmother, yet a symbol of glamor, whose rank in the U.S. government is almost cabinet level? (Only Mrs. Esther Peterson, her predecessor and still assistant secretary of labor, ranks alongside). Says Johnson of his appointee: "She brings to this new position an advantage that few other Americans possess. Because of her background, her dedication, and her great abilities, I am convinced that Miss Furness will provide effective representation for the millions of American consumers."

EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN

Walter Cronkite has known her since 1952 when Miss Furness was doing those "You can be sure" commercials for Westinghouse, television sponsors of convention coverage. Says Cronkite: "She is fastidious . . . has a tremendous ability to organize . . . takes on administrative roles with intensity. Extraordinary woman . . . unique . . . terrific conversationalist."

Says Kenneth Battelle, famed hairdresser who has had Miss Furness as a client "oh, nine or 10 years": "She has this tremendous interest in people . . . highly intelligent . . . more energy than anyone I know."

Sally Victor, the milliner who designs many of Miss Furness's many hats, says "Lordy, I've known her since she used to come to the shop with her mother. She is immaculate . . . excellent taste . . . knows what's going on in the world. I'm glad to see a woman given a chance to use her interest in people."

Says Betty Furness of herself: "I've always been a worker. I've always been a kind of do-it-yourself kid. I can't bear to waste anything, including time."

Everywhere there was only praise for this small-boned brunet (five feet, five inches and about 110 pounds). If she has critics, they're pretty silent, although Miss Furness is the first to concede that they'll be there, now.

"A couple of consumer groups have griped at the appointment," she said, "and I don't blame them. You know, to see somebody come in from the outside . . . My premise, is, give me a chance. Don't bring the roof down on me before I find the pencils. But I can budget faster than most housewives. I've worked since I was 16 and I know where every dollar goes. A lot has been said about the fact I don't do my own shopping. I've had a housekeeper for 17 years . . . can't afford not to have one. I have to go out and make the living. I don't think I have to push a cart around the supermarket to understand consumer problems. There are the ads to read, you know. And you don't have to be poor."

LISTS ASSETS

She feels that her work on radio and television shows, geared to women, will be a tremendous asset. So will the numbers of lectures she's given to women's groups. "Women are in the middle of a revolution. There's an iceberg quality . . . so many problems hidden. So many at 40 or 45 are asking, "What do I do now?' "

"I feel strongly," she said, "about the woman who wants to do something out of the house but feels guilty about it . . . Women ought to be allowed to do what they want, whether it's a job, volunteer work or dabbling in painting. And a lot of them are doing . . . Did you know that more than half of the women working are between the ages of 45 and 54?"

Actually, Miss Furness will wear three hats in Washington—the other two, as chairman of the committee on consumer interests and as executive secretary of the consumer advisory council. She is not sure what multitude of problems will face her except "there'll be an awful lot"—with priority given to the president's one order to her: "Find out what's on the consumer's mind."

She was born in New York, Jan. 3, 1916, the only child of the late George and Florence Furness. She got her first taste of broadcasting at the age of 7 when she accompanied her father, an executive at Union Carbide, to the National Broadcasting Co., where he made radio commercials for his firm.

Miss Furness attended the Brearley School, an exclusive school for girls in New York, and the Bennett School at Millbrook, N.Y. She was a model for John Robert Powers by the time she was 14, and had a movie contract with RKO by the time she was 16. She made 35 films by the time she quit Hollywood—she was 21.

Next came assorted appearances in legitimate theater and in 1949, her first offer came from Westinghouse. She was playing in the now defunct "Studio One" on television. The appliance company sent her to both Republican and Democratic conventions in 1952 to do its commercials. She became a national celebrity almost overnight.

Since the 1960 conventions, however, she has emceed her own shows, has done a radio show called "Dimensions of a Woman's World" and lately also has been on an answering service show on WABC-Television.

SHE TAKES OATH IN STYLE

Wearing an above-the-knee, white wool shift, false eyelashes and a back-of-the-ears hairdo, TV pitch-woman Betty Furness was sworn in yesterday as President Johnson's adviser on consumer affairs.

Before the swearing-in ceremony attended by the President in the East Room of the White House, the 51-year-old actress who made her mark as a TV refrigerator saleswoman was asked what the major problems would be in her new job. "I don't know enough to know yet," she said.

After taking the oath—her daughter, Mrs. Barbara Snyder, held the Bible—she was described by Johnson as "the advocate of the American consumer in the highest counsels of government." He said that in her new $26,000-a-year job she would speak for the housewife in the market place, for the mother who must protect her children from unsafe products and for the father who buys on credit things his family needs.

Miss Furness, who admitted she didn't do her own grocery shopping when her appointment was announced, said she was taking over her job without any prejudices. "I'm not angry at anyone," she said.

Her New York housekeeper, Mrs. Alice Miller, who does her grocery shopping, was present at the swearing in. But she will return to New York to keep Miss Furness' apartment there. Miss Furness said she had taken a one-room kitchenette apartment in Washington.

Miss Furness was gracious and charming. But once she got her candor up. Asked who designed her dress, she flared: "Every dress was designed by a designer. Dresses do not grow."

Alexandria Gazette Endorses Piscataway Park Campaign

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Alexandria Gazette has joined a growing number of leading newspapers which are indorsing the campaign to save the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park, Md.

In a series of articles and an editorial on May 4, 1967, the Gazette pinpoints the deadline we are facing if this pilot project in cooperative preservation of natural beauty is to become a success. In order to meet the deadline in August, we must have the $2.7 million that the administration requested for parkland purchase. If this money is not appropriated, donations of land and scenic easements—which will more than match the Federal expenditure—will begin to revert to their owners.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Alexandria Gazette for its forthright position for Piscataway Park, and for the newspaper's acknowledgment that this project is not for the benefit of a few people, but for the millions of Americans and foreign visitors who tour historic Mount Vernon, Va., year after year, and for the benefit of future efforts to preserve open spaces at a minimal cost through cooperation between private landowners and their Government. I place two articles and one editorial from the Alexandria Gazette at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, May 3, 1967]

EFFORT IN CONGRESS RENEWED TO SAVE MOUNT VERNON'S VIEW

A concerted drive to save the Potomac riverfront view from Mount Vernon, one of the area's best known scenic attractions, has been started in Congress under the leadership of Rep. Hervey G. Machen, a Democrat from Hyattsville.

Machen has appealed to all news media to concentrate their efforts on arousing their subscribers to the need for action now if the view, which is in his district, is to be saved this year.

Machen says he is apprehensive that, if the needed funds are not forthcoming from the federal government by July 1, the chance of saving the area across the Potomac from the real estate developer will be lost.

The Maryland shore area on the Potomac has become known as Piscataway Park. Landowners have committed themselves to scenic easements covering 2,975 acres. Prince Georges County has joined in the effort to preserve the park by granting tax incentives to those granting scenic easements.

The Interior Department would like to acquire needed land by condemnation.

Congressional recognition of the need for federal action to preserve the area was established in 1961. At that time Congress authorized close to $1 million to buy essential land. Despite the authorization the then chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Michael Kirwan of Ohio, was unsympathetic. Only a small portion of the funds was given.

Following this Congressional action, land prices skyrocketed. This alone was taken by Kirwan in later years as an excuse to deny further monies. The presently estimated cost is put at more than $4 million.

President Johnson, in submitting his 1968 budget requests, asked for $2.7 million. This was considered adequate for the present.

Kirwan, famous for his plans for a memorial aquarium at Haines Point, has passed on from the Interior Appropriations subcommittee. He now heads the Public Works Committee which handles pork barrel legislation, a far more rewarding task.

His place has been taken by Rep. Julia Butler Hansen of Cathlamet, Washington, where they have more scenic real estate than real estate dealers. Under her tutelage, the Interior Committee scrapped the funds request for Piscataway Park. The House confirmed this action.

Machen and his adherents are now enlisting popular support for a drive to have the Senate write the requested $2.7 million back into the appropriations bill when it comes before the Senate. He is urging that all those interested write their senators and House members to bring the funds back before the House and to vote them.

It is argued that if the funds are not forthcoming this year many of the scenic easements will lapse and the land be thrown open to development.

[From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, May 6, 1967]

AREA LEADERS ASK SENATE TO RESTORE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FUND—SAY $2.7 MILLION WILL SAVE MOUNT VERNON AREA POTOMAC VIEW

(By John A. Reichmann)

A contingent of Northern Virginians has entered the campaign to induce the U.S. Senate to restore to the Interior Department Appropriations bill an item of $2.7 million regarded as essential to preserving the view of the Potomac River from Mount Vernon Plantation, the area's most famous showplace.

Rep. Hervey Machin, D-Md., launched the campaign last week with an exhortation that all interested persons write their Senate and House of Representatives members to have the funds restored to the bill. No effort was made to restore it on the House floor.

Machen has noted that, unless the federal government takes action to assure the acquisition of the needed land for Piscataway Park, almost 3,000 acres of scenic easement pledged by residents will expire.

This week Marshall J. Beverley, a member of the Board of Visitors of Mt. Vernon, accompanied Cecil Wall, resident director of Mount Vernon, and Hugh Marsh, another board member, visited the Capitol to solicit the aid of Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., and Rep. Porter Hardy, D.-Va., in the drive.

The remaining hope for saving the park is said to rest on the Senate where the Appropriations Committee will take up the Interior Department measure next week. The upper chamber could restore the needed $2.7 million and send the bill to conference with the House where its fate would then rest.

Beverley also wrote personal letters to President Johnson and to Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr., on the letterhead of the First & Citizens National Bank, of which he is vice president. Beverley also served as mayor of Alexandria from 1952 to 1955.

"Cecil Wall and I called on Harry Byrd Jr., and asked for his assistance in approaching the Senate Finance Committee to take action when it comes up next week," Beverley wrote to Godwin.

"I do feel that you could certainly assist us if you would write the President and also a letter to Harry and Porter. Anything you can do would be greatly appreciated by everyone."

Beverly, in a letter to President Johnson, noting that the action of the House in refusing the needed funds after having approved the policy in 1961, wrote "This is a strange renunciation of a responsibility, first assumed in 1961, to save a unique scenic and historical heritage on the threshold of the nation's capital, a mecca each year for over a million and a quarter visitors.

"This project has the unqualified support of preservationists and conservationists from coast to coact. It is an essential feature of your plan for making the Potomac River a model for the nation.

"I hope you will use the great power of your office to persuade the Congress to repair this error."

[From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, May 4, 1967]

A VIEW WORTH SAVING

Periodically the carefully worked out network of plans to preserve the view across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon reaches a critical stage. Just now it is six full years since Congress voted overwhelmingly to use federal funds and authority to protect the unspoiled woods and farmlands of Maryland from the threatened erection of oil storage tanks. The tank farm proposal was licked and the suburban sanitary district in Maryland planned a sewage treatment plant. This, in turn, if not eliminated, was hidden from sight. Elaborate plans were developed and implemented whereby a large expanse of acreage was set aside for scenic easements, assuring against unsightly high density development. Local jurisdictions encouraged cooperation in the form of tax concessions. Now, we are told, these easements expire on August 1 unless the federal government comes through with some measure of fulfillment of its share of the bargain.

President Johnson, in his budget, asked for $2.7 million for the purchase of the federal share of the land. This appeared to be a minimum to get condemnation proceedings under way. For, after the initial appropriation was made, land prices soared and the original $1 million fell far short of expectations. It may be a matter of speculation as to what would have happened had Rep. Michael Kirwan of Ohio, a pinchpenny on this particular project, had given the full $1 million originally authorized. The increased estimates of land cost, however, gave him a further incentive for an economy that would not hurt him in his own district.

Kirwan has moved on now from the Appropriations Committee to the Public Works or "Pork Barrel" committee and his place has now been taken by Rep. Julia Butler Hansen of Washington state. Despite the beauties of her home state, the Interior Department subcommittee was no more amiably inclined to the Mount Vernon view than they were under Kirwan. They cut the President's $2.7 million request out of the annual appropriation measure. The House did nothing to remedy the shortcoming.

The bill now goes to the Senate where the funds can be reinstated. Rep. Hervey G. Machen, a Maryland Democrat whose district includes the Potomac shore, and a group of supporters are rallying all who will hear to write to their Senators and House of Representatives members to support the restoration of the funds into the bill.

Neither of Virginia's two Senators nor, as far as we can recall, Virginia's House members have been put on record on this issue, so important to Northern Virginia and to the preservation of the Old Dominion's historic heritage. We urge all those in sympathy with the program for retaining the Potomac's beauty to make their minds known to their legislators in Congress.

Basic Vietnam Policy Was Set by Republicans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans are trying to disavow their party's role in establishing the policy followed by President Johnson in Vietnam.

Those of us who have been here since 1954 remember the sequence of events quite clearly. For those who were not here or who have forgotten, the following column from the May 8, 1967, edition of the Washington Evening Star gives in detail the formulation—by the Republicans of the Eisenhower administration—of the very policy some of them are now trying to disavow.

The article follows:

EISENHOWER DID SET THE BASIC VIETNAM POLICY

(By Richard Wilson)

Among many other matters gotten out of proportion by the Republican Policy Committee white paper on the Vietnam war is the attitude of the Eisenhower administration toward the conflict in Indochina.

The staff of the Republican Policy Committee of the U.S. Senate would have us believe that the Eisenhower attitude was so detached that President Johnson cannot claim his policy is a natural extension of the Eisenhower policy. This simply is not so.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in fact and demonstrated by the record, defined repeatedly precisely the basis upon which Johnson undertook the massive Vietnam intervention.

Research into this matter is very revealing. It reveals that the policy of the U.S. government has been consistent through three administrations, Eisenhower's, Kennedy's and Johnson's, over a period of 15 years.

The critical and controlling statements on policy were made by Eisenhower, expanded by Dulles and elaborated somewhat beyond their real limits by Nixon. Eisenhower asserted the United States vital interest in arresting further Communist expansion in Asia following so closely upon the termination of the Korean War. His words were neither weaseling nor vague.

With the Viet Minh insurgents carrying on a general attack against Dien Bien Phu, the Republican leader in the Senate William F. Knowland of California, volunteered to lead a fight to send U.S. troops to Indochina if Eisenhower decided it was necessary.

Nixon told an editor's convention on April 16, 1954, that if the French failed in Indochina the Free World could not afford further retreat in Asia and "must face up to the situation and dispatch forces."

Dulles on Sept. 3, 1953, said Communist China was equipping and supplying the forces in Indochina and warned that a second Chinese aggression in Asia "could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indochina." On March 29, 1954, he said the U.S. could not passively accept imposition on Southeast Asia of "the political system of Communist Russia and its Chinese ally," and though preventing it would involve serious risks they "would be far less than would face us a few years from now if we dare not be resolute today."

Eisenhower, it is true, did say that no one could be more bitterly opposed to "ever getting the United States involved in a hot war in that region than I am," but declared what he was doing, which was supporting the French at the rate of $400 million a year, was intended to avoid getting into a hot war. That was on Feb. 10, 1954. On March 10, 1954, under the pressure of Senator Stennis' stated fears that a war might be caused by the killing of U.S. Air Force technicians Eisenhower had sent to Indochina, the President declared: "I will say this: There is going to be no war unless it is a result of the constitutional process that is placed upon Congress to declare it. Now, let us have that clear."

Then on April 26, 1954, Eisenhower told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce: "No matter how the struggle may have started, it has long since become one of the testing places between a free form of government and dictatorship. Its outcome is going to have the greatest significance for us, and possibly for a long time to come."

So let there be no more dissembling about what the true attitude of the Eisenhower administration was toward the war in Vietnam. All this was 13 to 15 years ago. No one can say whether under similar circumstances Eisenhower would have undertaken the massive intervention Johnson decided was necessary.

But what can be said with certainty is that the concept of what is involved in Southeast Asia and its long range significance and importance was the same in the Eisenhower administration as it is in the Johnson administration.

Bobby Kennedy is right. There is sufficient blame in this whole matter to go around for everybody, including himself, when he was advising President John F. Kennedy. The Indochina policy has been a prolonged and sustained bipartisan policy undertaken in the conviction that it is in the national interest of this country and is vital to the Free World to arrest the expansion of communism in Asia.

The 176th Anniversary of the Polish Constitution

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, it is right and proper that all Americans join in observing this 176th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution, that noble document modeled after our own Constitution. The national commitment to free and democratic institutions, as proclaimed in the Constitution of May 3, lives still in the hearts of the Polish people in the mother country and in other lands throughout the world.

In the words of the Constitution:

> All Power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

It is tragic that the gallant Poles have been so cruelly thwarted in their persistent efforts to move forward as a free nation, first by partition by the empires of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and later by the totalitarian forces of nazism and communism. The United States championed Poland's right to freedom at the end of the First World War and gladly witnessed the rebirth of the new Poland which tragically was engulfed by the forces of nazism in 1939. At the end of the last war we did our very best to see a free and independent Poland, but unfortunately we were not successful. Today we hope and pray that the indomitable will and brave spirit of the people of Poland will sustain them until their longed-for liberation into a free and independent country can be achieved.

On this the 176th anniversary of the Constitution, I am happy to send sincere greetings to the people of Poland and also to express the genuine appreciation and immense debt which the United States owe our citizens of Polish ancestry. The dedication of the Polish people to the principles of their Constitution is the best assurance that one day their land will again stand in full freedom and independence.

The Fiat Deal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the May 8, 1967, edition of the Washington Post discusses intelligently and reasonably some of the issues involved in proposed U.S. participation in the Italian-Soviet Fiat plant deal. The question of U.S. participation should be considered on the basis of our total short- and long-term national interests and not on the basis of shortsighted visceral attitudes. This editorial is very timely and germane to the broader question of East-West relations. I insert this editorial in the RECORD:

THE FIAT DEAL

Whether the Government should finance export of machine tools for the Soviet Fiat plant is, in economic terms, not just a matter of a one-shot $50 million deal. The issue is whether the United States will put on-limits or off-limits a major world market, one that is growing and one that is particularly interested in the advanced technology which is the American forte. The precise size and shape of that market cannot be foreseen. What can be foreseen is the outrage and frustration that would arise from a tardy realization that a good opportunity had been missed.

The path to that opportunity lies in legislation to carry on the Export-Import Bank, the Government agency that would guarantee credit to sell the machine tools to Fiat; Fiat will sell them to Russia in a $1 billion auto-plant package. The House Banking and Currency Committee has just beat back a move to block the Fiat deal; similar moves are expected on the House floor, if not sooner in the Senate Banking Committee. Administration spokesmen testified forthrightly for the deal in the House hearings but the crucial voice, the business community's, has yet to be heard.

Behind most opposition is the visceral view that the United States should not trade with the Soviet Union while it supports the enemy in Vietnam. Those most deeply bound by this view were not reassured even when the Nation's military and intelligence chiefs testified that there are no strategic objections. It is deep in the bones of many citizens, and it perhaps can only be eroded by time, not argued away.

The fact is that, in trying to escape from the unrelieved East-West antagonism of the past, the United States cannot expect to spurt quickly into unrelieved serenity and peace. Public and Congressional opinion may lag behind changing world realities but there remains a good measure of legitimate doubt that the new era has arrived. In the interim—however long and uncertain that may be—fears of error and habits of distrust will tug at chances for East-West cooperation and at hopes of better days. The Fiat deal is the latest worthy object, following the consular treaty and the civil air agreement, of this fateful tug between cold war and fragile peace.

Herman Robinson, of Elizabethton, Tenn., Speaks on the Employment of the Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most moving speeches I have ever read is the one made by my good friend, Herman Robinson, to the second general session, annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., on April 28, 1967.

Mr. Robinson is chairman of the Tennessee Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Robinson is a former State senator, and he is also the best example that could ever be given to the handicapped, for his courage, patience, and faith have hurdled him over obstacles that few of us are asked to face. He is truly an inspiration for us all.

I am proud to call him my friend, and I insert his speech at this point in the RECORD.

Remarks of Herman Robinson, Elizabethton, Tenn., Chairman, Tennessee Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Before the Second General Session, Annual Meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

We could close this program right now—and maybe we should. What can I say that can add anything to what these people, these handicapped people, have just demonstrated to you?

I tell you that if we didn't have a good picture of what our work is all about, we have it now.

The only question remaining is: "What are we going to do about it?"

We hear a lot about problems.

We do not hear enough about opportunities.

I believe we have as many opportunties in portunities to our problems. . . .

And what we have seen with our own eyes yesterday and this morning shows us clearly what can happen when we apply our opportunities to our problems . . . .

My home town is nestled in the Appalachians.

The other day a lady walked into our 10-cent store to buy a birthday present for her 10-year-old son.

The clerk pulled down one of those put-together toys—you know the kind. They come with an assortment of nuts, bolts, screws, wheels, circles, squares, gee-haws and hee-haws—a little bit of everything.

"But," asked the mother, "Isn't this a little complicated for a young boy?"

"Oh no, not complicated," the clerk told her, "but educational! It helps a boy adjust to the world in which he lives. You see, no matter how he puts it together, it's wrong!"

A pretty good commentary, wouldn't you say?

It does seem that no matter how we put it together, it's wrong.

Vietnam, the population explosion, the soaring crime rate, the climbing divorce rate, riots and demonstrations in the streets, revolts on the college campus, disrespect for the flag, beatniks and Vietniks.

Yes, these we have with us—But they are not everything.

In some areas of endeavor, in some parts of our society, the picture is more cheerful. We are beginning to put the puzzle together right.

Our program this morning is surely proof of that. So don't sell us short. We are not about to give up the fight.

It was my privilege a couple of years ago to visit Russia on a people-to-people mission. While I was there I think I learned some things. One, the Russian people are a lot like our people, two, the Russians don't have hire-the-handicapped-problems. Under their system, the M.D. tells the commisar what a man is capable of doing. The commisar tells the factory head of the farm manager to put him to work—and that takes care of that. Everybody does something—he does what he is told to do. Those who don't or can't aren't likely to eat. It's that cold-blodded—and the state determines what, when, where, why and how.

Now, in our democratic society, we can't order any individual—handicapped or not—to take this or that job.

Thank God, there is a right of choice here—and the individual—although handicapped is not yet the pawn of the state. May he never be!

But the free and voluntary nature of our way does impose its penalties. We have to do by understanding and compassion and wisdom what the Communists do by decree and edict.

That's our problem in this matter of hiring the handicapped. That's why it is hard to put the pieces of the jig-saw together. And that's why I am here on this occasion—I want to talk to you about it.

We need to look our problems and fears in the eye—and conquer them.

And we need to be able to see the opportunities that always accompany our problems.

Some of us, unfortunately, never see beyond the problems. There are quite a few "fear words" among us today. War is one—and with reason. Race is one; poverty is one; demonstration is one; strike is one; cancer is one; and handicapped is one—a big one.

Some of us start dodging and ducking when the word "handicapped" is mentioned.

Yet we know that there is more trouble in this area than any other, in so far as problems of employment are concerned.

I don't have to tell you that unemployment percentages are down, overall.

But they remain relatively high among the handicapped, as you know.

Handicap? Poverty? Trouble? Don't all these tend to go together?

Employ the handicapped, and you begin curing some other sicknesses, too.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am not speaking theoretically. I am not telling you something I have read. I am not just repeating what somebody believes.

I am telling you what I have experienced.

I was handicapped from birth. I still am. The doctors told my mother and father I would never walk or talk—and I didn't until I was seven years old.

They said I would never learn anything—but I did learn, not much maybe, but something.

And here I am today doing the best I can with what I have—not doing very well, perhaps, but doing, nevertheless.

What I have done, others can do better—if given the chance. And they must be given the chance.

If kind and concerned individuals hadn't given me a chance, I would have been a nothing: Certainly I would not be addressing you here today.

My affliction was spastic paralysis. My hands shook. I walked like a man who had too much to drink. People got out of my way when I came down the street.

But I got the crazy idea I could play football—and everybody laughed. It was a big joke, in and out of school.

Then came the big turning point in my life. The high school coach took me in hand. He made me the waterboy, and I was happy.

But I doubt that he was happy. Because on several occasions I spilled so much water that opposing teams accused him of "wetting down" the field.

And our players would say "Coach, don't let Herman have the ball. He'll shake all the air out of it."

Oh yes, it was a big joke—and the fellows couldn't get enough of it.

But, let me tell you, the next year or two, they got enough! For I went out and mixed with them—and eventually made the team. And started giving out as many licks as I was getting!

When I would make a bad mistake, Coach would say, "Herman, you just stay in there and keep plugging." He was an inspiration through the years.

They called him "Mule," and I think that was because he was too darn stubborn to give up on people like me.

I am so humbly glad that "Mule" never did laugh at me back in those days when I was a blundering kid, and he was a young coach turning out champions.

Would you like to see "Mule"? He's here. Stand up, "Mule", and let them see you.

I couldn't forget "Mule" in a thousand years.

There is another gentleman I can't forget—another who saw beyond my problem and gave me an opportunity.

When I came out of college back in the depression years, I had an idea I could be a newspaper reporter. I had dabbled some in the writing game, particularly sports, and fancied myself a second Grantland Rice.

But I could hardly hold a pencil. And a typewriter seemed to write in another language when I beat on the keys.

I did a little checking—and found out newspapers were laying off men, not taking them on.

Even so, I had enough gall—or something—to barge into the office of the publisher of the Johnson City Press-Chronicle—and ask for a job.

Looking back on it, I marvel at the whole episode—why I went in, and why he didn't kick me out.

It must have been a miracle, for this hard-headed businessman, this realist in so many areas of life, let me give him my sales pitch—and hired me on the spot.

Sometimes, even now, I think it was all just a wonderful dream.

We tell the handicapped people to have faith—and that is fine. But their faith often is not enough. We must have faith, too, as this publisher had. For it was not my faith that brought me out of the shadows into the sunlight, it was his.

And so it is with many of the handicapped people. Perhaps I didn't have too much faith, but my publisher friend had faith. And the fact that I overcame my difficulties is creditable to him, not me.

But, at any rate, I am so happy this understanding publisher who was willing to take the gamble—and what a gamble it WAS—is sharing this occasion with us. Will Mr. Carl A. Jones, my great and good friend, please rise?

I will never get through thanking God for Mr. Jones.

And since I'm in a thankful mood, I want to include just one more person.

Some few years after graduating from Mule's football team, I met the most wonderful girl in the world. And to my surprise—and everybody else's—she agreed to be my wife. Marrying her was the greatest thing I ever did.

We rejoice in the happy years we have had and in the two fine children we have.

I want you to meet this girl—Marjorie.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will pardon these little exercises in sentimentality. I just wanted to offer "living proof" of what I have been saying—that the handicapped can live normal, useful, eventful, lives—if given the chance.

We speak of the Great Society and the abundant life. Truly we are a great society, the greatest the world has ever known.

But we are not a complete society. We will not be a complete society until we find a way to give every individual an opportunity to live and have his being to the full extent of his capabilities.

We cannot say, "That person is handicapped"—and dismiss him from our minds.

We cannot say, "That little girl has cerebral palsy. What a pity!

We cannot say, "That boy is retarded. There is no place for him."

No, we must face up to our responsibilities and do what we know ought to be done and can be done.

The Bible says, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only."

The Great Society will glow somewhat dimly until our social understanding catches up to our political and scientific understanding.

We are going to the moon.

Yes, but we have unfinished business here on earth.

We are designing computers that will do the work of millions of men!

Yes, but we must not forget human values.

We are going to re-build our cities and criss-cross the nation with multi-lane highways.

Yes, but we must not ignore the yearning in the heart of a boy, or the emptiness in the soul of a girl.

We are striving to end war and usher in "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men."

Yes, but let us not forget that there can be no real peace until there is peace within the individual.

It is to these human values that the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is dedicated.

And it is to these values ladies, and gentlemen, that I would direct your attention.

So often we take an individual to the top of the mountain and show him the promised land—but then we do not help him enter it.

At best, our time on this earth is short.

And with the passing of every year, our chances to do something useful and leave some imprint on the sands of time are slipping away.

We have spent two days here reviewing our work and getting a line on our problems.

Now, do we go back home—determined to do more—each as he is able, than we have done before?

You and I, united in a great mission, are privileged to live in one of the summit times of history.

Destiny beckons. The next few years can bring decisive break-throughs for handicapped people . . . if we do our job now.

Are we equal to the challenge?

Are we ready to live a day at a time, striving to be useful, striving to find the answers, seeking to serve the mission to which God is calling us?

Are we ready to devote ourselves to something bigger than we are?

Are we ready to open a door or a window for somebody?

Are we ready to offer help, real help? Ladies and gentlemen, are we?

Are you? Am I? Are we in earnest about this?

Are we going to translate talk into action?

Are we going to justify the time we spent here?

Are we going to measure up as men and women worthy of a high calling—worthy in the sight of man and God?

If not, we have wasted our time.

Go back to your home determined to give more of yourself in time, in talent, in energy—and more of your strength in carrying the message and telling the story to others.

Ah, how much it helps all of us to have someone pulling for us, someone offering guidelines. Someone saying in so many words, "I care what happens to you. I want you to win out. I am with you all the way."

Let us resolve, even now, to do and be our best—Let us be doers of the word, and not hearers only.

Are you ready to do this?

Am I?

With God's help, we can move mountains.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Cancellation of Shore Leave at Capetown for Members of the Crew of Aircraft Carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I was pleased to read in yesterday's Washington Post that the crew of the U.S. aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* has written a letter of thanks to the President of South Africa for the welcome extended to them by the people of Capetown last February. It will be remembered that the free expression of the feelings of this generous people was thwarted by a calculated insult ordered by the administration. After all preparations were made for a warm welcome, the administration displayed a narrow-minded and petty churlishness by canceling shore leave for the combat-weary crewmen.

The effect of this cancellation has been vividly described by the editor of the Columbia Record, Mr. John A. Montgomery, on his recent reporting trip to South Africa. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Montgomery's article, " 'F.D.R.' Furor Insulted Capetown," from the Columbia Record of April 15, 1967, as well as the news dispatch, "U.S. Crewmen Give Thanks to Capetown," from the Washington Post of May 10, 1967, be printed in the Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Columbia (S.C.) Record, Apr. 15, 1967]

"F.D.R." FUROR INSULTED CAPETOWN

(By John A. Montgomery)

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.—"I was amazed and disappointed that a country as big and important as the United States would do such a childish thing as cancel the shore leave of 3,800 combat-weary crewmen of the Franklin D. Roosevelt aircraft carrier."

This comment by a South African governmental official echoed the general sentiment registered here regarding the international incident last February.

* * * * *

"I thought it was silly," said a taxicab driver. "The people of Cape Town had gone to so much trouble and personal expense to entertain the American boys and to demonstrate the affection and admiration we have for your great nation, and then our hospitality was suddenly and rudely turned down."

A huge official welcome that enlisted every segment of the population of Africa's southernmost tip was planned for the U.S. Navy men. An even bigger welcome was arranged by hundreds of families who volunteered to throw their homes open to American men who were returning to the United States from a tour of duty off the shores of Vietnam.

The formal program was printed with the official seal of the "Department of the Navy, United States of America" after it had received the approval of both governments. It was published in both official languages of the Republic of South Africa, English and Afrikaans.

As the ship approached the harbor, her guns fired a national salute one mile north of the breakwater. The salute was returned from Signal Hill, then the FDR saluted the flag of the State President.

When the Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the harbor her crewmen lined the decks to take a closer look at one of the world's most beautiful cities, and to anticipate a weekend of glorious fun and excitement.

At about this time the word was received that all shore leaves were cancelled because the Washington Administration did not approve of South Africa's internal apartheid policies.

Cape Town had no inkling of what had happened until the ship anchored along the quayside where the Landstem Drum Majorettes and Band gave an enthusiastic greeting. South African officials boarded to present the compliments of their Navy.

They received the stunning news that Cape Town's hospitality and generosity had been spurned. "If I were in your place, sir," one of the disgusted officers of the ship told the mayor of Cape Town, "I would order the ship out of the harbor."

Entertainment that had been scheduled for the American crewmen included sports events, parties, sightseeing tours, free movies, receptions, dances, barbecues (braaivleis), protocol calls, luncheons, dinners, excursions, visits to private homes, and transportation in private automobiles.

Among organizations that participated in the planning were: Atlantic Underwater Club, Cape Town Jewish Community, City Tramway Company, Community Committee, Consolidated Theatres, LDS Volleyball Committee, Lions International Milnerton Turf Club, Mountain Club of South Africa, Peninsula Roller Skating Club, Rotary Club, Round Table, Royal Cape Yacht Club, South African Foundation, Western Province Baseball Association, and the Buitelandse Besoekers Klub.

The Buitelandse Besoekers Klub when translated means Overseas Visitors Club. It is an organization of Afrikaans-speaking women whose mission is to entertain foreign guests. It was one of the most active groups in efforts to make the Franklin D. Roosevelt men feel at home away from home.

Mrs. Cecil Harris is not a member of the Klub, but she was asked to help and had no trouble at all lining up private cars and private homes for the Americans' entertainment. She told me at breakfast one morning about the FDR's aborted visit.

"It was a depressing sight," she said, "seeing those young men leaning forlornly on the rails of the ship and unable to come ashore."

She had special sympathy for them, for she has sons of her own.

"The American boys couldn't come to Cape Town," she added, "so Cape Town went to the boys. People poured on the ship by the thousands.

"At 10 o'clock Sunday night we decided to do something special and quickly for the Americans. There were rumors that the ship might sail earlier than scheduled. Our grape season was at its best, so we called a representative of the grape cooperative and asked for 2,000 pounds of grapes to be delivered to the ship the next morning.

"Monday is a slack day on the grape market and there was doubt that the ton of grapes would be available as that was not a picking day. The co-op official would have to appeal to the farmers at Paarl, center of the Cape's famous grape and wine industry.

"Within half an hour the representative called back. He said he had taken up the matter with the farmers. 'We'll not only sell you the 2,000 pounds of grapes at a ridiculously low price, Mrs. Harris,' he said. 'We'll donate an additional 1,000 pounds.' "

The Cape's best grapes are not sold for home consumption, but are exported.

The next morning, however, the quotas of gift grapes for the men on the Franklin D. Roosevelt were fully subscribed with the finest grapes produced in the world-renowned vineyard area. One of the officers asked Mrs. Harris, "Did you fly these from New York just for us?"

"When we delivered the grapes Monday morning freshly picked and packed in shipping boxes," Mrs. Harris said, "the reaction was enormous. It was a happy occasion for all of us, Americans and South Africans alike.

"The young people on the ship were so pleased and grateful that they took up a collection and quickly raised 500 dollars to show their appreciation.

"This money was the initial contribution to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Good Will Fund. It will be used to bring the widow of an American killed in Vietnam and her three children for a visit to South Africa.

"Basically, however, it will create scholarships so that Americans can come here to see for themselves our often misunderstood country.

"When the Franklin D. Roosevelt lifted anchor for departure, Cape Towners turned out en masse to wish the crewmen bon voyage. The boys responded by throwing their caps overboard and tossing cigaret lighters and all sorts of small gifts to the throngs who lined the docks and cheered the Americans fighting men."

Mrs. Harris paid special tribute to Ambassador William M. Roundtree and the Embassy staff for their part in arranging for the FDR crewmen's visit to Cape Town. "We felt that they were very anxious that it take place," she said.

Mrs. Harris is Ambassador Roundtree's next door neighbor on Primrose Avenue in Cape Town.

An irony of Washington's insult to Cape Town was that it was designed to dramatize the United States' disapproval of South Africa's racial segregation, but the welcome for the FDR was to be an integrated affair.

The colored community of Cape Town joined wholeheartedly with their white friends in arranging hospitality for the Americans, but the white population planned to draw no racial lines.

A. P. J. Burger, general manager of the Trust Bank of Africa, one of the most sensationally successful financial institutions on the continent, told me that a large number of white members of his organization specifically requested that Negro crewmen be assigned to the visits to their homes.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, May 10, 1967]

U.S. CREWMEN GIVE THANKS TO CAPETOWN

PRETORIA, May 9.—The crew of the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, which called at Capetown in February, said in a letter to South African President Charles Swart that their welcome exceeded anything they had ever experienced.

The crew were not allowed ashore on orders from Washington because entertainment for the 3,800 officers and men, including 200 Negroes, were organized along racial lines.

In the letter, the crew said that when the carrier called, "We were given so freely such hospitality, such a true and sincere warmth from tens of thousands of Capetonians and countless other South Africans . . . as has never been shown us before, at home or abroad."

The crew referred to the thousands of people lining the shore and unaccepted invitations to parties and homes.

Panama Government Decorates Moral Re-Armament Director

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that most of us are already familiar with the very fine "Up With People" sing-out program sponsored by the Moral Re-Armament Movement in this country. Fortunately, this program has not been confined to the United States, and I would like to call your attention to the excellent example of American spirit which is being carried to other countries by this group of dedicated men and women.

I have received a news release from Panama City, Panama, regarding the warm welcome extended "Sing-Out 67" by the people of that nation. At a time when we are experiencing something less than respect and admiration from our world neighbors, it is extremely important that we reflect upon what can be accomplished for a song—by young people with a zest for life and a love of freedom.

Under unanimous consent I insert this dispatch in the Appendix to the RECORD:

PANAMA GOVERNMENT DECORATES MORAL REARMAMENT DIRECTOR

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA, May 2, 1967.—In the name of His Excellency Marcos A. Robles, President of the Republic of Panama, Senor Carlos Sucre, Minister of Education, awarded the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa to J. Blanton Belk, U.S. Director of Moral Re-Armament, before U.S. Ambassador Charles Adair, Jr., French Ambassador Marcel Chambon, and Argentine Ambassador Roman Sayus and a distinguished audience of Cabinet, Parliament and City officials.

The presentation took place tonight at a special dinner in honor of Sing-Out and its director at the Union Club.

The Order of Balboa is Panama's highest honor that may be awarded to a foreigner.

Overlooking the Pacific sea wall, which was once the oceanic border for historic old Panama, the Union Club is one of the country's oldest and most distinguished.

Conferring the award on Mr. Belk in the reception room, Minister Sucre said the award was given in gratitude for "your extraordinary personal merits, and as an expression of gratitude on the part of the Government and people of Panama, for the admirable job 'Up With People' Sing-Out has done in our country."

Minister Sucre continued, "The life of these youth has been a great example. The idea which they have brought through their songs has lifted the spirits of the Panamanian people because they have transmitted it with faith, fervor and majestic artistry. They have not simply performed for a select elite group, but they have performed for all the people of Panama . . . Everywhere it has been an ennobling experience to witness the communion which has been created between the members of Sing-Out and our own students and audiences, who have found the seed of culture and a new way of life."

In his statement of thanks Mr. Belk replied, "I am humbled and honored by this award . . . In the eyes of the world, Panama links East and West. But even more significant may be her destiny to be the bridge between North and South."

Belk announced on this occasion, "There will be a world Sing-Out Festival whose theme will be, 'Freedom on the Move' in North America during July and August." It will bring together the "great African Sing-Out 'Harambee Africa' whose 150-strong cast represents 14 African nations, 100 youth in 'Let's Go '67' including Asians from Korea to Indonesia, 189 students who will fly over by special charter to represent European Sing-Outs, and Latin American Sing-Outs from Brazil, Venezuela and the Caribbean."

Belk expressed the hope that Panama will "send us at least 100 of your young Panamanians."

These youth will meet together with three national casts and thousands of representatives from 148 regional Sing-Outs from coast to coast in America.

"The aim of this Festival will be to create a new leadership for this generation around the world," said Belk.

The Municipal Council of the City of Panama also honored Belk by presenting him with a parchment "for the great work that you have done throughout our Republic." The honored guests were entertained by the National Symphony Orchestra of Panama and the Folklorica Ballet who performed traditional dances.

Mr. Belk arrived in Panama late Monday after attending as a state guest the funeral ceremonies of the late Dr. Konrad Adenauer of Germany.

Minister Sucre officially invited Sing-Out to perform in the Republic of Panama. The itinerary of this dynamic force of youth from 40 states and 17 nations took them from Panama City where they performed for 50,000 people in both the Canal Zone and the City, through 13 towns of the Interior.

Within three weeks "Viva La Gente" performed for 100,000 people in the Republic, covering 3,200 miles. The cast were guests in 400 Panamanian homes. The final performance of "Sing-Out '67" in Panama will take place Wednesday.

Evaluating the "Up With People" tour in an editorial entitled, "Diplomacy of the Spirit," National Television Channel 4 stated, "Sing-Out '67" are youth ready and free of spirit, who represent a new day for humanity. They are a new generation of constructive rebels, without protests, without doubts, without complexes and without fear . . .

"In Panama Sing-Out has been a total success. Their diplomacy, from person to person and from town to town, has received the highest tributes possible. In the capital and in the heartland of our isthmus, their songs have gone straight into the spirit of every Panamanian."

Hope for the Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK J. BRASCO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the post office to the Nation is enormous. The postal service is essential to our country's economic health.

It is a vital channel for the dissemination and exchange of educational material.

It contributes to the development and appreciation of the arts; and it is an inexpensive and readily available delivery network for social and personal correspondence.

In view of its indispensable importance to our entire society, the caliber of the Special Commission appointed by President Johnson to study the postal service is particularly praiseworthy. The Chairman of the Commisison, Frederick R. Kappel, has spent virtually his entire working lifetime with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., rising from lineman to chairman of the board. He is uniquely qualified to lead an intensive study of the organization and operation of the world's biggest and most complex postal structure.

In David E. Bell, a former Director of the Budget Bureau, the Commission has a man experienced in the intricacies of Federal administrative and fiscal policies and procedures.

As a member of the Commission, AFL–CIO President George Meany can be counted upon to assure that the interests and rights of career postal employees receive full and fair consideration in the Commission's recommendations.

The other seven members of the Commission have distinguished themselves in the business, professional, and academic worlds and are well suited to the difficult task President Johnson has assigned them.

In a recent editorial, Fortune magazine had high praise for President Johnson's action in appointing this outstanding group of Americans to seek better ways to meet the Nation's postal needs. I insert the Fortune editorial at this point in the RECORD:

HOPE FOR THE POST OFFICE

The President deserves a commemorative stamp in his honor for taking the mess in the Post Office seriously. His appointment of a blue-ribbon committee, headed by retired A.T. & T. Chairman Fred Kappel, to conduct "the most searching and exhaustive review [of the postal system] ever undertaken" could be one of the memorable moves of his Administration.

As FORTUNE pointed out in March ("It's Now or Never for the Post Office"), the postal system is doomed to chaos unless something is done to get it out from under the impossible restrictions on the Postmaster General's authority. Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien proposes that it be turned into a nonprofit government-owned corporation, and the main thrust of this plan clearly is to end rigid congressional control over postal facilities, personnel, expenditures, and revenues. In such a corporation the president—a professional manager—would be able to employ its revenues as he saw fit. He would be able to build, buy, lease, or sell postal buildings when or where necessary. He would be able to hire, train, transfer, promote, compensate, and fire employees—including local postmasters—on the basis of merit and the needs of the service. Broadly speaking, O'Brien now has none of these powers.

Perhaps the new committee will come up with something better than a government-owned corporation. But, at least, Chairman Kappel knows from his years at the telephone company what the standards of a national utility can and should be. As O'Brien himself said in a recent speech, if the telephone system were run the same way as the postal system, "the carrier-pigeon business would still have a great future."

Freedom of the Press

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, with all the current hullabaloo about freedom of speech and press, I was awe stricken to note the suppressed coverage of news given Dr. Carl McIntire in his gallant battle to preserve his three freedoms, that is, press, speech, and religion.

He spoke here in Washington, D.C., at Constitution Hall to a large crowd, yet the persecution of this minister and fellow countryman was covered in three short paragraphs on page B–3 of the local Washington Evening Star.

Riots, revolution, draft dodgers, and flag desecrators get exotic front page special attention but not a minister of God who has taken on the Federal bureaucracy as well as all the forces of sin and the devil.

Maybe what it sums up to is that freedom of the press and speech do not amount to much unless you own your own newspaper, television, or radio.

Each decent, God-fearing person can speak, yes. But is his freedom as effective to reach the masses in free debate like those who filter the news and censor what the American people do not want to read or hear?

Perhaps it was because they had nothing bad to propagandize under a banner headline that they obscured one of the best news stories of the year. But a candle that burns upon a hill cannot be hidden. In time, its light and warmth will even reach the darkened valleys.

Mr. Speaker, I include the Evening Star article of May 9, 1967, in the RECORD:

CONGRESS PROBE OF FCC SOUGHT BY HEAD OF SEMINARY

Dr. Carl McIntire, director of the 20th Century Reformation Hour, plans to ask Congress to investigate the Federal Communications Commission.

McIntire, a conservative and fundamentalist theologian, was principal speaker last night at a rally at Constitution Hall sponsored by his organization and the American Council of Christian Churches.

His dispute with the FCC stems from the Commission's investigation into the operation and programming of Radio Station WXUR, in Media, Pa. The station is owned by Faith Theological Seminary. McIntire is president of the seminary's board of directors.

OEO Newspaper Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, writing in the May 5, 1967, issue of the Forrest City, Ark., Times-Herald, publisher Bonner McCollum comments on the latest proposal in the poverty agencies to go into the newspaper business. This time the OEO has been called on to establish a weekly newspaper—in conjunction with a broadcasting project—with a staff of 23 employees, headed by an editor, at $10,000 per annum, to mail free newspapers to approximately 8,000 residents of a four-county area in North Carolina. Cost to the American taxpayer, $200,000.

Mr. McCollum, as a newspaperman and operator of his own newspaper, comments carefully on the fact that such a venture cannot survive economically and must, per se, be a crude attempt for the local OEO officials to engage in propaganda and self-serving publicity for their programs and their own aggrandizement.

When the budget request for the Office of Economic Opportunity is before our Committee on Appropriations, it is my hope the members of that fine committee will inquire into such questionable projects and protect the wells of journalism against such contamination.

McCollum's comments follow:

AS WE SEE IT

(By Bonner McCollum)

With the Federal Government's expanding role being noted everywhere we turn, we were not too surprised to read a wire service report earlier this week telling of a proposal to establish a government-supported newspaper in Western North Carolina.

The "suggestion" was offered by WAMY Community Action, Inc., a regional branch of the United States Office of Economic Opportunity.

Under the proposal a weekly newspaper would be published and would operate in conjunction with a broadcasting project, with total cost running approximately $200,000 (taxpayers' money).

The newspaper would be produced by a staff of 23 employees, headed by an editor at a salary of $10,000 a year. It would be mailed free to approximately 8,000 residents of a four-county area in North Carolina.

The newspaper would be designed to boost OEO and WAMY in the area it serves.

Evidently the OEO bigwigs in North Carolina have been disappointed because some of the independent editors in that state failed to "publicize" OEO's giveway programs. So their answer to this problem is to have the Federal Government foot the bill for publishing a newspaper that could not possibly have any economic justification for existence.

They state that they plan to circulate the government paper through the mails FREE to some 8,000 rural residents in the area. This, of course, is foolish from an economic standpoint. There is no way to publish a newspaper and circulate it free if that paper is to stand on its own feet, economically speaking. If this proposed paper should become reality and is circulated free through the mails, it will be you, the American Taxpayer, who will be footing the bill for the so-called free circulation newspaper. Nothing is free in this world . . . and should the government enter the newspaper publishing field on the above mentioned basis it would merely pass the cost of doing business in this manner on the American Taxpayer.

Before some of our readers get the idea that the reason we oppose any type of government-run newspapers is because we fear them from our own economic standpoint, let us point out something to you. It has been said many times that the surest way to control people's thoughts is to control what they read . . . and government control of a newspaper is the surest way possible to make certain that people read and think only what the government wants them to read and think.

History has shown that freedom of the press is essential if the people are to control the government. When the government gains control of a nation's newspapers, then the people of that nation have access only to facts and figures the government wants the people to know. In other words, when we lose freedom of the press we are well on the road to losing all freedom.

We are opposed to this or any other scheme that would put the Federal Government in the newspaper business in any community in the United States.

Legislation To Amend the Public Health Service Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program under which States may be assisted in developing programs for the detection of the illegal use of drugs by students.

The best way to get to the problem of narcotics addiction is to get to the root of the problem. The legislation I am introducing would provide for Federal grants to States in order that the States may set up programs for the examination of schoolchildren for narcotics addiction. The State programs would have two facets—they would concentrate on periodic examinations of those schoolchildren who voluntarily submitted to examination and they would underwrite education work in the schools in connection with narcotics addiction and what it can do.

The question of compulsory examination of students is complicated by possible constitutional difficulties, although that is clearly the best way to catch addiction or keep it from ever starting. The next best thing to this would be State programs which would be compulsory except on production of a note from the student's parents. This would satisfy any constitutional problems and it would expose any student in high schools and elementary schools to a choice between examination or a note from his parents. This two-sided pressure would, I am sure, cut down on narcotics addiction.

I am hopeful that Congress will view these proposed programs favorably. I think that they would make inroads on our Nation's growing dope addiction problem.

Time Magazine Presents Biased Picture in Reporting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I was appalled recently to read in one of our most prominent national weeklies, Time magazine, an extremely biased and derogatory article to which I must express my personal dismay and indignation.

In the April 28, 1967, issue of Time, the story entitled "Pocho's Progress" presents a stereotyped account which belies the varied and diverse living conditions, aspirations and culture of the Spanish-speaking people in the southwestern region of the United States. The use of ethnic slurs in the article is particularly objectionable. I had thought American journalism had outgrown the use of such degrading slang terms for ethnic groups in America.

The article pictures Mexican Americans in the scene of "tawdry taco joints" and "rollicking cantinas" in East Los Angeles who rarely step beyond the barrio. It draws false and misleading images for categorizing individuals. Further, the author shows a grave lack of respect for the rich heritage of the Mexican American people—pointing in a deriding tone to "their self-defeating pride and insistence on remaining aliens" which—the implication is clear—holds them back from assimilation in the majority, Anglo culture.

The Spanish-speaking population in my congressional district, as well as throughout the Southwest, has serious problems in education, income, health, and housing. That the Mexican American people themselves are attacking these problems is certainly one of the most exciting social developments of today. Improving living conditions, employment opportunities, and educational background does not necessarily mean the obliteration of the unique and rich cultural heritage of which the Spanish-speaking people are justly proud.

I would hope that in the future the Time reporters conduct a more thorough investigation and present a more accurate account of developments involving the Spanish-speaking people of this country.

Confusion or Progress?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, America's dairy farmer, and the farmer in general, has been suffering financial setbacks in recent years. So difficult is his task of making ends meet that unprecedented numbers are quitting the farm in favor of a steady job in the city.

However an editorial in the Cheese Reporter of Friday, May 5, 1967, reflects an idealistic approach which probably motivated the early farmers and provided them with more than just monetary rewards and high production goals. It was the adventure, the challenge, that really took them to the farm and kept them there until today when regulations have reduced the farm to a patterned routine wherein the Government supplies the answers ahead of time.

All this is an outgrowth of the present hearings being held in Chicago and Milwaukee on the Chicago Milk Order and the confusion which seems to surround it. The Cheese Reporter editorial points out that a bit of farsightedness and planning would have meant a better farm picture for everyone.

The editorial follows:

[From the Cheese Reporter, May 5, 1967]

CONFUSION OR PROGRESS

Several typical problems of marketing are already coming out in the milk order hearing which started this week in Chicago.

Inter-group jealousy over difference in eventual blend pricing, due to differing utilization percentages, is going to be one of the main points of disagreement throughout the whole effort. There will be so many variations of argument presented on the subject alone that it will be a wise man indeed, who will be able to blend factors together which will be generally acceptable to the majority.

Size of the groups involved in bargaining will lend confidence to one group and increase resistance in another. Volumes of milk of each group will be a big drawback to bargaining, as will member numbers.

Distances from the markets and transportation variations will also cause difficulty as these parts of discussion arise for consideration.

Historical precedence will meet head-on with exploratory long-range ideas.

Then, after what will probably be weeks of verbal jousting, any attempt to produce a common, workable order will draw fire and dissatisfaction all over again.

Need the development of a unified market service contract be so difficult?

It should not be necessary for businessmen of agriculture to approach these problems in this manner. We do not think that it would be this way if those in agriculture were better prepared to look ahead constructively, to foresee potential future problems, and be ready to develop a plan toward which all could and would be willing to work.

Such plans might well mean changes from some of the production and handling techniques as we know them today, but this should be no barrier to developing a plan that would prepare the industry for the future.

Could it be done? We think it could.

Certainly through the present facilities of education and information we see no reason why agricultural producers on every front should not be receiving encouragement and challenge for moving ahead, instead of standing still and fighting change.

We wonder if many of the services so freely offered to help agriculture haven't been too satisfied to just answer the question asked; too quick to consider the job finished rather than apply energies toward branching out; too easily led into methods of least resistance instead of offering challenges to tempt growth and wider participation in building a better future for agriculture.

Are the services too firmly set in the patterns of what has been accepted before that they cannot do more than answer the questions, or to teach what has been the pattern of agriculture and urge the questioner to think ahead to new ways?

Perhaps this is one of the reasons why so many young people are leaving agriculture, not just because financial returns do not appear so readily earnable here as elsewhere.

Perhaps part of the desire of those young people is a need for conquering challenges which they have come to feel are not available in the unchanging face of agriculture at the production point. Youth needs adventure!

There is adventure in agriculture, but maybe it has not been pointed out properly to many who have been led to believe that they have to look in other fields for it.

There is plenty of adventure and challenge from the producer's starting point in looking to the needs of the future for milk supplies for our growing population areas and in the development of workable methods to be ready to take a part as needed in this changing picture.

Fighting today to stay unchanged and undisturbed will not answer the need for market orders satisfactorily nor lead to readiness to move ahead when needed.

Neither will standing still provide a healthy and free agriculture plant suitable for the future.

The 25th Anniversary of the Women's Army Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ELIGIO de la GARZA

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, on May 14, 1942, the Women's Army Corps as it exists today officially came into being.

The United States was pouring its national strength into the war effort. All available men were being called up for combat duty, leaving thousands of noncombat jobs to be filled in the vast Army that was being built. To meet this pressing need an emergency measure was passed establishing the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

The achievements of the thousands of women who volunteered for service were so impressive that, in 1943, Congress enacted legislation to remove the "auxiliary" from the name of the organization. The Women's Army Corps became an integral part of the wartime Army. Its members served with honor and distinction, both overseas and here at home.

After the war, in 1948, Congress made the Women's Army Corps a permanent part of our country's Military Establishment. And today, as in World War II, the WAC's are performing many necessary jobs—in administration, personnel, communications, finance, food service, medical-dental fields, and other areas.

On this 25th anniversary, I join in congratulating all those fine American women who have been a part of this organization during the last quarter of a century. They have performed, and are performing, a patriotic service of great value to our country.

In the 15th Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, former Army servicewomen in the area are celebrating the anniversary with a dinner on Saturday evening, May 13, in the city of McAllen. I take this occasion to wish them well, and to express my appreciation for their invitation to me to attend the dinner. They are proud, and rightly so, of their service in the Women's Army Corps.

Dangers of Communism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, Mr. C. William West, writing in the Kendallville News-Sun points out the continuing dangers of communism, which some are likely to forget or overlook. Because of the importance and timeliness, I attach a recent column of "Westviews":

WESTVIEWS

(By C. William West)

No wonder you and I have trouble making sense out of the daily tangle of world happenings.

Even those who have a measure of control over such happenings seem often unable to comprehend them.

Everywhere in the United States, in official circles and out, hope has run high in recent years that a pattern of events was developing that would eventually lead to a "thaw" in the cold war and a "freeze" in the hot war in Vietnam.

L.B.J. has been reading from a script that calls for "bridges of friendship between East and West."

Humphrey envisions an end to the iron curtain.

Openly, many have hoped a consensus of Soviet-U.S. power would effectively discourage Red China's war-like tendencies.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's Brezhnev seems to have gotten his script up-side-down, or perhaps is reading from another script entirely.

Just over a week ago, he told the world of a new Russian-Chinese agreement providing for the transmission of war supplies to North Vietnam.

And, in another resounding slap within the past few days, Brezhnev has appealed to Red China for unity to defeat the United States in Vietnam.

To quote Brezhnev, "The Soviet Union is ready to realize such a unity of action in the widest sense."

He accused "American imperialists" of trying to break the spirit of Vietnamese "patriots" with a concentration of "thousands of aircraft, hundreds of warships and about a half-million soldiers."

Admittedly, I have no access to CIA reports or any other intelligence sources available to Mr. Johnson.

It's just plain common sense that tells me Administration hopes and top Soviet leaders' open statements just do not jibe.

Could it be, perhaps, Russia is not as sincerely dedicated to peace as called for in our script, and that some of our leaders are living in a land of make-believe?

We continue to hope for openhearted cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, leading to peace in Vietnam; and Russia steps up its aid to Hanoi by sea and land.

We act as if it would be impolite to interfere with these shipments, which we could easily do, or to suggest that the Soviet Union's acts belie its words.

Such attitudes only increase the danger of misunderstanding and disaster, and could lead to what one writer has called "a Red peace, bloody at first and Communist thereafter."

We had best be aware that all our enemies are not facing us on the battlefields of Vietnam, and the Communist goal remains "the funeral of America."

Reagan Leads in Wayne, N.J., Presidential Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Ronald Reagan has been receiving the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of California, as indicated by editorials and polls in the State. His popularity has spread far beyond State boundaries, however. The Passaic County Young Republican Club in Wayne, N.J., just conducted a poll of its members, asking for the personal preference of each for the 1968 Republican Party presidential nominee. Each was asked to give his first, second, and third choice with 10 points being assigned to a first choice, 5 to a second, and 3 to a third place. The results of the poll were as follows:

President (first-place votes):

	Percent
1. Reagan	62
2. Nixon	31
3. Others	7

Vice President (second-place votes):

	Percent
1. Nixon	37
2. Reagan	16
3. Tower	13
4. Thurmond	13
5. Percy	8

Total points (Basis: 10, first-place vote; 5, second-place vote; 3, third-place vote):

Reagan	278
Nixon	202
Tower	55
Thurmond	46
Romney	34
Percy	21
Rockefeller	21
Case	8
Hatfield	6
Brooke	5
Javits	3
Morton	3
Westmoreland	3

Educators Without Freedom of Speech

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the intellectual cream of American youth is competitively selected for schooling at our military academies.

Because of their intellectual capacities, their training and years of experience in the defense of our Nation, it is unfortunate that we lose the value of their leadership and expression, as their remarks are often suppressed or belittled because they are military men.

I include the remarks of Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Lane, U.S. Army, retired; Gen. Nathan F. Twining, retired, and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, retired, for reading by all:

[From the Wanderer]

MCNAMARA TESTIMONY CONFIRMS HIS MISMANAGEMENT OF WAR

(By Thomas A. Lane, major general, U.S. Army, retired)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara not only confirmed Congressman Ford's charges of "shocking mismanagement" of the Department but unwittingly explained the cause of that mismanagement. However, his admissions were so buried in a torrent of self-justification that they escaped the notice of the committee and the public.

The Secretary likened the problem of supplying military forces in combat to the problem of supplying industrial manufacturing operations. He pointed out that industrial operations are not managed to exclude all shortages; it is economical to make adjustments as shortages occur rather than to carry heavy stocks of all materials and components. He stated emphatically his determination to manage the Vietnam war so that we shall not at the end have big surplus stocks as we had at the end of World War II.

Plausible, isn't it? But this self-indictment is alone enough to warrant Secretary McNamara's dismissal. It is incredible that any man could serve as Secretary of Defense for five years and remain so profoundly ignorant of the fundamental realities of war.

His analogy with industrial operations is totally false. Of course, you can plan an automobile assembly line for maximum efficiency and risk occasional interruptions when you know the cost of emergency supply measures required to restore operations. You can do this because the factors affecting operations are generally under your control.

But in war, you deal with an enemy who is not under your control. Your needs are determined primarily by his decisions, not your own. If you are not prepared for his decision which will be most damaging to you, risk defeat. If you prudently prepare for the worst, as planners did in World War II, and make a sudden break-through to peace with an atomic bomb, of course you will have large surpluses.

Secretary McNamara obviously does not understand these elementary realities of war. For five years, he has been undersupplying our fighting-men in Vietnam because he has made false assumptions about what the enemy would do. He has misled the President and the American people with ill-considered economies even as North Vietnam was intensifying its war effort. He has tried to cover up his mistakes by drawing on stocks provided for other forces and other purposes.

He has delayed starting new munitions production in the vain hope that it would not be needed.

"You can't have a bomb shortage when you've got sixty-one thousand tons in inventory," said the Secretary. We have had shortages, despite the inventory, and the Secretary knows it perfectly well. We have lacked the bombs required for assigned missions, and it is irrelevant that we had large stocks of other weapons.

An interruption of your automobile assembly line may cost you some dollars. But when men going into combat don't have the right weapons, you can't ask the enemy to stop the war. Then our men pay with their lives for the dollars Secretary McNamara has "saved" in his zeal to avoid postwar surpluses.

Secretary McNamara has surrounded himself with statistical theoreticians who are profoundly ignorant of war. He has arrogantly dismissed the knowledge and experience of professional military men who are trained for war. He has performed so ineptly as Secretary of Defense that the President should return him to the Ford Motor Company, which seemed to value his services.

We have troubles in Vietnam, but what would happen if we tried to fight a major war from the McNamara premises? When will Congress penetrate the statistical fog and realize that this man is jeopardizing our national security? If Congressman Ford had done his homework, he would not have suggested that Secretary McNamara be continued in office.

[From the National Education Program]

Blueprint for National Suicide

General Nathan F. Twining, one of our nation's most distinguished military leaders (now retired), has sounded a stunning warning to the people of America. He says our country is in critical danger, and he says the danger is within. General Twining says there are three forces at work within our nation and that the results they are achieving are bringing on the gravest crisis our nation has ever faced. He names these forces at work:

(1) "An anti-nuclear clique of moralists, pacifists and academic dreamers associated at influential levels with the State and Defense Departments and the White House. (They have) been a major force in the retardation of our weapons technology and in the weakening of our deterrent."

(2) Soviet propagandists effectively circulating the idea in America that Soviet Russia will be a good neighbor if the United States will but disarm.

(3) "The rigid application of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's 'cost-effectiveness' theory to defense planning."

IN THE WHITE HOUSE

General Twining tells how a member of the anti-nuclear clique, Dr. Jerome Wiesner, White House advisor on nuclear matters, influenced President Kennedy to turn down a request by prominent "nuclear and military professionals" for a research project in the high-yield nuclear-weapons field. Dr. Wiesner and his MIT colleague, Dr. Walt W. Rostov, have continued through the years to be two of the greatest influences in the White House and the State and Defense Departments.

General Twining's book *Neither Liberty Nor Safety* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston) together with recent statements constitute the latest in a series of warnings voiced by Americans whose authority, experience, wisdom, integrity and patriotism cannot be questioned.

WORKING IN HIGH PLACES

His statements will remove any doubt that the most influential forces in the highest echelons of our Government today "don't believe that the Soviets mean it when they tell us that someday they will destroy us. They insist that our military supremacy has been 'provocative' and largely responsible for the tensions of the past two decades. They theorize that if we scale down our strategic capability to the point where it is equal to or even a little inferior to Russia's the Soviets will stop competing, the arms race will end and peace will reign."

General Twining, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for four years before his retirement, undoubtedly is one of the most knowledgeable Americans as regards the conflict between World Communism and the U.S.A. He believes the Soviets "might attack" our nation when and if "they were convinced that they had achieved a clear strategic ascendency and could strike with acceptable losses to themselves." He considers our present policy as a disarmament policy—to appease Soviet Russia, and he declares that it is "a blueprint for national suicide."

The facts revealed by General Twining plus the recent UPI dispatch quoting high American military men in Vietnam as declaring the Vietnamese war "could be over in one month" if the White House would permit the bombing of "key military targets" in North Vietnam, must be further explored by the American people.

IN CRITICAL DANGER

General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (the nation's top military strategy board), has added his voice to warning's sounded by General Twining that foreign policy and military policy decisions are being made for the American people which constitute "a blueprint for national suicide." In an unprecedented break with Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, the Joint Chiefs' Chairman said that America is not adequately defended against Soviet Communism.

General Wheeler called for the development and deployment of an anti-missile system in the United States. The Soviets have developed and are deploying one, he said. His public revelation of critical shortcomings in the nation's defense tied in with General Twining's statements declaring there is "a clear and present danger" to America because forces are at work "at influential levels within the State and Defense Departments and the White House," weakening our nation and strengthening World Communism.

THE APPEASEMENT CONTINUES

M. Stanton Evans, Editor of the Indianapolis News and one of the nation's best informed young citizen-leaders, had the same fears that provoked the warnings just sounded by two of America's most respected military leaders. His fears for the security of our country began years ago while he was probing, as a professional newspaperman, into the behind-the-scenes as well as the open maneuverings in our foreign and military policies. He put his findings and conclusions into his well documented new book, "The Politics of Surrender" (Devin-Adair Co., New York). He notes that "In 1944 World Communism controlled (only) an estimated 170 million people and some 8 million square miles of territory. By 1964 Communism controlled more than 16 million square miles of territory, 18 separate states and more than one billion people."

"How did these things come to pass?," asks Mr. Evans. "Despite the considerable cleverness and unflagging zeal of the Communists, the story of this astounding reversal for the free world was written, not by Communist strength, but by Western weakness. The Communists have not in fact been winning the Cold War so much as we have been losing it. We have, on a variety of pretexts, been steadily surrendering the world to the enemy in the Kremlin."

"The first rule of successful guerrilla warfare," he observes, "is sanctuary, and the first rule of successful counter-guerrilla action is to eliminate sanctuary. In both of our sample case—Vietnam and Latin America—our primary objective should be to move against the sanctuary from which the Communist operate. In Vietnam, the sanctuary consists of Laos and the northern part of Vietnam; in Latin America, it is Castro's HDQ for hemispheric subversion in Havana. Even in our best moments, our reigning policy assumptions have required us in some wise to give the Communists this asset when they wanted it—in Korea, Laos, Vietnam, Cuba.

"If we are to relieve the free world from the pressures of aggression, we must stop guaranteeing the Communist that their bases of operations will be immune to our attack. . . . (Yet) the people who have negotiated (our stunning foreign policy failures) inform us they alone are qualified to tend to our diplomacy. . . . Common Prudence suggests that they, and not their critics, are the appropriate candidates for analysis."

THE ENEMY: OUR "FRIENDS"?

The clique of Presidential foreign policy advisors who are promoting the idea that Soviet Communism has changed, that it can now be trusted and that the United States should aid it with trade and treaties and favors of all kind, have a word: "Detente." They say "detente" now exists between the Soviet Communist dictators and the American President. It is not an English word, but our digging through foreign dictionaries establishes it as French, and meaning "lessening of tension and conflict" between nations.

The Presidential advisors use it to describe "a warming up, in a friendly way" of the Soviet attitude toward America. The word wasn't used but the same thought was present back in 1933 when Stalin was "warming up" to Roosevelt and the U.S. granted diplomatic recognition to the brutal dictatorship in the Kremlin; nor when President Truman called him "Good Old Joe"; nor when President Eisenhower gave Dictator Krushchev world-wide respectability in a White House embrace; nor when President Kennedy brought to his own children in his Virginia home the warming presence of Kremlin officialdom.

THE GREAT DECEPTION

Stalin's agreement with Roosevelt in 1933 was "warm and friendly" and was followed by the spread of Communist subversion into every nation on earth and a fantastic expansion of Communism's aggressive world power. Truman's "Good Old Joe" took from the U.S. and its Western allies, following World War II, Poland, Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia, China, and North Korea—to mention just a few major Red advances. Following his "warming up" social whirl in the White House with Eisenhower, Khrushchev engineered the monstrous killing off of the freedom uprising in Red Hungary and put Castro in power in Cuba (with indispensable U.S. help).

And after Kennedy's friendly fraternizing with Kremlin family personalities, Khrushchev, under the eyes of his American "friends," sneaked ballistic missiles with nuclear war-heads onto the plains of Cuba fronting the U.S.A., just 90 miles from Key West, Florida (and some sources say "friendly negotiations" resulted in some of these deadly missiles remaining in mountainous caves in the Cuban uplands).

DISASTROUS APPEASEMENT

The entire period of Soviet advancement along their unchanging road to world conquest has been noteworthy for the "gulling" (Webster: "deceiving") of diplomats and heads of state with the outstretched Kremlin hand of friendship. Said Senator Thomas Dodd, member of the Internal Securities Subcommittee:

"They (the 'detente' promoters in our State and Defense Departments and the White House) tell us that the Soviet leaders are bound to be influenced if we can persuade them that we seek understanding and accommodation, even at the cost of making a few concessions. I say that this argument, too, is false. The many lessons of recent history demonstrate how futile it is to seek to reform totalitarian regimes by being nice to them, by making concessions to them, or by seeking to appease them. This approach has invariably led to disaster."

DEFENSELESS AGAINST ATTACK

General Wheeler and General Twining have gone to the American people with a warning that our nation is embarked, unnecessarily, on a course endangering our security and future. Both have explained that Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, overruling the unanimous opinion of the Joint Chiefs, has refused to build the antimissile Nike-X system on the theory that deployment of defensive nuclear armament by the United States would cause Soviet Russia to further expand its entire nuclear capability; therefore, we are virtually defenseless—at least for the next few years—against a first-strike armada of Russian missiles.

Here are the facts, in which the American people may have a life-or-death stake:

Intelligence sources have confirmed to the Pentagon (says General Wheeler) that the Russians have developed an anti-ballistic missile system (ABM) and have deployed it around Moscow. The same U.S. Intelligence source reports deployment of "suspected" ABM hardware in northern Russia—to intercept and kill off Russia-bound missiles launched across "the top of the world" from U.S. bases. Secretary McNamara questions the reports on the northern Russia installations. He thinks these may be merely surface-to-air (anti-aircraft) armament. General Wheeler doesn't. He thinks they likely are ABM's.

M'NAMARA'S THEORY

Secretary McNamara believes, according to General Wheeler, that (1) the U.S. has in 1967 achieved "a nuclear stalemate" with Russia, and that (2) if the U.S. should begin building and deploying an ABM system, this would only cause the Soviets to build and deploy more of their own and at the same time accelerate the production of attack missiles—in other words, step up their war-making capability. This in turn, so the McNamara theory goes, would make it necessary for America to expand its defense and attack capabilities, "and we'd be engaged in an endless, costly, useless armament race with Russia."

Both General Wheeler and General Twining contend that Russia is today expanding her offensive as well as defensive nuclear capability, while the U.S.A. is being left behind, especially in armament capable of intercepting a Russian H-bomb missile attack.

"A true nuclear stalemate," says General Twining, "means that both sides have weapons and delivery forces, and neither side can defend effectively against the other. This idea is also sometimes called 'stable deterrence.' The advocates of this theory would reduce emphasis on nuclear weapon development, both defensive and offensive, thus holding at our present level. If we follow this course of action, we will be committing suicide because the enemy is not following it."

RUSSIANS SEEK MASTERY

"Americans will wake up some fine day," says General Twining, "and the U.S.S.R. will have the nuclear monopoly. The United States will have bombs and warheads which the military cannot deliver (through Russia's advancing ABM defense) and the enemy will have bombs and warheads which our military services cannot stop." General Twining also points out that the present bomber policy of Secretary McNamara, overruling the military advisors, already has placed our nation years behind Russia in modern bombing fleets (which he thinks are indispensable in any adequate national defense system).

General Twining accepts the U.S. tradition of a civilian head of national defense, but he contends the overwhelming opinion of professional military advisors must be considered in formulation of policy. Secretary McNamara, he says, "should not be in a position to ride rough-shod over professional military judgment and at the same time to be able to invoke pressures which tend to muzzle the professional establishment in its traditional dealings with both the public press and the Congress."

Amelia Earhart-Joan Merriam Aviation Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, by proclamation of the mayor of Long Beach, Friday, May 12, has been designated Amelia Earhart-Joan Merriam Aviation Day. These two intrepid aviatrixes well deserve the recognition given them by the proclamation which reads as follows:

LONG BEACH, CALIF.,
May 9, 1967.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Amelia Earhart (1897–1937) was America's first and greatest aviatrix, whose record flights include: the first person to fly from Hawaii to the United States Mainland; to fly the Atlantic Ocean twice; to fly nonstop from Mexico City to Newark, New Jersey; the first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean solo; to fly both ways across the United States; to be awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by the Congress in 1932, and the winner of the Harmon International Aviation Trophy in 1932, 1933, 1934, which is aviation's highest award; and

Whereas, Joan Merriam Smith (1937–1965) who, during the period of March 17–May 12, 1964, flew the 1937 Earhart Equator route and became the first person to fly solo around the world at the Equator; the first woman to fly a twin-engine plane around the world, and for this historic first flight was awarded the 1965 Harmon International Aviation Trophy posthumously; and

Whereas in recognition of the aviation achievements for the United States by Amelia Earhart, who blazed the frontier of aviation for all women and all Americans, and Joan Merriam Smith, who dreamed of, lived for, and fulfilled the achievement of flying solo the uncompleted 1937 Earhart Equator route in 1964, it has been proposed that the names of both aviatrixes be recommended by the Congress to the President of the United States for consideration of the awarding of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, posthumously, or other appropriate award, as the President may authorize; and

Whereas it has further been proposed that the Postmaster General be authorized to give consideration to the issuance of a commemorative airmail stamp in honor of Joan Merriam's world flight, with the suggested stamp theme of "World Friendship, via Aviation":

Now, therefore, I, Edwin W. Wade, Mayor of the City of Long Beach, with the unanimous consent of the City Council, do hereby proclaim Friday, May 12, 1967, as Amelia Earhart-Joan Merriam Aviation Day in honor of these two late patriotic American aviatrixes.

EDWIN W. WADE, *Mayor.*

Russians Seen Trying To Scare United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have obtained this consent to insert in the RECORD the daily column of David Lawrence, which I do only because I am fearful that some Members may have missed it, and it is worthy of the consideration of every Member of Congress and everyone that reads the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The column follows:

RUSSIANS SEEN TRYING TO SCARE UNITED STATES

Russia is trying to frighten or bluff the United States into a surrender in Vietnam.

For several days now the Russians have permitted news to leak out of Moscow that they are planning to give substantial military aid to the North Vietnamese. It seems strange that information of this kind would be made public, as military plans are usually not disclosed in advance. Apparently the first dispatches did not produce any tangible result, as the United States took only casual notice of what had been said. But now the Soviet government has put even more emphasis on its plan to provide unlimited aid to North Vietnam. A United Press International dispatch from London yesterday reads as follows:

"LONDON.—High Communist diplomats said today the Kremlin had decided upon a program of massive military aid to North Vietnam 'to forestall an American success.'

"The diplomats said the decision followed a recent reappraisal of Soviet Vietnam policy in the light of what they termed 'growing indications of threatening American escalation of the war.'

" 'We just cannot stand by and watch the destruction and attempted submission of the country,' the Communists said.

"The diplomats would not specify what Russia will send under the stepped-up aid plan. They said Hanoi would determine its own needs. It appeared from their comments that Russia would send heavy and sophisticated equipment, including aircraft and a variety of rockets.

"The diplomats said the equipment would reach North Vietnam by a variety of routes and that they were confident it would get to its destination despite obstruction by Communist China.

"The diplomats said that in the light of the mushrooming Vietnam conflict, chances of an East-West accord must be considered extremely slender.

"They said the Kremlin did not want to freeze East-West contacts altogether, but to expect any major agreements with the United States while the war rages in Vietnam would be unrealistic."

The "diplomats" say, in effect, "Look out, America—we'll be unfriendly if you don't surrender soon." What is surprising is that these same Communist spokesmen express concern lest Red China interfere with the shipments to North Vietnam. Surely the Peking regime would hardly wish to block the transport of war supplies and weapons that are critically needed by its ally in Hanoi.

Coincidentally, inside the United States, the political parties are being urged to recognize that the only beneficiary of a divided foreign policy would be the Communists.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California, assistant Republican leader of the Senate, has issued a warning to his party not to engage in "specious political flummery" over Vietnam so as to gain political advantage. He said Republicans cannot "give aid and comfort to the enemy by speaking with two voices to take advantage of divisions in our country between 'hawks' and 'doves.'" Senator Everett Dirksen, Republican leader, concurred in this view.

Gov. George Romney, Republican of Michigan, in answering questions on the Vietnam war at a news conference on Tuesday, said he thinks that the South Vietnam government should be encouraged to negotiate with the Viet Cong in the South so as to split them away from the North Vietnamese Communists.

The question of Viet Cong participation, however, in any peace conference is a delicate one. Several senators in both parties have indicated they would like to see the Viet Cong sit at the peace table. But the President and the secretary of state have been very cautious about drawing South Vietnam into any deal with the Viet Cong Communists, preferring to leave any contacts between these two groups to the South Vietnamese themselves.

It is apparent that the American position in the Vietnam war is growing stronger each day and that the military operation there is becoming more and more a demonstration of U.S. power. The Moscow and Peking regimes are not too happy about the fact that they must render an unprecedented amount of military aid if they wish to save North Vietnam from defeat. So it's natural for the Russians to try to scare the United States into a cease-fire and prolonged negotiation.

Is It Nothing to You All Ye That Pass By?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the many dangers poised by the pollution of our air and water. We have read much of this.

But recently I had the pleasure of receiving a poem by one of my constituents, Mrs. George Goorley, of Fort Myers, Fla. I believe that Mrs. Goorley has put down in talented prose our present situation in regard to pollution—that of losing our natural beauty and resources.

At this time I would like to include in the Record Mrs. Goorley's poem:

"Is It Nothing to You All Ye That Pass By?"—From the Lamentations of Jeremiah

Is it nothing to you, who just pass by,
That smog is beclouding our once clear sky,
That streams run dark with the great cities' mud,
Their shorelines besmirched with our civilized "crud"?

Is it nothing to you, who just stand by,
That the fish once abounding, now sicken and die,
That the game which has flourished in the land of our birth,
May soon disappear from the face of the earth?

Is it nothing to you, who just pass through,
That stump-land is often what remains of "our view",
That the fertile top-soil the centuries built,
Should vanish in strip-mines and dust-storms and silt?

Is it nothing to you? Is it nothing to you?
Is it really nothing, nothing to you?

—Dorotha E. Goorley.

Young Americans Are Interested in National Issues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, the Republican Associates of Southwest Kansas recently sponsored a $1,000 essay contest for high school students on current problems and theory of government. Eighty-three students submitted essays covering 27 different topics. The essays were judged on the basis of the amount of research performed, the understanding of the problems involved, the possible solutions offered, and the original thought displayed by the writer. It was my pleasure to attend the annual spring RASK meeting and award the scholarship certificates to the seven winners whose names, hometowns, and essay titles are as follows: First place—Arlene Weber, of Fowler, "Is the United States Making Any Progress in Vietnam?" Second place—Fonda Fritsch, of Stafford, "Equality Requires Responsibility." Third place—Vicki L. Edmission, of Johnson, "Free Enterprise." Fourth place—Pamela Ann Hooper, of Liberal, "Why the United States Should Not Pull Out of Vietnam." Fifth place—Joyce Orr, of Fowler, "Foreign Aid." Sixth place—Iris Swindler, of Rolla, "In Defense of the Draft." Seventh place—Bradley B. Boyd, of Meade, "Justice for Whom?"

It is encouraging to note that there are many young people today who fully realize the magnitude of the problems facing their generation but refuse to be disillusioned about finding solutions. I wish to commend all of the RASK contestants, for they are exemplary of the young Americans who take time to think about the grave tasks before them as they become leading citizens. At this point in the Record, I would like to insert the first-, second-, and third-place essays:

First Place—Is the United States Making Any Progress in Vietnam?

(By Arlene Weber)

The shooting war in Vietnam is going fine—but that's only a very small part of the story.

The "other war"—to build a free nation—is mired in despair, corruption, and indifference. To many it looks hopeless. But, there is hope. One American commander expressed his hope this way: "Most individual units can do anything they're ordered to. Their efficiency has improved. They don't break and run. True, their personal behavior hasn't improved. Away from home, away from the watchful eyes of village elders, they still rape, steal and bully. It's because they lack leadership."

Still, I think we are finally headed in the right direction. I suppose I want to believe so even more because my brother is now stationed in Vietnam. Yet, I think each individual must have his own valuable insights into what is going on there, and each must form some valid conclusions regarding what must continue to go on there—if our commitment and our sacrifices are to have any meaning in the long run.

In my opinion, there is no alternative to victory. The United States has no other course except to see this conflict through to a successful conclusion.

When I spoke of "victory" I didn't mean a military triumph in the historical manner, because this war is different from any other war the United States has been engaged in. In Vietnam, we cannot anticipate an ultimate confrontation of opposing forces followed by the total collapse of the enemy's army on the field of battle. Also, I think it is unlikely that this war will be followed by formal peace negotiations of the classical type.

Keeping in mind that our military and political objective at present is not to crush North Vietnam as a people or as a government, though it may become necessary to do both, if Hanoi—aided and abetted by Peking and Moscow—continues its aggression indefinitely, victory for our side will come. But only, when the Communist side either is convinced that further military efforts would hurt so badly that it cannot carry on. In the first place, I doubt if there would be any clear-cut signal from Hanoi that it has decided to quit. After all, North Vietnam refuses to admit that it is involved; and it doesn't have anything to gain by coming to the negotiating table.

Secondly, I regret to feel that we will have to step up the level and the nature of our punishment of North Vietnam and its forces before we will achieve even a limited victory. In either case, I feel our victory will be marked by a sharp but welcome reduction in casualties, and by a gradual finding that infiltration appears to have ceased.

In one letter to my brother I asked him, "Why does the Viet Cong fight?" He had many answers. "For some, guerrilla warfare has simply become a way of life; for others it is only because there is a gun at their backs or their loved ones are under threat of death."

I asked, too, that if Hanoi knows it can no longer hope for a military victory, why does it continue to support the aggression? He answered, "It is to the Communist world's advantage to continue to cause the U.S. to commit a proportion of its fighting force to what is essentially a limited war. Ho Chi Minh knowing the cost to us is very high, can continue to hope for an ultimate collapse of the American will in the face of increasing U.S. casualties, rising costs, continued demonstrations at home, and constant diplomatic pressures from abroad. The Reds know that the collapse of our national resolve to see this commitment through would ultimately yield far better gains for them than the mere takeover of South Vietnam."

That is why I say there is no alternative to victory for us.

It is also why I say we must put increased pressure on Hanoi. We must destroy that government's ability to carry on its aggression in the South, and thereby force the victory we seek, regardless of whether or not the Communists ever come to the peace table.

And we must do this soon.

Second Place—Equality Requires Responsibility

(By Fonda Fritsch)

All men are equal, and especially where peoples are intelligent enough to know what they want. At this time, all peoples know what they want; it is liberty. Let no black man feel that he has exclusive right to the world and other men none, and let no white man feel that way either. The world is the property of all mankind, and each and every group is entitled to a portion. The black man now wants his; and in terms uncompromising, he is asking for it.

He can't expect it to be laid in his lap, though. All things worth achieving are worth working for. Everyone in this world must strive for what he truly wants. Life is just that way.

Booker T. Washington well said, "Freedom can never be given; it must be purchased." This means that if one wants the right of citizenship, he must deserve the rights of citizenship and live down any point that may be against him.

A race, like an individual, has not only rights but obligations, not only privileges but duties; and in the last analysis the strongest basis for advancement is character.

No man, who loafs and drinks and whose family has to be supported by public funds, can expect to have the full honor and integrity of a citizen; the burden rests upon him to make himself a constructive factor in the building of his city and state.

The point has been made that whenever Negroes move into a community in considerable numbers, property values decline. Homes crowded with lodgers, yards covered with trash, radios that are too loud or that play at too late hours—all such things as these make many people feel that they would not care to live in a given neighborhood; and when many want to leave, any property there becomes less desirable to a purchaser.

In no way can young Negro Americans better improve the whole situation relating to their people than by making it a point to keep their yards and streets as clean as possible and to do nothing that would make life unpleasant for a neighbor.

The Negro people themselves are convinced that solutions depend on strengthening the Negro population from within. There is a new attitude of the Negro. For some decades after the Civil War, the black man had not developed pride in his race, and he sometimes went afar for his ideals.

Today, however, there are signs of change. In almost every city there are beautiful homes owned by Negroes. Some Negroes have won high attainment in scholarship, and the promise daily grows brighter in art and science. Thus it is that the Negroes now look forward to all that is best in the life of the republic.

It is possible for a Negro to rise in society If some can do it, what then is holding back the rest except themselves? Negro society today is developing a Negro Aristocracy. The great family names are emerging and they are comparable to the Vanderbilts and Rockefellers of the White society. The Negro socialite millionaires live exactly like white socialite millionaires. The wealthy, educated Negroes like these suffer little or no racial discrimination. These people are not ashamed of being Negroes. Most of these distinguished Negroes aren't content to rest on their hard-won laurels. Says one, "We must measure success from the depths from which we came, rather than by the heights we have attained."

The prevailing opinion today is that environment plays a greater role than heredity in determining an individual's capacity for learning or his place in society. This is on the side of the Negro.

When millions of Negroes are determined to give only of their best to the country and to leave off everything that might detract, their general estate will be increasingly higher. As the Lord said, "I help those that help themselves."

THIRD PLACE—FREE ENTERPRISE

(By Vicki L. Edmission)

The time has come for each responsible American to take a good look with an open mind at the impending crisis of America becoming a Welfare State. America is already enormous and is still growing. The individual is smaller than in past years and is continuing to become smaller as the State grows larger.

The free enterprise system has contributed greatly to the strength of America. The free enterprise system allows all men to dream a dream, undertake the dream, and to fail or succeed at building his dream. I have heard it said that a man is as great as the dreams he dreams; as great as the thought he thinks; and as great as the destiny he seeks. I can see America in these words because the Constitution has allowed the people to dream, think and try and thus turned great ideas into reality making America the great free power it is today. But with the wheat allotment program, the effort to repeal The Right To Work laws, Medi-care, Social Security, Minimum Wage laws, Federal School Aid, farm and industry subsidies, Unemployment Compensation and making government jobs easy proves that America is going down hill toward more and more government controls or socialism. The one feeling our ancestors had that is lacking in the present generation is that they expected nothing from any man and believed that their destiny was in their own hands, not the government's. Individualism is truly of democratic origin.

Our free enterprise system is an economy system in which the tools of production are privately owned and each member of society has the opportunity to advance economically according to his own ability and determination. Private ownership of property allows individuals to own the tools of production, and these may be used as the owner wants to use them. In the case of some farmers they are not allowed to use their tools of production as they see fit. Because there are restrictions on how much of certain crops they can plant on their "tool of production" or land. The free enterprise system lets the individual decide how he wants to make his living. If the Taft-Hartley Act is repealed, labor unions will be telling them when to and when not to work. The free enterprise system gives the rewards of production to those who deserve them. The term Profit motive applies to the process that after all of the expenses of production are paid, any profit goes to the owner of the business. The man who is smart enough to organize production and make a profit should get that profit. Profit gives the motive for assuming risks. Prices of markets are freely determined and reflect the decisions of free consumers and producers. Rivalry among business units is the factor in free-enterprise which stimulates better and new products and keeps profits from being excessive. If labor unions and industries get all the federal aid they have been crying for someday they may get regulations to avoid competitions. Thus the free-enterprise system excites individualism and initiative.

In the socialist economy system there would be—Government ownership of Industry, Railroads, Banks, and Land; Government planning of production; Government control of prices, wages; heavy, progressive income tax; extremely heavy inheritance tax, and full employment and government control of Medicare services. People under socialism soon learn energy and productivity reap no rewards and even the ones of lower productivity are subsidized. Thus, by subsidizing incompetence, socialism stifles initiative. Socialism is the first step to Communism.

The free-enterprise system needs a limited government which protects its citizens from external attack; protects the internal safety of its citizens by furnishing police, and other types of protection; protects citizens from one another by establishing the necessary legal regulations for an organized society and provides only those services which were unprofitable for free enterprise to undertake.

We as Americans, cannot take the "Let George do it" attitude anymore because George someday may not do our job. We are going to have to fight to keep our free-enterprise system. If we are going to win this struggle to keep our free enterprise, we must all join together for greater understanding and greater productivity. We must educate our people about our capitalist system. A good place to start would be to put more emphasis on the Economics Course offered in some High Schools. We must exercise our freedom because our liberty is somewhat like our bodies; it needs to keep in shape by using it. We must tackle the problems of poverty, race, and environment, or our government will come in and take over bringing with it the first step to Communism.

Fino Urges Federal Income Tax Deduction for Apartment Rent Payers as Well as Homeowners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have reintroduced legislation to provide a Federal income tax break for those who rent apartments instead of owning their own homes.

This legislation calls for a Federal income tax deduction to be allowed to rent-paying taxpayers in the amount of 7 percent of their yearly rent payments. Homeowners can presently deduct their real estate taxes paid, while rent payers get no deduction for the part of their rental payments attributable to real estate taxes. My bill would give the rent payer a deduction for the real estate taxes he indirectly pays.

This legislation will put rent payers on an equal footing with homeowners as far as deducting the burden of real estate taxes which falls upon them. While homeowners can deduct—quite rightfully—the entire burden of local real estate taxes, rent payers get no deduction at all for the real estate taxes which eat up about 14 percent of gross rental income throughout the Nation.

Because the landlord can deduct his real estate taxes from his Federal income taxes, he only passes on about half the cost of the taxes to the tenant. I propose to let the rent payer deduct that real estate tax burden from his income tax just like his homeowning friend can. The deduction my legislation would allow is 7 percent of the rental paid during the year. For many a middle-income family, this would mean another $100 to $200 worth of deduction during the year, and a tax savings of $30 to $65. I think that middle-income taxpayers deserve this equal treatment with homeowners. The added deduction would particularly benefit older citizens who, because of medical expenses, itemize deductions.

I realize that this would put a double deduction into our tax laws. The landlord corporation would have one deduction, and the tenant would then have another, smaller percentage, deduction. I do not see what is wrong with a double deduction when I know that double taxation is perfectly legitimate by present law. Double taxation of corporate dividends, for example. First the corporation pays a tax, and then the man in the street pays a tax on the dividends he gets from the corporation after the corporation has paid taxes. Frankly, I think double deductions are a better idea than double taxation.

In my 24th Congressional District in New York, there is a community called Parkchester. With 12,000 families, it is the world's biggest one-owner rental community. My bill would give the families of Parkchester a tax break of approximately $500,000. My district will soon have another, even bigger, rental community—Co-op City—which will have 50,000 people when completed. My bill would also provide a great tax break for the residents of Co-op City.

I hope that Congress will soon give the rent payer his due. Each year, more and more people are renting homes. They have many expenses in connection with their rentals which are not deductible, while homeowners can more easily get deductions for expenses and improvements. I think my bill is a sound step toward tax equity for rent payers.

Representative Henry P. Smith III Announces Results of 1967 Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I believe the depth of our involvement in Vietnam has heightened the interest of all patriotic Americans in the affairs of our Nation. All across this great Nation of our more and more people are beginning to realize that we just can not take for granted such things as peace, freedom, and a sound economy. These rewards result only from the continuing efforts of millions of interested and active citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to say that the residents of the 40th District of New York recognize the important role which they must play if we are to retain the bountiful blessings about which I have spoken.

Several months ago, I submitted my 1967 questionnaire to more than 136,000 families in the 40th District. I have already received over 21,000 completed questionnaires.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the Members of the House will find the results of my poll to be of great interest. I, therefore, insert at this point in the RECORD the final tabulated results of my 1967 questionnaire:

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
1. What course of action should the United States follow in Vietnam?			
a. Continue present course	23.5		
b. Mount an all-out nonnuclear effort to achieve a military victory	54.3		
c. Unilaterally cease bombing North Vietnam and hope for mutual deescalation	7.7		
d. Complete withdrawal as soon as possible	12.6		1.9
2. Do you favor the administration's policies of trying to expand trade with Communist countries?	43.1	52.1	4.8
3. Do you favor the proposal under which the Federal Government would return a certain percentage of tax revenues to the States for locally administered programs?	68.9	26.4	4.7
4. Do you support the President's proposal for a substantial increase in social security benefits even if it means a sharp increase in taxes for employers and employees?	39.2	58.0	2.8
5. Would you favor tax credits to help offset part of the cost as an incentive to industries to spend money for air and water pollution control facilities?	77.0	20.7	2.3
6. Should Congress approve the President's request for an income tax increase through a 6-percent surcharge?	15.3	79.3	5.4
7. Would you favor a national lottery system for draftees to replace our present method of selective service?	45.7	46.5	7.8
8. Would you favor a federally sponsored program to help develop stronger State and local plans to combat crime and violence?	77.0	20.7	2.3
9. On balance, do you believe the administration's war on poverty has been successful?	12.4	79.9	7.7
10. How would you rate President Johnson's performance in office to date?			
Good	24.8		
Fair	52.6		
Poor	19.8		2.8

Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, of Pennsylvania, Supports Extension of the Appalachia Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAWRENCE G. WILLIAMS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this morning Hon. Clifford L. Jones, secretary of commerce of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appeared before the Subcommittee on Appalachia of the House Committee on Public Works and presented the following statement from Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, in support of the Appalachia program:

TESTIMONY OF HON. RAYMOND P. SHAFER, GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PRESENTED BY HON. CLIFFORD L. JONES, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPALACHIA OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 10, 1967

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Congressmen, it is a pleasure to be able to present to you some comments and opinions, representing the position of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in regard to Senate Bill No. 602, amending the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

When this bill was being considered by the Senate and before that chamber passed the bill I was invited to, and did, speak before the Public Works Committee of the Senate, giving the views of the Commonwealth as to this legislation.

What follows will be testimony on behalf of Senate Bill No. 602 in the light of the development and implementation of the Appalachia Program to date in Pennsylvania and considering the amendments now proposed to the Act.

My testimony will concern:

1. An appraisal of the Appalachia Program,
2. The admission of Mississippi, and additional counties in other states,
3. Other major amendments to the basic law,
4. Authorizations.

AN APPRAISAL OF THE APPALACHIA PROGRAM

Pennsylvania's interest in Appalachia is far from being merely academic. We are vitally a part of Appalachia, and the Appalachian Program (we are convinced) is providing the answer to whether large sections of our Commonwealth will, or will not, witness an economic renaissance.

Fifty-two of Pennsylvania's 67 counties are included in Appalachia; the Appalachian portion of our State has the largest area and population of any of the Appalachian states. Our state will contribute more to the budget of the Appalachian Regional Commission's operation than any other of the 12 states. You know that beginning July 1, 1967, the states will pay 50% of the costs of the operation of the Commission. This brings home to each of the states, and especially to Pennsylvania, our large stake in the successful operation of the Program.

In Pennsylvania, the Appalachia Program is working. We know that it has the support of the people whom it is designed to aid. We know that it has the support of the State Government, both on the part of the General Assembly which is providing the appropriations for Pennsylvania's share of the Appalachia Program Administration and on the part of the State agencies which administer the programs which the Appalachia Program makes possible.

The figures tell the story. We are committed to the Appalachian Program, as these facts demonstrate:

Not including development highways, we have 102 separate projects approved by the Commission involving $28.7 million of Appalachia funds. More projects have been approved at State level and are before the Commission and Federal agencies now; 46.7 miles costing $36,507,000.00 of development highway have been approved, and 48.6 more miles are awaiting clearance; 18 access roads have been approved, costing $.9 million; 40 grant-in-aid projects, involving $7.1 million of Appalachia funds, have been approved. These include help to higher education facilities, hospitals, nursing facilities, libraries and vocational schools, airports, sewage treatment, mental health facilities, and watersheds.

These are not hopes, or plans; these are *results*, already or soon to be evident in steel, bricks, mortar, and concrete.

Equally tangible, although not so evident to the eye, are what the Appalachia Program has meant in the way of joint Federal-State-local action. It has been called "creative federalism." Whatever the name, the result has been that the State has gained stature as its responsibilities and obligations under the Act have grown. In the same way, we are daily witnessing the broadening of local responsibilities. Communities and counties in the local development districts now being organized in Pennsylvania are discovering, sometimes for the first time that they can (and that is to their mutual advantage to) work together in solving problems that transcend purely local boundary lines—real or imagined. The funds to make possible the projects that will be recommended by these local development districts will be a product of Federal, State and local financing, engendered by the Appalachia Program.

The lessons being learned from the Appalachia Program could very well be applied to other grant programs of the Federal government. This I strongly believe and have so stated.

ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI AND ADDITIONAL COUNTIES IN OTHER COUNTIES

I wish now to deal with specific provisions of Senate Bill No. 602. The proposed amendment to Section 403 would permit 18 counties of Mississippi, an additional county in New York State, and two additional counties in Alabama to become part of the Appalachia Program.

We would welcome our sister state of Mississippi to the 12 states already served by this Act, and we agree with the reasoning which has prompted New York and Alabama to seek to have additional counties made eligible for Appalachia assistance.

At the same time we note that a further amendment to this section would limit further additions to the Appalachia Region until Congress has requested a study of such a change. This we favor.

OTHER MAJOR AMENDMENTS

1. Because developmental highways are an essential part of the Appalachian Program we note with interest that the proposed amendment to Section 201 calls for the authorization of $715,000,000 for such highways, plus access roads. Such authorization would still be inadequate to provide either the miles or the dollars needed to include Routes 219 and 119 from the Maryland border to the New York border nor Route 220 from Williamsport to the New York border, in the Appalachian system. This leaves a bad gap in the highway network.

To complete a highway system that truly opens up this major Appalachian area of Pennsylvania, additional dollars and miles must be authorized. Specifically we recommend to you that this authorization should be increased by 318 miles and $191 million to complete these highways.

We recognize, too, that Pennsylvania is not alone in its need and desire for additional miles and dollars for Appalachia developmental highways.

We are proud to announce that in November of this year, we anticipate, will occur the ribbon cutting for the first Pennsylvania Appalachia Developmental Highway project. This is a 3.1 mile section of a relocated traffic route in Cambria County. This will open to traffic a four-lane divided highway that will serve as an important north-south route through this particular section of Appalachia Pennsylvania.

2. We support the amendments to Section 202 of the Act which provides for broader, more comprehensive multi-county demonstration health services as well as facilities. These amendments will accelerate this imaginative approach to finding solutions to health problems and needs within the Region.

In addition to its great significance in demonstrating a logical approach to the provision of health services, namely, the regional approach, this program will help in demonstrating the value and validity of a regional approach in other areas of public and private endeavor.

3. The proposed amendments to Section 205 "Mining Area Restoration" would authorize up to $39,150,000 for mine area restoration and similar purposes.

While we realize that this committee is concerned with authorization and that another committee must yet pass on the appropriation to carry out the intent of this act, we sincerely hope that the full authorization requested will be funded by the appropriation committees.

Over 2,000 miles of our State's waterways are polluted with acid mine drainage. A number of major communities are undermined with mine fires and jeopardized by mine subsidence. Tens of thousands of acres of strip-mined land must be restored.

In this connection, we have requested, through our Department of Mines and Mineral Industries budget in the Commonwealth, the sum of $2.5 million under Mine Area Restoration for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1967 which would enable the State to match any money appropriated under the appropriation granted the Appalachian Regional Commission for mine area restoration projects.

In addition, we are asking for and looking forward to approval by Pennsylvania voters at the primary election on May 16 of a proposed amendment to our Constitution which would authorize a $500 million fund for land and water conservation and reclamation, $200 million of this amount would be available over a 10-year period to the Department of Mines and Mineral Industries to combat the ravages of uncontrolled mining in the past.

4. One of the most important sections of the Act—and one that Senate Bill No. 602 seeks to amend—is Section 211 "Vocational Education Facilities." We in Pennsylvania are acutely aware of the need for increased aid to a system of vocational-technical schools. The reason is simply that the conditions that have made much of Pennsylvania an Appalachia area—technological unemployment—are traceable to the decline of historical basic industries in the Commonwealth and the subsequent inability to train manpower during the transitional period, through vocational-technical centers, to make the necessary transition to new skills needed by space-age industries.

We therefore favor authorization which would make it possible to appropriate additional funds for construction and equipment of vocational-technical schools, specifically earmarked for this purpose as basic grant funds under Section 211 of the Act.

In Pennsylvania we received Appalachia allocations of $1,144,347 in fiscal '66 and $1,645,160 in fiscal '67 for vocational-technical schools—a total of $2,789,507. This, coupled with an allocation of $1,261,531 under Pennsylvania's Section 214 (Supplemental Grants) has now been exhausted, after making possible eight vocational-technical schools with a total allocation of $4,051,038.

1968 tentative fiscal investments of Appalachia dollars in Pennsylvania for 11 vocational-technical schools total $4,873,500—almost double the amount specifically committed under Section 211 for this purpose in the two preceeding fiscal years!

5. As presently written, the proposed amendment to Section 302 "Grants for Administrative Expenses of Local Development Districts and for Research and Demonstration Projects" would authorize $3 million for a survey and study of acid pollution ". . . with the objective of developing a comprehensive action program for the appropriate control, reduction or elimination of such pollution . . ."

While we are not opposed to studies, per se, we would hope that this Committee would see fit to authorize money for an action program to combat acid pollution rather than simply a study.

CONCLUSION

The Appalachia Act was well conceived. The Appalachia Program has been one of the most successful of the grants-in-aid programs. It has pioneered a bold new governmental partnership approach to pressing economic problems besetting a large and potentially greater area of our Nation.

This Committee can help strengthen the Appalachia Act by reporting favorably on amendments here proposed.

Thank you.

The Threat From Within

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM O. COWGER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. COWGER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to alert America to our greatest threat—the threat from within. Across the Nation our towns and cities have become battlegrounds of riot and civil disobedience. Prominent civic, religious, and political leaders have openly defied the law when they have found themselves in disagreement with the ordinances and statutes in our cities and States.

My city, Louisville, Ky., has recently become a battlefield for the extremists on the left and on the right. Louisville has a proud racial history which will not be denied. Having served as mayor of that city for 4 years, I know as well as anyone the great progress that we have made in the field of human relations. In 1962, we formed by ordinance the first human relations commission in the South. In 1963, we passed the first public accommodations law in the South. In 1964, we enacted the first equal opportunity of employment ordinance in the South, and in 1965 we passed an ordinance declaring the principles of open housing. This progress was made during a period of great social change across America, but there was not one demonstration or one brick or bottle thrown in the city of Louisville. Our citizens, both white and Negro, accepted new social legislation and agreed in spirit that discrimination would not be practiced in our community. Not one case under the public accommodations ordinance, or the equal employment ordinance, has ever gone to court. During a period of almost 2 years there have only been two cases reported of alleged discriminatory practice in housing; one involving a real estate agent and the other involving a builder.

Suddenly, on March 14, 1967, national headlines across the country exploded with stories of sit-ins, demonstrations, and mass arrests in my city, Louisville, Ky. During the following 2 weeks, NBC, CBS, ABC, the Associated Press and the UPI had a field day reporting over 600 arrests within that period. From across the country, agitators on the far left and from the far right converged on Louisville to add fuel to the flames. For the purpose of identification, I would like to set forth and name some of those who became intimately involved: Carl and Ann Braden, of the Southern Conference

Educational Fund, Inc. Mr. Braden was convicted in 1954 on a Kentucky charge of advocating sedition. He and his wife have been colse to the Student Nonviolence Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The Rev. Martin Luther King, of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Hubert James, and Rev. Charles Tachau. Technicians from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference by the names of Golden Frinks, Winters Knott, Reverend Osborne, and Rev. Hosea Williams. Troublemaker Dick Gregory arrived on stage but added no comedy to the situation. From the American Nazi Party came Fred Catalano and Chris Vidnevich. From New York came Jack Wood. Representative of the Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. Agitators and technicians were paid $1.75 an hour, including jail time, for demonstrating and causing sit-ins. Police photographs and movies clearly identify those who were leading the children in illegal night-time demonstrations.

Louisville is a city of good will and a city proud of its racial progress at no time during this period was there tension or racial unrest and mistrust in the community. There was practically no participation on the part of our own Negro community in illegal acts against the city. At the height of the demonstrations, a Negro youth, "Rip" Smith, was elected president of the student council of one of our largest high schools. This particular school has only 26 Negro students among its total enrollment of 1,300. This act of individual equality surely could not happen in a city torn by racial strife. Unless you happened to be at the right place at the right time, you would never have known of any problem existing in Louisville.

I offer this information to public officials and to the news media for the purpose of putting the record straight. Mayors across the country should be alerted to the extremists who could well attempt to make their city a battleground for the purpose of publicizing their philosophies. The press and the publicity seekers have done my community and this country an injustice. I condemn those who are professional headliners and those who write the headlines for their harm to the cause of civil rights. For myself I am thankful to be an American, I am proud to be a Kentuckian, I am glad to live in Louisville, and I am privileged to serve the cause of racial justice in the United States of America.

Handicapped Workers—Community Assets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the annual essay awards have been made by the Employ the Handicapped Committee formed by veterans groups in Lynwood, Paramount, and Compton, Calif. These groups, working in conjunction with the California employment office, focus attention at this time each year on the needs and contributions alike of handicapped individuals by encouraging study and discussion in area high schools. Prizes are given to the young people who present the best treatment of the chosen subject. The subject this year was "The Handicapped Workers as an Asset to the Community," and the three winners are to be commended for the originality and depth of their discussions. It is my pleasure to commend to my colleagues the three prize-winning essays which follow:

HANDICAPPED WORKERS—COMMUNITY ASSETS

(First Prize: Candis Hancock, Lynwood High School, Lynwood, Calif.)

This world in which we live is a place of constant change and expansion. Our society is like a balloon slowly but steadily growing with every breath of air. This growth is strongly regulated by population. As the number of people increase, industry and business must also expand to provide for the population. To operate our industry and business, more efficient workers are needed. Recently, these worker vacancies have been filled by disabled persons. Just as firms survive by the jobs fulfilled by men, men live off the employment of firms. An employer of the disabled sums up the situation in this way: "Men must work, that is as certain as the sun. There is no work so rude that he may not exalt it, no work so impassive that he may not breathe a soul into it. No work so dull that he may not enliven it."

In the past, capable disabled persons have been held down not only by their physical disability but also by the additional handicap of being able to do so little about it. Recently, however, the handicapped person has demonstrated his ability to outwit the obstructions placed before him. Companies now offer proof that the quality and quantity of work of the disabled compares favorably with that of the unimpaired. New York City Repcal Brass Division of the Crane Company has learned that the handicapped are dependable, regular in attendance, careful in observance of safety regulations, loyal and satisfactory in the amount of and type of work that they do. "Proper placement is most important," says Ford Cowing, vice-president of the firm. With good placement, the work efficiency of the disabled and abled is the same.

The Ford Motor Company, well-known as the employer of the handicapped, says, "No special jobs are created for the handicapped . . . The individual is not properly placed unless he is on a regularly established job that must be done somehow . . . All our employees, including the handicapped, must meet the work requirements on the job."

The Caterpillar Tractor Company, number one employers of the handicapped, has learned that hiring the disabled is a policy that secures profits. These companies have based their ideas on "Everybody has limitations, but what really counts are the abilities that remain."

To really look at the potentials and results of hiring handicapped workers is to observe true-to-life examples. Walter Foster was a young, healthy man who worked for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department as a patrol officer. Later in his life, he was stricken by polio which paralyzed Walter's body from the waist down. For three years he was bedridden and even therapy for a long period of time could not restore life into his legs. Now Walter Foster is employed again by the Sheriff's Department as a radio dispatcher, dealing with communications. Although sitting in a wheelchair has limited his work as far as choice of jobs is concerned, Walter is now a sergeant doing desk work. He also supervises to see that all records are maintained and kept organized. This man's secure position proves that dead legs and a wheelchair do not effact the mind's capabilities.

Another case deals with a war veteran, Eddie Haberman, whose entire nervous system was impaired from a mine explosion. Although retired, Eddie is very active in social organizations. He serves as an officer in many of the clubs to which he belongs and is an asset to society, for he shows the world that the disabled can lead a useful, happy life.

Now that the handicapped are gaining more and more acceptance in society, employment for disabled workers will become easier to obtain. The government is helping to promote this employment. Cooperating with business and labor, the government began its intense promotional campaign fifteen years ago. As a result four million handicapped workers have been placed in jobs, one million have been rehabilitated and retrained, and 600,000 disabled veterans from World War II and the Korean War have been employed. Progress is noteworthy.

But, because one out of every ten Americans have a disability that limits activity, we are compelled to continue to live with and to try to provide for these disabled citizens. Since these handicapped prove themselves when they do find employment, why should a nation foolishly deprive itself of these strong assets?

HANDICAPPED WORKERS—COMMUNITY ASSETS

(Winner, Compton Senior High: Linda Cade, Compton, Calif.)

The handicapped workers today, however disabled, are great providers to our country's growth and prosperity. "According to statistics, three-fourths of the handicapped workers produce more as a whole than non-handicapped workers."[1] With this knowledge, we must realize that they are valuable not only to our growth and prosperity, but our economy as well.

Many people feel that by being handicapped, one is not able to put forth the things demanded of him, but this is far from true. Handicapped workers are usually better equipped because they are able to put forth a greater percentage by putting everything they have into their work.

Handicapped workers who aren't skilled enough to acquire jobs, however, are being trained in different fields. "In 1957, a total of 140 persons were given equipment and training in the Federation Electronics Division."[2] This is one of the many organizations designed to help the handicapped workers obtain better positions in the community.

Handicapped persons, however skillful or unskillful they are, should be given a chance to test their abilities, to acquire skills. Those who feel incapable should be able to discover, with the aid of trained counselors, whether some day they, too, can be wholly or partially self-supporting.

In some cases handicapped workers who are trained in a specific field accomplish more than non-handicapped workers. The reason is that given a chance, they try to put whatever ability they have (however small the amount) into their work.

Some handicapped persons are better equipped to do jobs which require hand skills. But those who are unable to use their hands sometimes contribute their skills in mental work. However small or great the skill is depends on the individual's handicap and effort.

"The United States government is the largest employer of disabled persons, but private employers have also discovered that handicapped people, given the right tasks to do, are excellent workers."[3]

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[1] "Handicapped Organizations," *New York Times*, (March, 1966) 3

[2] *Ibid.*

Some handicapped workers are determined people, and given the right kind of help, can "triumph over a severe handicap and lead a life of self-fulfillment and usefulness to society."[4]

No matter how disabled a person, he has at least one contribution that society can benefit from. If it is only a candle or a scarf, it is something. It presents his contribution and it not only represents a small part of our nation's economic production, but also the struggling effort of the individual. Persons who often feel helpless and unneeded seldom realize that whatever they're producing is as much a necessity to other people as are the things made by a non-handicapped worker.

My neighbor, who is handicapped, told me that when he first started to work, he felt that he wouldn't last a day. He said, "Well, I didn't care. Why should I try to take up a skill when there is no purpose for me to do so?" He never needed anyone to give him an answer. After a few months of training, he said, "I've never been happier in my life. Not only do I get to work at something I like, but I am able to produce at least six more toy cars than my buddies that aren't handicapped. It's probably because I like working with tools, or maybe it's just that I'm trying to prove that I am capable, myself."

Having heard these words, my conclusion is that handicapped workers, however disabled, can and do produce as much as non-handicapped workers, because they actually put greater effort into their trained skill. By so doing, they prove that they are very valuable assets to our communities' growth and future.

ABILITY COUNTS

(Winner, Dominguez High School: Richard Jackson, Compton, Calif.)

There are so many jobs open for employment in America, and almost two-thirds of these jobs could be held by qualified, vigorous, and dependable workers that are physically handicapped. Throw aside the idea of hiring a physically handicapped person just to help him out, and look at his qualifications instead.

As a whole, most people look down upon the handicapped wondering if the person could hold a job sufficiently. Most employers can not see the many advantages of hiring a handicapped person. The majority of the handicapped have the same wide-scale range of professionals, depending on their particular handicap. Many of the handicapped have unlimited abilities and specialize in many of them. These skilled workers are hard-working and dependable.

The physically handicapped have to work hard to keep up with the physically normal, but on some jobs the skillful hands of the handicapped are unequaled. In craftwork, in woodworking, in plastics, or in any industry, the handicapped can work speedily and accurately and provide products faster than most physically normal workers.

Handicapped people are vigorous and dependable and want to amount to something, rather than just being unactive and receiving the pity of their friends. These people want a chance to prove that they can work just like everyone else and even a little better. They want a chance to prove that handicaps are not always handicaps if gone about it in the right way. They can prove that just because their legs are a handicap, it does not hinder the output of their hands.

Proof of the successful operation of the handicapped can be seen in their work. Some of these people are engineers, others are lawyers, architects, teachers, or scientists and their work is evidence that some handicaps are not really handicaps at all. A nuclear scientist with the North American Aviation Company helped design the powerful Agena rocket and put two men into space under the Apollo Program. The scientist is physically handicapped. He has been crippled for life because he was born with polio.

Another man studied at California Institute of Technology and received a Masters Degree of Architecture. He was drafted into the Army only to lose his leg in war. When he recovered from his injury he tried to find work as an architect. On the application, when asked if he had any handicaps, he had to mark "yes" on it. This automatically put him one mark below the other applicants and was usually turned down without even a chance to show his ability. Finally a corporation heard of the fine architect and met with him. He was asked to work for the corporation on the basis of his ability; not on creed, color, religion, or physical handicap.

That person is now president of that corporation due to hard work, determination, and dependability; qualities that are found in all handicapped persons. Like the architect, which is now one of the highest paid architects in the world, the handicapped want to prove to others as well as themselves that they can work on the same level as everyone else. They have worked hard, very hard, for a long time, some all their lives, just for a chance, not for pity of their handicap: but for their ability.

Proxmire Truth-in-Lending Bill Opposed in Wisconsin Senate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the Wisconsin State Senate on April 6, 1967, unanimously adopted a resolution memorializing the Congress to refrain "from preempting the right of this State to control consumer credit so that the best interests of the Wisconsin economy may be served."

This resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Wisconsin Senate, is particularly significant in light of the fact that the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] is one of the chief sponsors of a so-called truth-in-lending bill here in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I ask that the full text of Senate Resolution No. 15 be included in the RECORD at this point.

The resolution referred to above follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION 15

Resolution memorializing Congress to refrain from preempting the right of this State to control consumer credit so that the best interests of the Wisconsin economy may be served

Whereas, Article X of the Amendments to the U.S. Constitution reserves to the states all powers not delegated to the federal government nor prohibited to the states by the Constitution; and

Whereas, established credit laws of the state of Wisconsin have adequately regulated this field in the best interest of the consumer and to the benefit of the Wisconsin economy; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has proposed a bill which purportedly enhances economic stabilization by requiring the method and regulation of labeling of credit, ostensibly benefiting the national economy; and

Whereas, this proposed federal legislation pre-empts the reserved rights of the people of the several states; and

Whereas, the powers reserved to the states are vested in the legislatures of the several states, and this proposed legislation thus strikes at the rights of the Wisconsin Senate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, That the senate of the state of Wisconsin urges Congress to preserve the right of the people of the state of Wisconsin to control consumer credit in order to serve the best interest of the economy of our state; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be transmitted promptly to all Wisconsin members of the 90th Congress.

Warsaw Ghetto

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, barely 25 years have passed since Hitler-Germany was busily engaged in the "final solution" of the Jewish problem.

It was a time when Nazis occupied most of Europe, and the panzer divisions were at the gates of Moscow.

A great part of the world knelt under the heel of Nazi oppression. But, on February 1, 1943, the first candle was lit in the darkness of the Nazi holocaust—that was the day that the Jewish patriots in Warsaw announced to the world that the ghetto was under the absolute authority of the Jewish Freedom Fighters.

For the first time in nearly 2,000 years, a Jewish army controlled a Jewish "nation"—yes, a nation consisting of only a few square blocks in Warsaw.

The uprising of the ghetto Jews will live forever in history. Although the battle pitted Nazi tanks and planes against the starved and sick Jews, who fought mainly with "Molotov cocktails" and their bare hands—yet, this heroic battle lasted for 42 long days and nights.

This brave group of men and women of the Warsaw ghetto put up a suicidal fight that lit a flame of hope through the world, and awakened the spirit that led to the founding of the state of Israel.

Today, the roots of neo-nazism are once again being nourished on German soil, and the state of Israel—where the survivors of the Nazi holocaust are trying to live in peace—is being threatened with annihilation by its Arab neighbors.

Now is the time to speak out—before it is too late. We must make it clear to everyone that the United States will not permit nazism to once again raise its ugly head in Germany, or anyplace else.

Nor will we permit those powers with aggressive designs to endanger the freedom and independence of Israel, which is the bastion of democracy in the Middle East.

Let us never forget the heroic uprising of the Warsaw ghetto and the lesson of history written in the blood of many people who desired only to be free.

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[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Ibid.*

Dropouts Learn "Work Attitudes" in Youth Corps Training Class

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, during the 2 years since the first Neighborhood Youth Corps contract was signed by the Secretary of Labor, more than four-fifths of a million disadvantaged young Americans—ages 16–21—in all 50 States have been helped to find jobs so that they could stay in or return to school, or obtain needed work experience.

Through work experience gained in both in-school and out-of-school programs, these youth have begun their climb toward satisfying work careers.

This already large contribution to the work preparation of disadvantaged youth is being further strengthened under Economic Opportunity Act amendments of 1966. The amendments provide for worksite training for out-of-school youth to help them develop good work habits. Also, both work experience and work opportunities are provided the youth in industry—with private employers paying the wages and the Neighborhood Youth Corps the training costs.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has helped the Nation's disadvantaged youth; youth employed in NYC projects have helped the communities in which they live. Performing useful tasks which would not otherwise have been done, their work results in better services and improved facilities for the public benefit. They serve as nurses' aids and hospital orderlies, as playground attendants, as auto mechanics' helpers, as librarians and teachers' aids, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this time an article by Jackie Germann, which appeared in the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., on April 30, 1967. The story describes the NYC program in St. Paul:

DROPOUTS LEARN "WORK ATTITUDES" IN YOUTH CORPS TRAINING CLASS

(By Jackie Germann)

"Hang down your head, you dropout
"Hang down your head and pout
"Hang down your head, you dropout
" 'Cause I'm a gonna pass you up."

The parody of the ballad Tom Dooley echoed from a page of the neighborhood youth corps newspaper.

Its verses rang with the story of how a high school dropout joined the corps, was placed on a job and started attending the corps' classes, learned how to hold his head high once again and soon found a permanent place in the working world.

The authors of the parody are no strangers to the story. They are two of the 243 out-of-school youths who have taken part in the program since it went into operation April 1, 1966, with a $211,835 grant from the federal government.

Although not all of the enrollees can point to such success stories, Benjamin Lasoff, project director, said the successes out-number the failures.

An 11-month report compiled by Dr. Sander Latts, project coordinator, shows that of 137 enrollees who left the corps as of Feb. 28, 77 had successful reasons for leaving.

The biggest majority, 44, found permanent full-time jobs.

Although the corps, which is administered by the Jewish vocational service, is often a first step in the working world for the youths, it is a work habits training program, instilling attitudes rather than skills.

Its purposes in addition to helping young people get jobs and hold them are to help enrollees gain experience from their work so they will be qualified for other training programs, the armed services, apprenticeships or higher education.

As a result, another kind of success story involves an 18-year-old boy who comes from a family of nine.

Lasoff said the family has been on welfare since the father became disabled. The boy enrolled in the corps, and after a few months in the program, he was encouraged to attend the University of Minnesota. He'll be starting next quarter with a work opportunity grant to cover his tuition.

Altogether, 24 of the enrollees returned to school. Three more went into manpower training programs, three into the job corps and another three entered the armed services.

The report also showed other characteristics of the first 243 enrollees.

First, Lasoff said, females outnumber males. The figures were 137 against 106.

"I think this is because girls are more realistic," he said. "When they have a problem, they say they have a problem and try to get help. Boys have more pride and are slower to ask for help."

Other characteristics noted are that the largest number of enrollees are 17 and 18 years old, that the largest number have only a 10th grade education, that the majority are mentally capable of holding full-time employment and that while 50 per cent of the enrollees live with both parents, the great majority of the remaining live with their mothers only.

Lasoff said that many of the work adjustment problems exhibited by the enrollees may be attributed to this last factor.

"These youths don't have a father to set a work example," he said. "They don't realize that when you have a job, you have to get up at a certain time, dress a certain way and work a specified number of hours."

The report also lists the types of jobs on which enrollees were placed. The two major categories are clerical, 113 and service type jobs, 108.

The enrollees currently are working at 37 public or nonprofit private agencies. Their work must be of the type that wouldn't otherwise be performed and must result in a public benefit.

The enrollees work four days a week and 32 hours a week is the maximum. The rate of pay is $1.25 an hour.

The fifth day of each week is set aside for counseling and remedial education at the corps office at 1549 University ave.

Although the enrollees can remain in the corps for six months, the report shows that most are not remaining that long. A major reason is that the tight labor market of recent months has provided an opportunity for youth who otherwise would be unemployable.

Because of the corps' success in placing youths in permanent jobs, it currently is facing an unusual problem.

"We can serve 125 enrollees, but right now we only have 75 in the program," Lasoff said. "We're faced with 50 vacancies."

Lasoff said the service, which is a beneficiary of the United Jewish Fund and Council, is particularly looking for boys and girls between 16 and 21 who are high school dropouts, high school graduates with presently low potential who lack basic educational skills, who have had problems in finding or holding jobs, who reside in depressed areas and who have a past history of personality and social problems.

One of the biggest stumbling blocks in recruiting, Lasoff said, is a federal requirement that enrollees must come from families where the annual income for a family of four does not exceed $3,130.

Of 182 youths who were interviewed but did not enroll in the program, the vast majority were disqualified because of their families incomes.

Lasoff said that it appears the federal government is beginning to "realize that their figures are unrealistic for a metropolitan area," and the cut off may be changed.

"The corps is a pioneering program, and as a result we've had a rather difficult time reaching our goals," he said. "But we've developed considerable know-how and discovered tools that will get these kids to respond.

"When kids respond, they go back to school or find jobs and become producers instead of consumers."

Legislature Adjourns After Prolific Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to place before my colleagues the record compiled by the 190th legislature in New Jersey as set forth in an article by John McLaughlin, a distinguished correspondent for the Trenton Evening Times. Inspired by Gov. Richard J. Hughes, the legislature created a new department of urban affairs to attack the problems of our cities; created a new department of higher education; made significant tax and revenue reforms; and enacted a host of measures to improve the health, education, and welfare of the people of New Jersey. The fact that this astonishing legend of achievement was accomplished by the first democratic-controlled legislature in 50 years is a source of particolar gratification to me. In passing, I cannot help but observe that the 190th legislature is the product of reapportionment. If there are any among us who still doubt the wisdom of the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision, let him read Mr. McLaughlin's story as it appeared in the May 9 edition of the Trenton Times.

The article follows:

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS AFTER PROLIFIC SESSION

(By John McLaughlin)

The 190th Legislature, prolific author of the most sweeping and controversial package of new laws in New Jersey's history, all wound up its two-year session at 4:17 a.m. today and returned home to await the judgment of the voters.

Democratic Governor Richard J. Hughes already has dubbed it "the greatest."

The Legislature is the first to be controlled by Democrats in a half century. And with 2–1 majorities in both houses, the Democrats gave the governor nearly everything he asked for in two annual messages.

Overshadowing all accomplishments is the three percent sales tax, enacted last year with bi-partisan support after the Democrats narrowly missed pushing through an income tax.

NEW REVENUE

The new levy, the first broad base tax since the repeal of the short-lived sales tax in 1935, will bring the state more than $200 million in revenues each year.

It is the sales tax which made possible more than $100 million a year in new state aid programs introduced by Hughes in the 1966-67 session.

These programs provide greatly increased aid for local education, highways, hospital nursing schools, sewer planning and construction, mental health centers, urban renewal and libraries.

State aid for local health services and industrial commissions also was approved and a reorganized and expanded program of medical aid for the education of the handicapped was adopted.

The Legislature also expanded its college scholarship and student loan program. And it successfully tackled the monumentally complicated job of overhauling the business property tax. A state tax replacement program was substituted for the locally-collected levy and integrated with the gross receipts and unincorporated business income tax.

Last year the Legislature created a new Department of Higher Education and a Community Affairs Department. The Highway Department was reorganized, expanded and rechristened the Transportation Department. The Legislature also authorized a Higher Education Facilities Authority to finance construction public and private campuses.

This year an office of Consumer Protection was opened and a state-wide public defender program set up, along with a state medical examiner's office.

The Legislature this year passed one of the most controversial measures to reach the floor in years—public-financed busing of private and parochial school children at an estimated cost of $8 million per year.

The Legislature began grappling with pollution problems last year, passing bills aimed at the control of pollutants from auto exhausts. The Health Department was given the authority to declare critical areas of the state off limits to septic-tank construction, laying the groundwork for massive sewer construction on a regional scale.

This year, the Air Pollution Control Commission was abolished and its policy-making powers transferred to the Health Department. The governor was given drastic new powers to act in pollution emergencies and fines for violations were raised sharply.

New Jersey joined with Pennsylvania and New York to combat dirty air on a regional basis. Tax exemptions were granted for air and water pollution control devices.

HOUSING ACTION

The creation of the Community Affairs Department spurred the Legislature to action in the housing field. It approved a middle income housing authority empowered to lend money to developers, and experimental housing development fund, revision of laws covering hotel, motel and apartment construction and maintenance, and aid for persons displaced by government construction.

In 1966 the Legislature passed a limited rent control bill and removed nearly all exceptions to laws prohibiting housing and job discrimination.

The Democratic majorities also gave Hughes an opportunity gain some long-sought new laws in the field of law enforcement. A highly-controversial gun-control law requiring purchasers to secure identification cards from police was passed along with two measures clamping down on drinking drivers.

Organized labor, long-thwarted by Republican legislatures, won significant victories. A minimum wage of $1.25 per hour was established. Workman's compensation benefits were raised and so were unemployment compensation benefits. The Unemployment Compensation bill contained a bitterly-contested clause giving workers full benefits after the seventh week of a strike and immediate benefits in the case of a lockout.

Yesterday, the Legislature gave final approval to a bill abolishing the Migrant Labor Board and turning over its powers to the State Department of Labor and Industry.

TEACHERS SCORE

State employes and teachers also scored victories. Last year the Legislature approved separation of pension payments and the Social Security System, giving teachers and other public workers and extra $1,200 to $1,500 a year in pension benefits.

State employes were given time-and-a-half for overtime and a five percent across-the-board wage hike.

Many of the bills passed by the 190th Legislature were sought for years by Hughes and his Democratic predecessor, Robert B. Meyner. Among these was a measure modernizing working regulations of food, drug and cosmetic establishments.

Most political observers believe that the big issues in the Fall election campaign will be those bills which generated the most controversy during their adoption—the sales tax, the gun law, the busing law, the strike benefits clause of the unemployment compensation law and the drunk-driving laws.

There are no state-wide or national candidates on the November ballot. Thus the November returns should indicate clearly how the voters feel about the 190th Legislature and its works.

Authorizing Defense Procurement and Research and Development

SPEECH

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9240) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1968 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, this is an extremely important bill. It comes at a crucial time when our Nation is engaged in conflict in Vietnam and American boys are offering their lives and giving their all for the security of the Nation and the cause of human freedom.

There can be and will be little, if any, opposition to this bill, because it provides authority for the sinews, the materiel, the aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, combat vehicles and other equipment, as well as the research, development, test and evaluation, so vital and indispensable to the struggle for liberty, independence and world peace that this Nation is presently carrying on against Communist aggressors.

The able distinguished chairman of the committee, our esteemed friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], has summarized the bill with his usual clarity, knowledgeability, and persuasiveness. He has, to my mind, in his eloquent, forceful way, presented an irrefutable case for the bill, and so has my dear friend and esteemed, able, dedicated colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

There is little that can be added to stress the reasons that make the speedy enactment of this measure by the House definitely imperative.

This bill is very necessary now in the public interest and for the security of the country.

The cost of national defense is very high in terms of dollars, since this year we will spend something like $73 billion, a truly astronomical amount.

However lamentable it may be that the Nation must provide such huge outlays for military purposes, it is clear that not to do so could well have disastrous consequences to the Nation and the world. But we must insist on every measure of economy, efficiency, and accountability.

Let us hope and pray that through our strength, our firmness, our spirit of resolution and our unyielding purpose to defend our country, preserve our heritage, support the cause of freedom, and do our utmost to speed the peace, we may soon be able to achieve peace in Vietnam, and elsewhere in the world.

I am in strong support of the bill and would like to touch briefly upon an improved operational measure in behalf of our military personnel.

The committee has evidenced great interest in the aeromedical evacuation job being done by the Air Force in Southeast Asia. While that service is performing praiseworthy service, our analysis indicates additional resources are required to transport the wounded from the overseas port of entry to hospitals throughout the United States.

The CX-2 aeromed aircraft is the medium-sized jet transport needed to modernize the domestic aeromedical fleet for this mode of transportation.

During our review of last year's budget, it was brought to the committee's attention that the older prop-driven C-118 and C-131 aircraft currently performing the domestic transport missions were resulting in transfer times within the United States of longer duration than it was taking to bring our casualties from overseas. To help this situation, the Congress added four CX-2 aircraft to the fiscal year 1967 program. The bid proposals are currently being completed and the procurement is planned for July of this year.

To continue the necessary modernization of the domestic fleet, the Air Force has requested four more CX-2 aircraft in the fiscal year 1968 program. However, a minimum of 12 aircraft are required to completely replace the C-118's and C-131's with modern jets. By the addition of four more aircraft to the fiscal year 1968 procurement, the total requirement will be realized a year sooner. Maximum benefits will be obtained at the earliest date while precluding a possible break between delivery of the first eight and the follow-on aircraft. Completing the buy with fiscal year 1968 funds would also eliminate an additional year's operation of a mixed fleet which is always more expensive and less efficient since both old and new equipment would have to be used in combination.

Mr. Chairman, I urge prompt, unanimous passage of the bill and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

Similar Pattern

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Record an editorial from the Bennett County, S. Dak., Booster. This paper is published in Martin, S. Dak., which is on one of the largest Indian reservations in the Nation and points up the serious concern of people in that area for what might be developing on some of the Indian reservations of this Nation in the event the present trend goes on unheeded.

The editorial follows:

Similar Pattern

Rosebud Tribal Chairman Cato Valandra and other Rosebud officials are concerned—and quite justly so—about Rosebud Sioux participation in the anti-Vietnam parade in New York City two weeks ago.

Twenty-eight Sioux, all from the Rosebud reservation, and a band of New York Iroquois took part.

During the demonstration, at which time Robert Burnette shared a speaking platform with Stokeley Carmichael, president of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, there were instances of burnings of the American flag and draft cards by non-Indian participants.

Burnette, who led the Rosebud Indians to New York, is quoted by Tom Allan of the Omaha World-Herald as saying, "We are not done yet. We are going back May 17 to Washington for another 'Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam' and a confrontation with President Johnson."

Chairman Valandra and other residents of South Dakota Indian reservation areas are well aware that this isolated incident or another small representation in Washington May 17 are, in themselves, insignificant. But, as Valandra points out, "The main concern is whether or not there is a Communist influence behind this. Where does this money come from?"

Valandra refers to a news clipping reporting a Russian challenge to the United States to allow a Soviet reporter to travel at will on Indian reservations.

"I'm fearful there will be more attempts to involve our tribe and other Indians. I do not believe they understand the extent of the protests," Valandra emphasizes.

Burnette heatedly denies any Communist influence in his organization. "If anyone is against communism, it's me," Tom Allan quotes Burnette.

Allan injects his own opinion that the most important aspect of Indian participation is that it may have signaled the beginning of an organized Indian civil rights movement throughout the nation.

The Booster cannot agree with Allan's reasoning. But it may be the signal for every type of "vermin" imaginable to invade the reservation areas trying to stir up all manner of violence and civil disobedience.

Whether or not this could be accomplished among the Indian people is very questionable. But, nevertheless, the possibility is not likely to be discounted by those who seek to overthrow the United States government.

The pattern so far appears to be the same as has been followed in the negro "civil rights" movement. After sympathy and compassion was aroused for the downtrodden, the passive attitude gradually gave way to a more militant, demonstrative class struggle policy expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations and marches and protests for the purposes of achievement of disorder, moral decay and anarchy.

Mother's Day Prayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, 53 years ago the distinguished Representative William E. Humphrey of my great State of Washington, made a short statement and read a prayer by west coast author Tom Dillon, entitled "My Mother—A Prayer," to the Members of the House of Representatives. Representative Humphrey was first elected to the 58th Congress and to six succeeding Congresses, and in 1925 he was appointed by President Calvin Coolidge to serve on the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is historically significant and certainly timely, to place in the Congressional Record this same prayer for Mother's Day, as it originally appeared in 1914. Its text follows:

"My Mother—A Prayer"

(Speech of Hon. William E. Humphrey, of Washington, in the House of Representatives, May 16, 1914)

Mr. Humphrey of Washington. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record I insert an article from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer entitled "My Mother—A Prayer." The article is by Tom Dillon, one of the most talented and popular writers on the Pacific coast. It is a beautiful tribute, that will find a fervent response in the heart of every real man, and it is well worthy a place in the Record.

The article referred to follows:

"MY MOTHER—A PRAYER

"(By Tom Dillon)

"For the body you gave me the bone and the sinew, the heart and the brain that are yours, my mother, I thank you. I thank you for the light in my eyes, the blood in my veins, for my speech, for my life, for my being. All that I am is from you who bore me.

"For all the love that you gave me, unmeasured from the beginning, my mother, I thank you. I thank you for the hand that led me, the voice that directed me, the breast that nestled me, the arm that shielded me, the lap that rested me. All that I am is by you, who nursed me.

"For your smile in the morning and your kiss at night, my mother, I thank you. I thank you for the tears you shed over me, the songs that you sung to me, the prayers your said for me, for your vigils and ministerings. All that I am is by you, who reared me.

"For the faith you had in me, the hope you had for me, for your trust and your pride, my mother, I thank you. I thank you for your praise and your chiding, for the justice you bred into me and the honor you made mine. All that I am you taught me.

"For the sore travail that I caused you, for the visions and despairs, my mother, forgive me. Forgive me the peril I brought you to, the sobs and the moans I wrung from you, and for the strength I took from you, mother, forgive me.

"For the fears I gave you, for the alarms and the dreads, my mother, forgive me. Forgive me the joys I deprived you, the toils I made for you, for the hours, the days, and the years I claimed from you, mother, forgive me.

"For the times that I hurt you, the times I had no smile for you, the caresses I did not give you, my mother, forgive me. Forgive me for my angers and revolts, for my deceits and evasions, for all the pangs and sorrows I brought to you, mother, forgive me.

"For your lessons I did not learn, for your wishes I did not heed, for the counsels I did not obey, my mother, forgive me. Forgive me my pride in my youth and my glory in my strength that forgot the holiness of your years and the veneration of your weakness, for my neglect, for my selfishness, for all the great debts of your love that I have not paid, mother, sweet mother, forgive me.

"And may the peace and the joy that passeth all understanding be yours, my mother, forever and ever. Amen."

Target Town, U.S.A.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, with the promises of more anti-American outbursts and uprisings this summer over the United States of America under the publicized cry of antiwar demonstrators, I want our colleagues to read the fate of one city from created crises.

In 1965, in Bogalusa, La., the antiwar demonstrators, then calling themselves "civil rights" marchers, being outsiders from all over these United States, created such chaos that the Louisiana Governor supplemented the local police with 375 of his State police force of 440 men.

Ballyhooed to spectacular prominence by the national news reformers, the local leaders and Governor asked for outside help from the President and Mr. Katzenbach, then U.S. Attorney General. They received it.

All were named as defendants in a Federal lawsuit. At a hearing unprecedented since the Nuremberg trials—everyone was wrong but the invaders from without—the whole city, every man, woman, and child of Bogalusa was convicted en mass and their entire police department placed under a Federal injunction. The city was thence conquered and their lawmen made subordinate to the whims and directives of the U.S. Attorney General and Federal judges. The people today suffer under such a Federal court supervision by injunction.

Citizens of Bogalusa were branded as less than 100-percent American because they dared to resist this un-American invasion—to defend their town, as would any free man. Their punishment was a suspension of local control, of constitutional government all usurped by Federal power.

This punishment, imposed upon the taxpayers and workers of Bogalusa, was to "scapegoat" them to receive national chastisement—the infamy of a bill of attainer on every child, and to live henceforth under a police state controlled by the whims of the Department of Justice through a cooperative member of the unelected team, a Federal district judge.

The judgment of civil contempt is still in effect although neither the chief of police, the commissioner of public safety, nor the mayor are still in office. The cititzens have law and order, provided the arrests are first approved by Federal agencies.

Possibly a review of this antilocal law and order judgment will suggest to some, the desired national control of local police sought by State Department Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, in his National Crime Commission and its source book, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society."

Ask the officers of Bogalusa, where each police officer must give—in writing—the assurance that he understands and will comply with the plan for police coverage.

Ask, the elected local officials where the chief of police and commissioner must file a monthly sworn statement that the police coverage plan and officer disciplinary procedures are and have been in full effect. This supervision is backed by the threat of contempt at $100 per day in the custody of the Attorney General.

And this is right here in America, under the free society. The only facet of local autonomy retained by the people is to pay taxes. Their sons and husbands serve in Vietnam and elsewhere about the world. And no American flag or draft card was ever burned in Bogalusa.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the contempt judgment in civil action No. 15727, before the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, be here inserted in the RECORD for all to study, so all can better understand the destruction of local government under the guilt-shielding tinfoil of civil rights and self-serving law.

This happened in the United States of America and based on authority of this Congress. It can happen to your town or city.

The court decision follows:

CIVIL ACTION NO. 15727, JUDGMENT OF CIVIL CONTEMPT

(In the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division)

Robert Hicks, et al., plaintiffs, United States of America, plaintiff-intervenor, v. Claxton Knight, et al., defendants

This Court having on July 10,1965 issued its preliminary injunction herein and having made its order herein dated July 21, 1965 at the motion of plaintiffs that defendants, Claxton Knight, Arnold D. Spiers, Walter Vertrees Adams, Haynes Wascom, Bernard Williams, and police officer James Bozo Riley show cause why they should not be held and punished for civil contempt and why defendant Dorman Crowe should not be directed to remove defendant Walter Vertree Adams as his deputy, and all defendants having been in said order directed to show cause why said preliminary injunction should not be extended to specifically cover defendant Thomas Burbank and his subordinates; and

This Court having further, at motion of plaintiffs, directed defendants to show cause why the prosecution of Sam Barnes on charges of assault on defendant Walter Vertrees Adams and of possession of a concealed weapon would not be enjoined; and

This Court having at the motion of the Attorney General of the United States directed defendants to show cause why the United States of America should not be permitted to intervene as a plaintiff-intervenor; and

This Court at the motion of the United States having directed defendants Claxton Knight and Arnold D. Spiers to show cause why they should not be held and punished as and for civil contempt of this Court; and

All the said matters having regularly come on to be heard and the parties having presented their evidence;

It is ordered and adjudged as follows:

1. The application of the United States of America to intervene in the within-entitled cause is granted.

2. The motions that the defendants Walter Vertrees Adams, Haynes Wascom and Bernard Williams and Officer James Bozo Riley be held in civil contempt are denied.

3. The petition to amend the order of this Court of July 10, 1965, to include the defendant Thomas D. Burbank, individually and as Director and Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety of the State of Louisiana, and his agents, servants, employees, successors, officers, troopers, patrolmen and all persons subject to his command or in active concert with him is dismissed.

4. The motion to enjoin the prosecution of Sam Barnes is denied.

5. The motion to cause the defendant Walter Vertrees Adams to be enjoined from acting as, and that the defendant Dorman Crowe dismiss his as a deputy sheriff of Washington Parish is denied.

It is further ordered and adjudged that Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight are in civil contempt of this Court. Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight, and each of them, are committed to and shall remain in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States and shall pay a fine to the United States of $100 per day commencing on the date this order issues unless Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight do the following: Within seven days after the issuance of this order, show to the Court that they are complying with the order of this Court of July 10, 1965. Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight can make this showing by doing the following:

A. Develop, adopt in writing and publish a plan for police coverage in the city of Bogalusa including coverage of all picketing and demonstrations so as to carry out fully the order of this Court of July 10, 1965, and in particular paragraph 2 of said order which orders Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight to use all reasonable means to protect plaintiffs and others similarly situated from: (a) physical assaults and beatings: (b) harassment and intimidation which prevents or discourages their exercise of the right to picket, assemble peaceably and advocate equal civil rights for Negroes. The plan shall not necessarily be limited to the following:

1) The establishment of a chain of command and the assignment of responsibility to supervisory personnel to execute the plan;

2) The establishment of an adequate communication system to effectuate the plan;

3) The establishment of liaison with civil rights groups and particularly those engaged in picketing and demonstrating;

4) The establishment of procedures for the prompt and effective utilization of police assistance when and where needed from the Washington Parish Sheriff's office and the Louisiana State Police.

B. Develop and adopt in writing a set of specific instructions as to the duties of individual police officers and police supervisors in executing the plan for police coverage for the city of Bogalusa.

C. Notify in writing all police officers of the Bogalusa Police Department of their duty to comply with the July 10th order of this Order. Said notification shall include a full explanation of the plan for police coverage in the City of Bogalusa including coverage of all picketing and civil rights demonstrations and their individual duties in connection therewith.

D. Hold an instruction and training class for all police officers of the City of Bogalusa so that the plan for police coverage in the City of Bogalusa including coverage of picketing and civil rights demonstrations is fully explained to each police officer and to each police supervisor.

E. Obtain in writing the assurance of each police officer of the City of Bogalusa that he understands and will comply with the plan for police coverage in the City of Bogalusa including coverage of picketing and civil rights demonstrations and that he understands and will carry out his specific assignments in connection with the plan for police coverage.

F. Adopt in writing a plan for instituting disciplinary action against any police officer of the City of Bogalusa who refused to sign the assurance including, if necessary, the discharge of such officer.

G. Develop and adopt in writing a plan for personal inspection by Chief Knight and Commissioner Spiers to insure that : (1) All officers know the plan of police coverage in the City of Bogalusa including coverage of all picketing and civil rights demonstrations within the City of Bogalusa and that all officers know their specific assignments under said plan; (2) That the plan for coverage is being carried out, and (3) That the individual officers of the Bogalusa Police Department are properly performing their assignments under the plan for police coverage.

H. Develop and adopt in writing a plan to dicipline officers of the Bogalusa Police Department who fail to know and perform their assignments under the plan for police coverage of the City of Bogalusa.

In the development of this plan for police coverage the United States Department of Justice shall be available for consultation with Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight and their attorney John Martzell.

On or before seven days from the date of this order, Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight shall file a sworn statement with the Clerk of this Court showing what each has done in connection with adopting a plan for police coverage in the City of Bogalusa. Said statement shall include copies of all directives, rules, regulations, instructions, inspection and disciplining procedures and assurances signed by members of the Bogalusa Police Department in connection with the plan.

It is further ordered and adjudged that Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight shall file a sworn statement with the Clerk of this Court on or before the first day of each month beginning September 1, 1965 and continuing for a period of 12 months thereafter that the plan for police coverage and the inspection and disciplinary procedures adopted pursuant to said plan for police coverage are and have been in full effect during the reporting period. Upon failure of said Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight to make a satisfactory showing as to execution of the plan for police coverage during the prior reporting period, they and each of them, shall be committed to the custody of the Attorney General and shall each pay a fine of $100 per day for each day of continued non-compliance thereafter.

Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight are further ordered to retain and preserve all records, reports and papers pertaining to the performance by the Bogalusa Police Department of their duties in compliance with this order and the order of this Court of July 10, 1965, and the plan for police coverage in the City of Bogalusa, and make such records, reports and papers available to the Attorney

General or his representative for inspection, reproduction any copying in order that the Attorney will be able to be of assistance to this Court in insuring compliance with the within order and with the order of this Court of July 10, 1965.

Costs of this proceeding shall be taxed against Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight for which execution may issue.

The United States Marshal is ordered to serve forthwith a copy of the within order on the defendants, Arnold D. Spiers and Claxton Knight.

Signed this 30th day of July, 1965.

(Signed) HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY,
U.S. District Judge.

Work Service Activities of High School Juniors and Seniors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 17 years, the American Jewish Society for Service has conducted work service camps in which high school juniors and seniors serve communities and institutions in need. In 19 different States the society, an independent charitable organization, has provided a mechanism for connecting eager and willing youth with jobs that need doing. The organization furnishes a vehicle for converting the idealism of youth into action.

Seven projects have been with and for American Indians. Among other beneficiaries have been an orphanage, a home for emotionally disturbed children, and interracial community centers. The work camp groups have erected schoolhouses, a gymnasium, a community center, a camp workshop, an overnight shelter, and have built new homes as a part of urban redevelopment.

In order to bring to the attention of a wider audience the excellent work of this organization, an article from the February 1967 issue of Ingenue follows:

BRICKS, BOARDS, AND GUITARS—THESE LIVELY TEENS CAME TO TOWN TO FIGHT POVERTY, THEY ENDED UP DOING EVERYTHING FROM BUILDING A LIBRARY TO GIVING FOLK CONCERTS!

"What? Whoever heard of paying $300 for the privilege of *working?*" At first, sixteen-and-one-half-year-old Richard Cohen, a senior at New York's Stuyvesant H. S., found it hard to accept. "I kept thinking about how far that money would go toward a trip to Europe or something else I wanted badly."

Paying for the opportunity to work is a prerequisite, however, of a program sponsored by the American Jewish Society for Service.

"We were in operation ten years before the Peace Corps," says the Society's president, Henry Kohn. "Each summer, we set up work camps in various disadvantaged areas throughout the United States and send young people from upper middle-class families of all faiths to work with the people there."

This summer, three separate work camps were set up—in Bono, Ohio, to help migrant farm workers; in East Troy, Wisconsin, where AJSS teen-agers worked side by side with Chicago teens; and in Babb, Montana, to help the local Blackfeet Indians.

Richard Cohen, a tall boy with longish blond hair says, "I kept thinking about it, and after listening to what some friends who had already taken part in last year's program had to say, I decided to give it a try."

Thus, he became one of the fifty-four high school juniors and seniors from New York's metropolitan area and other parts of the country who took part in the service program for the summer of 1966.

Richard was sent, along with fifteen other teens (a team of eight boys and eight girls was sent to each camp)—to the town of Babb, Montana, where they tackled the back-breaking job of rejuvenating an ancient, decrepit school building. "You wouldn't think one building could take so much reworking, but this one did," says Richard. "We had to contend with water shortages, lack of heat and proper tools. We painted everything in sight—roof included—by hand, and re-laid the concrete walks. That took plenty of elbow grease—first we had to rip up the old broken concrete, then lay on the new. Everyone initialed the last piece of concrete to celebrate!"

Marilyn Blumberg, a senior at Southside H. S. in Rockville Centre, New York, also was a member of the Montana team. She adds, "The boys slept in the schoolhouse itself; the girls shared a shack out in back."

Marilyn, who classifies herself as "culturally advantaged," has always wanted to work with less privileged people. "There were only about fifty people in the hamlet—it wasn't big enough to be called a town—but it was enough to give you a very good idea of the plight of American Indians. It's very hard for the men to get work—they're primarily unskilled laborers— and they live from day to day, with little hope for the future."

The schedule was rough. A typical day began at 7:00 A.M., when committees were immediately formed for the day's tasks. Three people made up the kitchen committee—"Surprisingly," Marilyn says, "the boys made better cooks than the girls, in our group, at least. Richard was voted Best Cook!" After breakfast, the group worked until lunch at 12:00. "We'd take a break, play our guitars and talk for a while, then back to work again until 4:00, or, sometimes, if the job was especially important, we'd work even longer."

Each team of sixteen teen-agers is supplemented by two counselors and a camp director. "There is no formalized program," says Mr. Kohn. "The camp director decides what work has to be done, and how it is to be accomplished."

"At first," Richard points out, "the Indians were skeptical. They didn't know or trust us. But slowly, we gained their confidence. We even made friends with an Indian family that was temporarily living in the basement of the school while their home was being rebuilt. Their little boy, Jimmy, would talk to us all day about his pony, who had free run of the place."

It wasn't all work, though. Babb is situated on the edge of Glacier National Park which, says Marilyn, is "the most beautiful spot on earth." There, five members of the team, including Marilyn, participated in a hootenanny and played before an audience of five hundred people, visitors to the park from all over the USA. "We called ourselves 'The Just Wonderful People.' There were Richard Cohen, Josh Cohen (no relation), Susan Bristol, Fran Lapan and myself. We all played guitar. We were so well-received we were asked to come back for a repeat performance!" Did they? Marilyn laughed, "Absolutely not. We've never been so nervous in our lives!"

The officials of Babb estimate that the sixteen AJSS workers contributed about $6,000 worth of work to the community. Would they do it again? "Yes!" Richard answered emphatically.

"In our group it was much different," says seventeen-year-old Larry Harman, who participated in a team assigned to East Troy, Wisconsin. Under the aegis of Hull House Association, a Chicago settlement agency, the AJSS teen-agers worked and lived with Chicago high school dropouts and Job Corps members. Together they built a much-needed library at a music and arts camp owned by Hull House. "At first, everyone was apprehensive," says Larry. "The Chicago boys didn't open up too easily; they seemed to be pretty much on the defensive. But as the summer wore on, things gradually became easier, and we were finally able to communicate."

Sixteen-year-old Karen Price, a pretty senior at Forest Hills H.S. in New York, says the girls had an easier time adjusting than the boys.

"A bunch of girls get together, immediately we start to talk about clothes, boys, hair-dos. Pretty soon you forget the obvious differences." But differences there were. "The girls from Chicago were predominantly Puerto Rican, and they were very honest in their attitudes. If they didn't like you, they let you know it. There was no phoniness, none of the false politeness that you sort of get used to. It made things much easier all around."

The East Troy group actually built the library with their bare hands. A local architect, William Deknatel, provided plans and blueprints which the group followed with amazing skill considering their lack of experience. "We dug the foundation, everything," says Lafry, beaming.

Inevitably, there was some interracial dating. "But here," says Karen, "a major difference in the two groups became apparent. While we from AJSS were all rather carefree, thinking about college and pretty vague about serious plans for the near future, the Chicago kids seemed more concerned with settling down. I guess, in a way, you could say they were more mature."

Because the AJSS allows each volunteer only one opportunity to serve ("To give as many people a chance to help others as possible," says Mr. Kohn), Karen has recently volunteered for membership in Mobilization For Youth. "I think it's great, working on this type of project. You find out that people everywhere are basically honest and interesting."

Work seems to agree with all of these energetic teen-agers. In Bono, Ohio, a third AJSS group set to work refurbishing a center for migrant workers. Seventeen-year-old Jane Wolfe, a senior at Hope H.S. in Providence, Rhode Island, says: "We did everything from cutting down trees to cleaning and painting the workers' shacks. We even built a footbridge over a stream, clearing a thirty-foot path to do so."

Her group's major activity was demolishing an ancient, two-story auction hall, long condemned as unsafe. They were asked to perform this task by the Bono Civic Association and the Catholic and Protestant clergy of the area. "We lived in Cardinal Stritch H.S. in nearby Oregon, Ohio," says Jane, "and we traveled to Bono each day. The families we met there were really poverty-stricken—there were no sidewalks, no sewers." The group managed to salvage all the lumber from the torn-down auction hall. Instead of letting it go to waste, the industrious citizens of Bono plan to construct a recreation building at the town park with it.

Why do these young people, and hundreds like them, prefer to devote an entire summer vacation to helping others, instead of spending their time and money on more self-seeking pursuits? Perhaps the answer can best be summed up in a comment made by Marilyn Blumberg. She smiled as she put into simple language the poignancy everyone was feeling: "We worked hard, it's true; but when the work got done, that was satisfaction."

The Earth Is the Lord's

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, the week of April 30 to May 7, 1967, was Soil Stewardship Week, and only a few people really knew it. Those who stopped to hold Arbor Day observances paused for just a moment to dedicate a piece of land, a tree, to the furtherance of conservation and to nature's gifts.

I believe it is fitting that we pause for a moment to look back at Soil Stewardship Week, 1967, and remember our responsibilities to this land of ours and to that which is associated with it, our very lives. Thus, as we consider these truths, let us also act in the best interests of the land as an editorial in a fine paper in Wisconsin, the East Troy News, states.

The editorial is entitled "The Earth Is the Lord's" and would, indeed, be a reminder to all of us of the greatness of this land we take so lightly. I offer it to you gentlemen as a significant guideline for future thoughts and legislation affecting this land we hold so dear:

THE EARTH IS THE LORD'S

CONSIDER OUR LAND

Spreading acre by acre and mile by mile across the heart of our continent is the largest single expanse of productive land on Earth.

It is an awesome land, magnificent in the variety and richness with which God endowed it.

It is the Lord's land, entrusted to our care during our lifetime to help us serve Him and His purposes for our being.

As stewards, we have decided that one-fourth of it should be managed for all of us by our government. The much larger part—three fourths—we have divided into millions of units in private ownership.

Three-fourths of our land! Here is an empire of the noblest proportions—nearly 1.5 billion acres, which fortify our present strength and stand surely as a testing ground of our future.

It is the land on which we must depend to produce more and still more food—for our own growing needs and to help those abroad who hunger.

It is the land where we can add to the supplies and quality of our water; and where most of our timber will be grown.

It is the land where most of our outdoor recreation needs can be met; and where most of our wildlife will be produced.

Three-fourths of our land! Here is where the owners are—the legion of men and women on whom we depend to accept the obligations of stewardship and work together as neighbors for the common good.

It is the land of a democracy, where we rely on the voluntary exercise of individual responsibility rather than regulation by government as the favored avenue to accomplishment.

It is the land of owners who have the reason, more than any others, to focus on each acre the skills and devotion that progress requires.

It is the land of still unmeasured values, deserving new and higher regard as a vital and irreplaceable treasure.

Consider our land. Consider it well.

"We've Feared 'Confrontation,' But We Have Had 12, Stood Up, and Things Got Better—Not Worse"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 28, former Congressman Walter H. Judd addressed the Commonwealth Club of California, on a subject which I believe will be of interest to all Members of Congress, as well as to other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD who are concerned with communism.

His address follows:

"WE'VE FEARED 'CONFRONTATION' BUT WE'VE HAD 12, STOOD UP, AND THINGS GOT BETTER—NOT WORSE"

(From address by Hon. Walter H. Judd, former Congressman, 1960 G.O.P. National Convention Keynoter)

"Everyone knows that some kind of a climax is developing in Asia. It's the same situation as when I first came here in 1939. At that time I was trying to get our people to see that there was more hope for peace by faithfully standing by our friends, the Chinese people, than by trying to modify, please or appease the Japanese by selling or giving them essential goods.

Now I am back with the same appeal—stand by our friends, the Chinese people and the free Asian peoples around them, rather than let them all down with the naive notion that we can please or appease the Chinese Communists or Hanoi or, for that matter, the Communists in Cuba or Moscow.

THE EAST IS DISCOVERING ASIA

There are some gains: there is a greater awareness in our country of the importance of Asia. The east coast has now discovered that there is an Asia. After all, we have had three world wars in the last 20 years. All of them began in Asia while we were being told we should look elsewhere. But Lenin told us the road to Paris is by way of Peiping.

A second gain is that there is an increasing awareness of the crucial importance in Asia of mainland China.

In the fifteen countries of Asia live one third of the people in the world. This is what the war in Vietnam is about. And China is the key to Asia, as the hub is the key to a wheel.

NO SOLUTION WITHOUT A FREE CHINA

Germany in Europe occupies the same strategically advantageous central position as China occupies in Asia. If the Chinese people are free and friendly, there is no insoluble problem in Asia. Difficult, but not insoluble—for Korea, Japan or any of the rest.

If the Communists had been able to consolidate their positions—they haven't been able to as witnessed by the upheaval in China—if out of this struggle should come a real consolidation of Communist mastery over the Chinese people, if they were able to develop the full potential, then, gentlemen, there is no solution.

"ARE YOU GOING TO WIN?"

Red China has exploded four or five atomic weapons. She can't hit you with them in the next fifteen years but she can drop one of these devices out of the back end of an old bomber and hit Japan.

In the Philippines recently I was told, 'Don't argue about who's right or wrong. Are you going to win? That's what we want to know, because if you are, we can make it; if you aren't, we can't.'

Our objective in Asia must be to return the Chinese people to the free world.

"MADNESS" NOT CHINESE BUT COMMUNIST

Not many people still think the Chinese Communists are 'agrarian reformers.' Some people finally realized that China is controlled by a total tyranny.

Dr. Mau, the great Chinese violinist, composer and chairman of their Academy for Music, spoke about what happened to him and others in Red China. Stalin's daughter said she was the 'property of the state.' We believe the people own the country including the government; the Communists believe the government owns the country including the people. That's why we're on a collision course.

MAO HAS TO DESTROY CHINA

Once in a while you hear people talking about the roots of China's madness. 'China was "humiliated" and she is behaving this way because of those humiliations'—but have you seen any madness amongst the Chinese on Formosa or in Hong Kong, any madness among the Chinese in San Francisco? The madness is not Chinese but Communist.

If you doubt this, look at their Red Guard campaign to destroy the 'four olds'—old ideas, old culture, old customs, old habits—to destroy everything Chinese. Mao Tse-tung has to do so. He's read history, he knows it will wear him out and absorb his movement. But we haven't sensed that yet.

SINO-SOVIET SPLIT?

China is part of a world conspiracy and struggle against all free peoples and particularly against the United States.

You promptly say, 'what about the Sino-Soviet split?' There is no evidence that this is a 'split' between the USSR and Red China—as nations. Communism is not a national movement—never pretend that it is. It is an international movement. More of our difficulties, in understanding what is going on over there, stem from our failure—or refusal—to recognize this one fact than for any other reason.

All the governments we've dealt with in the past operated in terms of what their leaders thought to be in their national interests—that they were trying to improve conditions for their own people.

COMMUNISTS "ASIANS"?—NO!

We assume that if a government is in Moscow, it must be working primarily for the Russian people, helping to meet their needs, that it won't be embittered, afraid, aggressive or expansionist.

If a government is in Peiping we assume that its primary concern must be to work for the well-being of the Chinese people. We say, 'trade with it, bring it into the community of nations and then it will work for the well-being of the Chinese people.'

We have nothing to support these assumptions.

Like taking the word of the Communists themselves. In 1955 Mr. Nehru said to me rather condescendingly, 'You Americans don't get along very well with the Chinese Communists because you're not Asians,' implying that he could. Being a fellow Asian, I said to him, 'I was under the Chinese Communists once for eight months. I hope you never have that close and direct a contact with them, because if you do, sir, I predict that you will discover that they are not Asians. Mao Tse-tung was born a Chinese, of course, but he is not a Chinese patriot working for the well-being of the Chinese people as you, sir, are working for what you believe to be the well-being of the Indian people—Mao's a world revolutionist.'

Nehru didn't believe it. He was Red China's best friend—at the U.N., everywhere else, China's chief apologist and advocate was Mr. Nehru. And how did his 'fellow Asians' reciprocate? Without the slightest provocation, coldly, they invaded Nehru's India.

I was over there again shortly thereafter and he recalled our previous conversation. He was a broken man and died some five months later.

The Red Guards are trying to eliminate the three 'anti-groups.' Who are they? The 'anti-socialists'—Chinese who don't want to be Communists, but to live their own lives and make their own choices. The 'anti-party' people—those who don't want a dictatorship; they want to have something to say about their society. (They agree with a man named Mikhailov who wanted to take advantage of the fine words in the Yugoslav Constitution and publish a newspaper with some freedom of expression rather than just as mouthpiece for the Communist party. He went to jail a couple of weeks ago.)

The third group that the Red Guards are bitterly determined to destroy they call the 'anti-Maoists.' They're Chinese Communists who're against Mao and for Moscow. They say Mao's following the wrong tactics and the men in Moscow are correct.

NOT WHETHER—HOW!

What's the quarrel about? How to conquer the world—not whether. How.

Mao Tse-tung never tires of asking the rhetorical question when and where has the revolution ever come by legal and parliamentary means? "It never comes except by violence, bloodshed, and revolution; so get on with it."

The Moscow groups says, "Don't have a showdown now, it's too dangerous. So put on the act, peaceful co-existence, relaxation of tension and so on until we get more countries subverted in Latin America and Africa, and the Americans get tired and under some face-saving device pull out of Vietnam. Wait until the whole world is in chaos. That's the time for revolution. We won't need to use weapons of mass destruction then. We'll be able to win the world by threat of them, coupled with the divisions, the disunities, dissension and confusions in the minds and hearts of our intended victims."

If two doctors are quarreling about how to get me well, that's of life and death importance. But if their only disagreement is on which is the quickest and surest way to dispose of me, I'm interested but I don't get too much comfort.

WORLD DOMINATION ABANDONED? NONSENSE!

That's the present situation! If there's any doubt about it, look at the agreement that leaked out a couple of weeks ago where the two parties, despite their bitter quarrel, agreed to expedite shipment of supplies into Vietnam to kill Americans.

I challenge anyone to find one deed, as contrasted with honeyed words, to indicate any basic abandonment of the fundamental objective of world domination.

Communism has reached first base—China —but let's keep them on first base until something happens within or without. Well, does a man go to first base and stop? No, he goes to first base to get to second base—the fifteen countries around China. And if he gets them, what? Well, no question about that, they've announced it's Africa and Latin America—isolate the powers around the North Atlantic. And that's what they have consistently been doing. Fifteen months ago in Havana they had the first Tri-Continental Solidarity Conference.

They said Cuba is to be to the Western Hemisphere what North Vietnam is to South Vietnam. That's very clear. Cuba is the place where the insurgents from Panama, Guatemala, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela are being trained and equipped as the Vietcong were trained and equipped in the north. Transported back into their native country and supplied and directed while they subvert from within.

It was announced that they were going to subvert Puerto Rico, which is American territory. But we didn't want to let that out because somebody might be disturbed.

"WE'RE HOME BASE"

Now suppose they get first, second and third—they want home base, don't they? What's home base? We are! The struggle is about us, not about the Chinese and the Vietnamese. They have no illusions as to who it is that stands between them and full control of the planet.

Now, this is our foreign policy. Keep Red China on first base, don't give her second base or third. Keep her on first base, until something happens within or without. It's happening, hold on, don't lose faith in mankind including the Chinese people. President Truman came to it, President Eisenhower came to it, President Kennedy came to it. President Johnson's come to it—keep Red China on first base. It's very difficult, but it isn't hard to understand surely.

Now, how do you keep the Red Chinese on first base? (1) Don't do anything to help them. Don't do anything to lessen their difficulties. Their own cruelties and contradictions have brought them into difficulties. Don't help them out of those. This is why you mustn't trade with them. This is why you mustn't give them diplomatic recognition or bring them into the U.N., until they qualify.

Not because we are 'pretending they don't exist,' as someone always misrepresents the policy, but because we are acutely aware they do exist. If you isolate a case of smallpox are you denying it's there? You're ignoring its existence if you don't isolate it—unless you want to kill the child. Generally you want to isolate it until it wears out.

FULBRIGHT'S WITNESSES CONFOUNDED

A year ago Mr. Fulbright had a series of hearings in the Senate about Red China. He had a whole series of experts. Most of them had never had contact with the Chinese Communists, but it was clear that they had at least read each other's books. And this was their testimony: 'We must be practical, we must be realistic, Red China is there and the people of China have accepted Communism. The regime in Red China is stable. It has China united for the first time. It's in complete control of the mainland. We must accept it as a fact and start dealing with it, as if it were a responsible member of a civilized society.'

Some of us said, 'These premises are unsound, the Committee's conclusions unjustified.' Within three months these experts were confounded, the explosions in Red China made clear the Chinese people had not accepted Communism.

"WE MUST GET OURSELVES TOGETHER"

Our main problem is not to get the Vietnamese together again, it's clear we can get them together—if we can get ourselves together. It's unreasonable to expect or demand greater stability or unity in Saigan than there is in the President's own party on Capitol Hill. What's happening here is not because people are traitors, but because they haven't had an effective leadership that's candid and tells them the truth and calls upon them to rally as Churchill rallied his people in their period of greatest difficulty.

We should have been doing two things: Let those South Vietnamese who came from the North do what they've been begging to do for four years—open a 'liberation front' in the North. They want to go back as guerrillas and make trouble in Ho's rear. They could disrupt supplies more than our bombing does. But we won't let them go as we 'mustn't offend the enemy you know.'

Second, we have to have more effective attacks on more important targets. Only last month did we hit the number one steel plant that produces 80% of all North Vietnam's steel. Before, our pilots could only shoot up some trail. How many American kids are dead from the products of that steel plant we let operate?

TELL HO: HERE'S WHAT WE'LL HIT!

Some of us have argued that we should say: 'Here's list of targets. They're military targets and we're going to destroy them. Please Ho Chi Minh, get your civilians away from those installations—we don't want to kill North Vietnamese, but we must reduce your capacity to kill South Vietnamese and Americans.' We could do this through leaflets or radio.

Then we're off the defensive. If civilians are killed it's because Ho refused to move them away after our notice. Why are we apologetic?

We've been afraid of two words—confrontation and escalation. We mustn't have a 'confrontation' because that will lead to an 'escalation.' There's no evidence to support this assertion.

WHEN WE CONFRONT, REDS SAY "SO SORRY!"

In the past 20 years we've had twelve confrontations. Twelve times we stood up. Each time the Communists said 'so sorry, we just wanted to know'—and things got better.

Indecision, hesitation, vacillation, division, the appearance of fear—these are what lead to escalation. It's because I don't want an all-out war that I urge we follow the course that looks hawkish, but in the end is dovish. It's a test not of power but, in the end, of our character."

Answers to Written Questions From Floor

Q: (Col. J. H. Boling) Peiping's control over Hanoi? A: Hanoi can't operate without Peiping's consent, approval, or support. Can't win without decisive support of Soviet Union. Peiping cannot enable Hanoi to win but can stop war with a telegram.

Q: (Charles T. Travers) Comment on Gen. Westmoreland's statement that criticism of our Vietnam action gives aid and comfort to the enemy? A: I don't think they're traiters (but people who burn draft cards and flag are), they have the right to dissent—but we have the right to say that they're aiding and comforting the enemy. I tell students who have "peace" marches—"Don't call them 'peace' marches, call them war marches—really you should call them death marches, because they lead to the death of more than would otherwise die."

Q: Congressman Rivers said it is too late to criticize now, we're in war—comment? A: We should criticize how, but not whether. Communists are at war with us. This is our only war we are in danger of losing because we're only fighting half way.

Q: (W. Russell Werner) Why not declare war? A: Afraid people won't love us. A half-hearted policy is the worst. This policy leads to (1) expansion of war or (2) defeat. Ten days ago Brezhnev said all Communist parties must unite to defeat Americans. He's been encouraged by this policy of ours to cross the line and stick his neck out. It's like Korea—where we insisted on taking all our soldiers out; hence the Reds invaded the South, and we had to double cross them and roll them back—the only time we've double-crossed the Communists! One symbolic regiment would have kept them out—as it has in Berlin for twenty years.

Q: Red Chinese war with U.S. inevitable? A: No. Mao often says so but Red Army divided. All the incense in world wouldn't get them in a war if they felt they couldn't defeat us—and all the honeyed words wouldn't keep them out if they thought they could win.

Q: (Col. Lee V. Harris, Ret.) Would Russia back Red Chinese intervention in Vietnam under 1955 "mutual defense pact?" A: Stalin once said, "sincerity in deplomacy is no more possible than dry water."

Why U.S. Troops Are in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the question is asked many times, "Why should our forces be in Vietnam?" If the United Nations had assumed the role for which it was established and had maintained an adequate force for the protection of small nations from aggression, only a small number of our men would have been required as a part of a United Nations peacekeeping force. Mr David Lawrence, publisher of U.S. News & World Report, has written a fine article entitled, "Why U.S. Troops Are in Vietnam," I am glad to call this to the attention of the membership of the House. The editorial follows:

WHY U.S. TROOPS ARE IN VIETNAM

(By David Lawrence)

American troops in large numbers would not be in Vietnam today if it were not for the virtual collapse of the United Nations.

This is but another way of saying that many of the nations of the world have forsaken the pledges they made at the conclusion of World War II. They have allowed the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, as well as North and South America, to be threatened by and in some instances actually subjected to acts of aggression.

The United States lately has been called "the self-appointed policeman of the world." But the truth is the world's policeman—the United Nations organization—has failed in its duty. Every major power is now on its own.

This country feels a responsibility to prevent a third world war and knows from experience that to refrain from intervention altogether in dangerous situations does not avoid big wars but sometimes helps to provoke them. We, of course, have no business interfering in local revolutions, but when they present a threat to international peace, the United Nations Charter sanctions collective action.

Four times during the last 50 years—before two world wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War—the proponents of isolationism have unwittingly led autocratic governments to miscalculate American policy and to embark upon wars of aggression because of a belief that public opinion in the United States would not favor military participation.

The politically ambitious in our midst have counted upon the voters' ignorance. They have assumed that all wars are burdensome and that the people will accept almost any method of avoidance. It is presumed to be unpopular to become too deeply engrossed in disputes far from our shores.

But the truth is that, in a world so closely interrelated as it is today, distances are meaningless. We found out in 1917 that our unarmed ships could not travel the high seas and that the war in Europe was bound to involve us. We discovered the same thing in 1941, although we had spent more than two years trying to demonstrate an aloofness to the conflict across the Atlantic. This encouraged Hitler to widen his operations to conquer Europe while urging Japan to keep our armed forces occupied in the Pacific.

We are today on the verge of a third world war. The factors that becloud the international scene are menacing. If the United States fails to take a firm attitude and listens to uninformed critics and unthinking dissenters, this country will inevitably become engaged in another world war. And next time it will be fought with plenty of nuclear weapons, and there will be no way to prevent heavy losses once missiles begin to be fired across the seas.

The United States has gathered to its side troops from six countries in Asia which perceive the danger. But the nations elsewhere have remained indifferent. They apparently do not realize as yet that the next conflict will be worldwide and that sooner or later every country will become enmeshed.

Unfortunately, when the Communist autocracy emerged in Red China in 1949 and got the upper hand in that vast area of Asia, the time was considered ripe for Communism to move aggressively to take over all of Korea, and if successful there, to annex Japan and other countries in the Western Pacific. In December 1950 the Soviet Government openly admitted that it had supplied arms and ammunition to the Red Chinese Army which had invaded South Korea. The Peiping regime was condemned as an "aggressor" by a resolution of the United Nations, but nothing was ever done about Russia's palpable acts of treason against that organization.

Vietnam has been afflicted with internal troubles ever since the end of World War II. Friction between rival groups and factions has been intensified by help from the Communist countries.

The Soviet Government has steadily maintained its mischievous policies. A few days ago United Press dispatches from Moscow reported that the Soviet Union now has agreed to grant North Vietnam several hundred million dollars more in arms, industrial goods and food in 1968. Communist China, moreover, has increased its military strength along the North Vietnamese border.

The stage is being set for a major war. Are the members of the United Nations unaware of what is going on? When will a demand be made that either the Security Council or the General Assembly present these salient facts to the world?

It is crystal clear that peace cannot be achieved unless all the members of the United Nations begin to take seriously the worldwide threat which has been emerging.

The United States has more than 440,000 troops in Vietnam now and may find itself compelled by approaching events to increase this to 600,000. Such a force can maintain the *status quo* in Vietnam, but it will never solve the whole problem. The troubles go deeper. They raise the basic question of how a nation, torn with internal dissension, can come under some form of international supervision or discipline so that the citizens can freely choose their government and improve their economic condition with the help of other nations.

It is of little avail to go back in history and trace the mistakes that have been made since the Geneva Conference of 1954, when a formula for handling the unsettled situation in Indo-China was agreed upon. Since then, strife and intrigue have prevented the Vietnamese people from achieving self-determination and freedom. A chain of conspiracies has developed and, in the last 13 years, the entire country has been the victim of plots by evil men, aided and abetted by the Soviet Government and the Red China regime.

Is this a time when we should be buttering up Moscow with East-West trade agreements? Or should we first demand the fullest co-operation from the Soviet Government in solving the Vietnam problem? Should we in America strengthen the economic position of the Soviet Union while the Vietnam War is being prolonged through the aid furnished by the most powerful of the Communist governments?

Congress can be a constructive force in advancing the peace of the world. But it also can be obstructive and thus encourage our potential enemies. In a press conference a few days ago, President Johnson reviewed some of the things that happened after the fall of France in World War II, and mentioned that, as late as August 1941—just a few months before Pearl Harbor—the vote in the House of Representatives to extend the military draft for 18 months was 203 to 202. The dissenters wanted, in fact, to shrink the size of the standing Army. Was this not a notification to our potential enemies that the United States was divided and was really not prepared to enter any war?

Just prior to the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950, moreover, Congress made a substantial cut in the military budget. America was not ready for that war either. Our enemies, of course, knew this and counted upon using effectively the time that would have to elapse before we could mobilize our forces and equip and transport them to the Far East.

Today, there is a kind of "balance of power" as between the Soviet Union and ourselves. But we are being challenged repeatedly by the strategy of Communist imperialism, which seeks to gain control of governments all over the world through infiltration and subversion. The bloc of Communist countries in East Europe is supposed to be independent, but the Soviet Union has not withdrawn its troops, which hold a club over the heads of those same governments.

In a sense, we have never settled the issues that arose out of World War II. We dumped into the United Nations all the unsolved problems and hopefully believed that some way would be found to take care of the smaller nations by trusteeships or otherwise.

The United Nations, however, has not succeeded. A series of international crises has ensued. A forum for discussion has been created, but the member governments have not joined together to make the sacrifices necessary to build the organization into an effective instrument to keep the peace of the world.

Even in the larger democratic countries, the national legislatures show sharp divisions of opinion. In some instances, there is outright support for the viewpoints expressed by aggressor governments. Incidentally, for a long time, many people in Europe have heard—and believed—the Russian accusation that the United States is an "aggressor" in Vietnam. Only recently have some of our own allies been willing to go before the public and disprove such charges.

Throughout the world, moreover, anti-Vietnam War demonstrations are being held at the instigation of the Moscow Government. The propaganda is conducted by Communist agents through organizations whose members are for the most part misled and do not know that they are being indirectly tied in with the Communist drive to break down American determination and weaken our position in world affairs.

Public opinion is still a potent influence in many countries. The time has come to speak directly to peoples and urge them to participate in a worldwide movement to achieve self-determination for all nations. Unless this is done, a few governments with strength will gobble up neighboring countries and rob them of their resources and their freedom.

The sacrifices of two world wars and the Korean War will have been in vain unless the lessons being taught by the Vietnam War are fully understood. They teach us that one nation alone cannot maintain order in the world. The alternative is either more wars of major proportions or the formation of a truly international alliance of free peoples who must exert their maximum power to maintain peace. This is the true significance of the American military expedition in Vietnam.

Worcester, Mass., Altrusa Club Celebrates the Golden Anniversary of Altrusa International

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, on April 10, last, it was my great honor and pleasure to be the guest of the Altrusa Club of Worcester at their exercises commemorating the golden anniversary of Altrusa International.

As most people know, Altrusa International, founded in Nashville, Tenn., on April 11, 1917, is a classified service organization for professional women and women holding executive positions in business.

The Worcester club was formed in 1937 and received its charter in 1940. It is a member of the Worcester Service Clubs Council, is nonsectarian in religion, and nonpartisan in politics.

On the occasion of the anniversary celebration by the Worcester club membership, the dinner chairman, Mrs. Gordon H. Jewett, gave a most enlightening and inspiring address on the origin, the objectives, and the remarkable growth and achievements of Altrusa International, which, I am sure, will be of great interest to all Members of Congress and readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The address follows:

THE DAYS AND WAYS OF ALTRUSA

The year was 1917, the month was April, the day was the 11th, just five days after the United States had declared war on Germany. Bands were playing in the streets; young men were rushing to join the armed services; and women were already replacing men in the labor market.

Experienced typists earned $8 to $15 a week. Room and board could be had for $7 a week. Food prices were soaring; eggs were up to 35 cents a dozen, sirloin steak to 25 cents a pound, and milk was to 10 cents a quart. People were singing "Over There", "Smiles", and "Keep the Home Fires Burning". The service club movement was in its infancy.

So it was when Altrusa, the pioneer of women's service clubs, was born.

Rotary was 12 years old; Sertoma was five to the very day, having been established on April 11, 1912. the National Exchange Club was six; Kiwanis was two. Lions was to be founded two months later—and all the rest of today's service clubs were to be founded in the next five years. For men: Kinsman of Canada, Cosmopolitan, Civitan, American Business Clubs and Optomist. For women: Pilot, Quota, Soroptomist and Zonta.

Altrusa—from the word "altruism"—was established by a small group of women who were leaders in the business and professional world of Nashville, Tennessee, United States of America, women of courage and vision who dreamed of a better world and realized that by banding together, they could more effectively serve their community and their country. The motto selected was "Patriotism, Efficiency and Service"—a motto just as pertinent to today's world as it was fifty years ago.

The dreams of these Nashville women spread within the year to kindred spirits in the business and professional world of Louisville, Kentucky; Indianapolis, Indiana; Dayton, Ohio and Chicago, Illinois, and by August 1917, Altrusa was incorporated as the first national organization—classified or unclassified—for business and professional women.

Mamie L. Bass, the first national president of Altrusa, expressed well its purpose at the second National Convention in Nashville in 1919. She said the purpose of Altrusa is "to awaken business women to a sense of their responsibilities; to inspire them to set high ideals of life and of service to society in general; to dignify the occupations of women by uplifting them to conform to high ethical standards; to know that the finished product is neither masculine nor feminine but must be judged by its worthiness alone."

This was her dream, and Mamie L. Bass was typical of the high caliber leaders Altrusa has been fortunate enough to have through the years, women who have dedicated themselves to the principles, projects and progress of Altrusa.

During the Roaring Twenties—while Model T's raced down dusty roads and flappers danced the Charleston, while people defied prohibition and Lindbergh flew the Atlantic, while "Margie" and the "Sheik of Araby" were heard on the first radios—Altrusa was growing rapidly. By 1927 there were 96 clubs with 2,632 members. Much had been accomplished to strengthen the organization itself but the most interesting thing to the general public, perhaps was the fact that Vocational Guidance was adopted as a national project. In community after community Altrusa helped young women select and experience new business careers.

In the next ten years—most of which were called the "Depression Thirties"—while banks closed and fortunes disappeared overnight, while people played miniature golf, danced in marathons and sat on flagpoles, while they sang "Sunrise Serenade", read "Gone With the Wind", and attended the "Century of Progress"—Altrusa continued to grow. Membership became large enough that in 1930 ten districts were established, and in the following year permanent headquarters were set up in Chicago. During this time Altrusans became more concerned with their counterparts in other countries, and in 1935 Altrusa became international, establishing a club in Mexico City, Mexico.

1937 to 1947—these were the years that included World War II, days of drafts, bond drives, shoe, meat and gas rationing, days of singing "Coming In On A Wing and A Prayer", "Beer Barrel Polka", and "Don't Fence Me In", but in spite of World War II, or maybe because of it—Altrusa grew even more rapidly, both in membership and in service.

In 1939, as an outgrowth of its Vocational Guidance program, Altrusa established its Founder's Fund, which later led to the present Founder's Fund Vocational Aid program. By the way, 1939 was the same year the King and Queen of England visited the United States and ate hot dogs at a picnic with President Roosevelt and his family. We refer to this because Eleanor Roosevelt was an active Altrusan before she became First Lady and an honorary member from then until her death.

Besides starting the Founder's Fund, Altrusa published "Women Go to Work at Any Age" by Dr. George Lawton, a booklet which is still a leader in its field, put its Grants-in-Aid program into action, appointed its first observer to the United Nations, the first such appointee by any service club, adopted its first internationally-coordinated program, and formed clubs in Puerto Rico, Guatemala and Canada.

As an aside: a club was also started in Seoul, Korea, but when the tragedy of the Korean War struck in 1950, the club was compelled to disband. One member of the club was executed and two other members were taken by the Communists and no word has been heard from them since. Some of the original members are now active again in Seoul and there is continued interest in the work of Altrusa, but there is no club there at present.

The end of the Flourishing Forties and the beginning of the Fabulous Fifties saw the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the 2nd of England, the conquest of Mt. Everest, the advent of the hydrogen bomb, and the Russian launching of Sputnik I. "Mister Sandman", "Slow Poke", and "Goodnight Irene", were among the favorite songs, and almost everyone became a TV addict.

During these years—1947 to 1957—Altrusa continued its expansion both in international growth and in service. Clubs were redistricted into twelve districts, the Founder's Fund Vocational Aid Project was launched, and the Grants-in-Aid program had gained such wide recognition that Altrusa received the George Washington Honor Medal from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for "an outstanding achievement in helping bring about a better understanding of the American Way of Life."

Let's take a minute out to explain: The Founder's Fund Vocational Aid project gives outright grants of $25 to $250 to women in Altrusa communities, women who need financial aid to enter or re-enter the business world. The Grants-in-Aid program gives outright grants up to $1,000 to women graduate students from other countries who are running out of funds before their graduate studies are completed. These projects alone give Altrusa reason for existence. At the present time they give over $75,000 financial aid annually to women from all parts of the world.

Now to continue: The Fifties were coming to a close when Altrusa entered its 5th and Golden Decade, and the early Sixties saw the increased wonders of the space age, new resources and new problems brought on by automation, and rising costs, rising hemlines, rising taxes. The world was shocked by the assassination of President Kennedy, startled by Beatniks and the Beatles, and deeply concerned with the war in Viet Nam. Color television and transistor radios were perfected, and the airways were not only filled with jet planes but with "I Left My Heart in San Francisco", "What Kind of Fool Am I" and "Fly Me to the Moon".

During these last ten years Altrusa has taken giant steps forward, until today it has approximately 18,000 members in 550 clubs in 13 districts in 13 countries—Mexico, Puerto Rico, Canada, Guatemala, Bermuda, England, Ireland, India, The Philippines, Scotland, New Zealand, Australia, and all fifty states and the District of Columbia in the United States.

Besides the international projects already mentioned, each Altrusa Club has one or more service projects in its own community. Here in Worcester our projects are: Girls Club Camperships, Senior Citizens Club, Marillac Manor, collection of clothing and articles for Mental Hospital patients, and participation in Essay Contest as member of Service Clubs Council, to mention a few.

As Altrusans we're proud of our past accomplishments, but we realize these achievements are of real significance only insofar as they're the basis for greater achievements in the future.

Tonight—right at this moment—Altrusans in each Altrusa Club 'round the world are meeting to celebrate Altrusa's "50th Year Growing in Service." Together, we re-dedicate ourselves to the dreams and hopes of our founders. May we be the women of intelligence, courage and vision we're supposed to be, women with such strength and integrity, with such driving, dynamic force in our communities, that you'll know us by the never-ending, ever-increasing service we give and be inspired by it. Herein lies our Golden Anniversary challenge. We pledge we'll meet it!

The Louisville Times Supports Piscataway Park Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial, "A Deadline Overtaking Mount Vernon for an Irrevocable Loss," the respected Louisville Times on May 8, 1967, places a heavy burden on the 90th Congress to preserve the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park.

If we lose our campaign to get restoration of $2.7 million in the Senate for parkland acquisition at this pilot park in cooperative preservation of open spaces—

> An area of national pride and unique historic association will have been destroyed, and the responsibility will rest forever on those Members of Congress who, in 1967, were willing to forfeit some of the Nation's heritage—

The Times remarks.

This is a burden I hope this Congress will not have to bear. In 9 years, our Nation will celebrate 200 years of freedom and democracy. I hope that in 1976, the view from Mount Vernon, which most certainly will be a focal point in our celebration, will be the same as George Washington saw it. It is a small tribute at a minimal expense to the Federal Government.

I place the Louisville Times editorial, which I commend, at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Louisville Times, May 8, 1967]

A DEADLINE OVERTAKING MOUNT VERNON FOR AN IRREVOCABLE LOSS

Six years ago Congress enacted the first legislation designed to preserve the view from Mt. Vernon across the Potomac River virtually as George Washington saw it two centuries ago.

Private landowners and two nonprofit foundations have supported the effort. Last year Congress enacted a bill sponsored by Maryland's Rep. Hervey G. Machen to authorize $4,132,000 for parkland purchase across the river from Mt. Vernon to preserve the view in perpetuity.

The money, however, has not been appropriated. On the contrary, the House Appropriations Committee last month denied a request to recommend a $2.7 million appropriation to buy a key 500-acre tract. Since 1961, the Accokeek Foundation has donated 151 acres, the Alice L. L. Ferguson Foundation has committed 345 acres for donation, and about 200 private landowners have donated scenic easements protecting about 1,000 acres. Unless Congress appropriates money to buy the federal share of 500 acres by August, these donations will begin to revert to the original owners under terms of the gift agreements.

Representative Machen is convinced that the danger of losing the scenic river frontage is real.

"The House will confirm the committee's action of denying the appropriation," he said. "It is our only hope that the Senate Appropriations Committee can be convinced to restore the $2.7 million to the Interior Department budget for fiscal year 1968."

Land prices have quadrupled since Congress took its first steps toward saving the river shore. Pressures for commercial development of the area are increasing constantly. Once consigned to such uses as have been threatened in the past—oil storage tanks or a sewage treatment plant—the Potomac shore across from Mt. Vernon will be beyond salvage.

An area of national pride and unique historic association will have been destroyed and the responsibility will rest forever on those members of Congress who in 1967, were willing to forfeit some of the nation's heritage.

Direct Election of the President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, support for a system of direct election of the President and Vice President continues to grow. In an editorial on April 28, the Washington Post noted that the distinguished minority leader of the other body has now added his voice to those proposing adoption of a constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college and end the uncertainties inherent in the present system. His initiative has given new momentum to the campaign for reforms which was sparked by the thoughtful report of the American Bar Association's Commission on Electoral College Reform. I trust that momentum will continue to grow, and that comprehensive hearings on all aspects of direct elections will be held this year.

I would like to call to the attention of the House the Washington Post editorial of April 28:

DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

Direct election of the President and Vice President came notably closer last week when Senator Dirksen introduced a proposed constitutional amendment for that purpose. His proposal is not very different from the resolution sponsored by Senator Bayh, but the support of the conservative minority leader adds substantially to the prospect of favorable congressional action. Both resolutions are based on the admirable report of the American Bar Association's Commission on Electoral College Reform.

The project should have a strong appeal for every citizen who prizes his right to help choose the President. At present that right is compromised by the fact that voters can choose only "electors" who in turn name the President, without any real assurance that they will always follow the wishes of the popular majority. Under the proposed amendment the votes of the people would be cast directly for the candidates themselves, with the presidential and vice presidenial candidates of each party standing together as a team. The electors and all the finagling that their presence makes possible would be eliminated. If the race turned out to be a three-cornered one, and the leading candidate had less than 40 per cent of the popular vote, a run-off between the two top contenders would be held.

The danger that the presidential election might be thrown into the House would be completely eliminated. The proposed amendments would give Congress substantial power to deal with various contingencies. It could determine the times, places and manner of holding elections if necessary. It could provide by law for the replacement of candidates who might die before election day and for a tie in any election. But the decision as to who should be President would always be left to the people voting directly for individual candidates.

Senator Dirksen's version also calls for ratification of the proposed amendment by conventions in three-fourths of the states. Conventions which would be elected by the people seem to be especially appropriate in handling a constitutional change of such basic interest to the rank and file. And they might well be more disposed to approve this reform than the state legislatures. We hope that all the direct-election amendments will be scrutinized by Senate and House Committees and that a final version will be sent to the states this year.

Rumanian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was Rumanian Independence Day. Three great events in the history of that nation are celebrated on this anniversary.

First, on May 10, 1866, the Rumanian monarchy was founded after a long struggle by the Rumanian peoples to acquire the right to choose their own sovereign. On May 10, 1877, part of the state which had been under the Turkish Ottoman Empire declared its independence. Four years later, on May 10, 1881, the Rumanian people raised their country to the Kingdom of Rumania, a full-fledged state in Europe.

May 10, therefore, has rich historical significance, not only for the people of Rumanian ancestry, but for the world.

Today we turn our thoughts toward the Rumanian homeland. Few countries have undergone the kind of systematic pillage that the Soviet Union wreaked on Rumania after World War II. Fewer still have survived.

The Rumanians, however, are noted for their vigor and independence, and their nation is known for its ability to hold together despite the depredations of its neighbors.

Today Rumania, although under a Communist regime, has taken significant steps to better its relations with the West, and to express its independence from the dictates of the Kremlin. A desovietization campaign has been conducted in Rumania which has no equal in the history of the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe.

The United States rightly has taken cognizance of these changes inside Rumania and has indicated our continuing friendship for the Rumanian people through trade and diplomatic contacts.

At the same time, however, we must be aware that the "thaw" in Rumanian relations toward the West has not been matched by a relaxation of controls on the Rumanian people.

Rumania has embarked on a crash program of industrialization, designed to turn that nation in a few years from a predominantly agricultural economy to an industrial, urban society. This effort has succeeded largely because of the authoritarian measures imposed by the government. Many have suffered.

As we turn our thoughts toward Rumania today, therefore, we earnestly hope for improvement in the living conditions and standards of the Rumanian people. As a freedom-loving people, they cannot be kept in bondage.

It is our hope on this occasion, that Rumania's leaders will recognize that the future progress and development of their nation depends in large part on providing significant liberties, and an opportunity for free cooperation and expression, to the Rumanian people.

The Case of Greece

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a full report on recent political developments in Greece is still not available but it is evident that stability has been maintained in that NATO nation and that the public has developed a wait and see attitude to allow time for a full disclosure of the behind-the-scenes political complications.

The Greek Star-Press, a Greek-American newspaper enjoying wide circulation in the Chicago metropolitan area, discussed developments in Greece from a naturally interested and knowledgeable point of view in an article which appeared in that publication on May 3. I insert this article in the Record at this point:

THE CASE OF GREECE

United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther urged the U.S. to put an immediate halt to the "substantial military assistance" to Greece.

Let's suppose Washington will do just that.

Greece will automatically be relieved of its obligations to NATO and as a result the Atlantic alliance will be minus its southeastern flank. Turkey, where 48 senators and members of parliament resigned protesting the "left of center" philosophy of the government, will be left isolated—unless it becomes a new Yugoslavia. Italy will move to the front line of the Western world.

If this is what Mr. Reuther is trying to achieve by his protest, the Kremlin may send him its highest decoration for most valuable services.

Mr. Reuther seems to agree with Mr. William R. Frye, United Nations correspondent for the Chicago *Sun-Times* who, in his Sunday dispatch from New York expressed the opinion that "a moderate left-wing government can be a more useful ally against communism in the international arena than a rightist one."

We Americans supported such a moderate left-wing government in Cuba—which Mr. Frye avoids very carefully to mention—and we know the results.

Promoting such a government in Greece, a country bordering Iron Curtain nations on three sides (Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria) would simply have meant an outright abandonment of Greece to communism.

Democracy was born in Greece and it is really a sad proposition to witness the suspension of the democratic processes in its birthplace. But, when democracy is used by communists in order to take over the country, it becomes the duty of patriotic citizens to protect the Nation by all means.

This was the case in Greece.

Mr. Reuther would better go back to his homework and get his facts straight before launching any protests. Greek-Americans followed with anxiety recent political developments in Greece and were fully aware of the clear and present danger of a take-over by those politicians who choose to openly proclaim their intentions to overthrow the regime by force. Such a course of events would certainly have resulted in civil war.

Greeks fought communism in a bloody guerrilla war only to recently. They won the battle only by shedding much blood (100% Greek) and suffering untold destruction.

A new civil war would certainly have resulted in the creation of a second Viet Nam—and probably lead to World War III.

Under these circumstances we feel relieved that law and order were secured in Greece. We are also gratified that, for the first time, our government did not register a protest for the action of the Greek military. If this is an indication that we are becoming less naive about the true intentions of communism—especially in countries in their periphery, like Greece—we welcome the change. It is about time we wake up.

Needless Gamble in Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's lead editorial in the New York Times points out the great dangers in the attempt to meet the arbitrary deadline of landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade. I urge my colleagues to read this editorial. It is important for Congress to retain control over space policy.

NEEDLESS GAMBLE IN SPACE

Despite last January's Apollo tragedy and Russia's more recent disaster in manned space flight, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is inexplicably insistent on pressing ahead with its effort to land men on the moon by 1969.

But the evasiveness NASA continues to show above many aspects of the Apollo Project makes us hope Congress will demand better answers or forbid the needless gamble in space the agency has scheduled for early next year—one in which it plans to put the lives of three more astronauts at hazard.

Administrator Webb and his associates went to great lengths yesterday to assure the Senate Space Committee that all the expensive lessons taught by the fatal January fire will be taken into account before the next try. Yet doubts must persist because the pressurized oxygen system is retained. So is the prime contractor, North American Aviation, whose past errors and deficiences contributed so much to the debacle. Moreover, NASA has preferred to ignore the pointed questions that have been raised about its own competence to supervise and manage this intricate endeavour.

Additionally, of course, the Apollo Project involves many other perils for which no experience at all is available. A rocket is to be sent to the neighborhood of the moon; a manned capsule is to be detached and landed for several hours; then the capsule is to blast off and rejoin the mother ship in lunar orbit. After that, the entire complex is to return to earth. Innumerable perils lurk at every stage of this unprecedented journey; yet the nation is blandly assured that there is a reasonable change all this can be accomplished safely in little more than two-and-a-half years.

Apart from considerations of prestige and propaganda and the billions of dollars in space contracts involved, what need is there for any frenzied effort to realize such a complex scheme in such a compressed time period? So far as scientific information about the moon is concerned, a tremendous amount can be gathered at relatively little cost by unmanned space vehicles of the Surveyor and Lunar Orbiter types—and without endangering a single life.

NASA presumably has the concurrence of the White House in its decision to ignore all these factors and press ahead with minimum alteration of original plans. Congress must still be heard from, but past experience gives little ground for optimism that rationality will prevail there.

Those responsible for this decision after 1967's two sobering warnings have taken a huge responsibility on their shoulders—too huge for either sense or safety.

Richmond News Leader Endorses Piscataway Park Preservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Richmond, Va., News Leader has joined a growing number of leading American daily newspapers in support of restoration of funds to preserve the view from Mount Vernon, at Piscataway Park, Md.

In an editorial, "A Park Site in Jeopardy," published May 4, 1967, the News Leader correctly states that—

> Only the Senate can act to provide the money necessary to prevent the loss of irreplaceable land and to preserve an unspoiled waterfront view that enhances the historical value of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the News Leader for its editorial position on behalf of this parkland project. At this point in the Record I insert the editorial:

[From the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, May 4, 1967]

A PARK SITE IN JEOPARDY

By refusing to approve an appropriation of $2.7 million to finance land purchases for Piscataway Park in Maryland, the House Appropriations Committee has jeopardized a project intended to protect and preserve the view across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon.

At present, the site for the proposed park is not very different from the way it appeared in George Washington's time. For the past six years, private land-owners, the Accokeek Foundation, and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association have fought strenuously to preserve the land, both for its natural values and for its historically important view from Mount Vernon's lawn. The House committee's action may bring a bitter end to their efforts.

The park first was proposed about 12 years ago, when Representative Frances Bolton of Ohio, who also serves as a vice-regent of Mount Vernon, learned that some Texas oil men were negotiating for the land as a site for oil storage tanks. Mrs. Bolton used part of her private inheritance to purchase 450 acres, forestalling the oil mens' plans.

Later, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission sought to condemn the land for use as a site for sewage treatment facilities. This threat caused Congress to authorize $1 million in 1961 to finance purchase of a "substantial" parcel of some 1,000 acres in the park site. The remainder of the 2,975-acre park would be composed of donated land and of scenic easements offered by land-owners, provided that the Federal government met its land-purchase commitments.

The government purchased 240 acres of the land, but then the land acquisition program came to a halt. Since that time, land prices have increased by 400 per cent; Congress later authorized $4.2 million to meet the higher costs. However, unless the Federal government can purchase more land before August of this year as evidence of good faith, 130 land-owners will be released from their agreement to grant scenic easements. That will clear the way for private builders to begin commercial development of the area.

Interior Department officials have stated that $1 million, if appropriated immediately, could finance the purchase of sufficient acreage to meet the Federal government's agreement with the land-owners. However, the House committee's refusal to approve any appropriation for the proposed park may doom Piscataway altogether.

The House seldom fails to follow the committee's recommendations; only the Senate can act to provide the money necessary to prevent the loss of irreplaceable land and to preserve an unspoiled waterfront view that enhances the historical value of Mount Vernon. Hindsight will be of little consolation when an invaluable park site, which could be acquired for such a modest price, has vanished forever beneath the bulldozer's treads.

A Young Man From Buffalo: With VISTA in the Virgin Islands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, there are few Government-administered programs that deserve higher praise than VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America.

Across the Nation, Americans are volunteering to serve the underprivileged of the United States.

They are giving selflessly of their time, their energies, their hearts.

Two such volunteers serving presently in the Virgin Islands—Steve Astmann of Buffalo, N.Y., and his wife, Pat—were featured April 23 in an article in the Buffalo Courier-Express. I would like to include the main portion of that article in the Record today:

A Young Man From Buffalo: With VISTA in the Virgin Islands

In 1956 the 100-acre sugar plantation at Caneel Bay on the Island of St. John in the Virgin Islands was converted to a luxurious resort. Celebrities from around the world now pay as much as $60 a day to enjoy its blue-green waters and white sandy beaches.

Like many far wealthier people, Steve Astmann, 26, from Buffalo and his wife, Pat, are honeymooning on this idyllic island. But to them St. John holds more than meets the average tourist eye. Astmann and his wife are Volunteers in Service to America, living in John's Folly, the native section of the Island, where 100 descendants of the slaves who worked the sugar plantations of the 1850s live under primitive conditions.

The Volunteers, who enjoy the picture-postcard beauty of the island, perform their VISTA assignment under considerable hardship. There is no public transportation in John's Folly, no laundry facilities, no mail service, no telephones. There is no resident medical personnel, and for most people, no electricity or running water. Transportation is by donkey or jeep over pock-marked dirt roads. The closest thing to civilization is 13 miles away in the small village of Santa Cruz, where there is one overpriced grocery store. With the decline of the sugar economy, native islanders earn their meager livelihoods as fishermen, on road crews or by catering to the exclusive trade on the tourist side of the island.

Astmann, the son of Mrs. Ruth Astmann of 23 Dana Rd., is a 1963 graduate of Ripon College in Wisconsin and studied for a graduate degree in dramatics at Tufts University in 1965. The Astmanns are spending their second year in VISTA. His wife, the former Pat Slaten, of Seattle, Wash., was a VISTA volunteer with the Miami Housing Authority when she and Steve met at a VISTA Conference at Antioch College in Ohio. They corresponded between Miami and Wellfleet Job Corps Center in Cape Cod where Astmann was stationed. They were married last summer.

Astmann had found his first VISTA assignment with 16-to-21-year-old school dropouts at a Job Corps camp satisfying. But it was so cold in Cape Cod that he requested thermal underwear from VISTA in Washington. In St. John he finds the climate a change. It is so hot and arid, that work must be done at a slower pace. Nevertheless, in a few short months the Astmanns have accomplished a lot.

The focus of their work is the operation of a pre-school for 11 three-to-five-year-olds, which they launched six months ago in John's Folly. "We had to renovate an abandoned schoolhouse on a bluff overlooking the British Virgin Islands in the Caribbean," Astmann says. "The task took about two months. We had to convert the physical aspects of the school so that it was suitable for pre-schoolers; furniture had to be selected, toys ordered, blackboards removed, walls painted and the kitchen thoroughly cleaned."

Communication with parents of the pre-schoolers is often difficult. In John's Folly the natives speak Calypso English: English spoken rapidly with complete thoughts indicated in a few words rather than expressed in complete sentences. "No special training is required to learn the language, just patient listening," says Astmann.

Last November Astmann's mother, who is a social worker with the Buffalo Department of Probation, visited the newlyweds in St. John. She describes the Robinson Crusoe-like existence of her son and daughter-in-law as follows: "Home for them at first was in a clinic, but the government finally brought in electricity to the school and they are living there now. Although they are the only people in John's Folly with running water, they must do their laundry by hand, and in order to do their shopping, they have to travel 20 miles to St. Thomas by jeep, ferry and taxi."

Of their VISTA work Mrs. Astmann says, "They want to give the children an idea of what family living is like. I think they are doing a great job, but it isn't easy. Pat and I were playing with a child who had never seen a telephone and thought that the toy phone we gave her was a wagon and the receiver was the handle. So they really had to start from scratch."

Astmann and his wife operate the pre-school from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., five days a week. They serve a lunch, run a bus service to and from the school, and teach the children, familiarizing them with the routine of a school day.

"We are hopeful that through the program the children will get a head start in getting out of their isolated and deprived home environments into the brighter world of education," says Astmann. "We hope that the jeep ride we give them away from their cement and wooden shacks will be the first of many rides into more places."

Astmann, looking back on six months in St. John feels he has begun a successful pre-school. "The Virgin Islands are suffering from the pains of development and rapid physical change . . . in the wake of this progress many human conditions are left unattended. VISTA is in the Virgin Islands to aid these unattended conditions."

Population Problems of United States and Other Nations

SPEECH

OF

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to provide for greater coordination of our efforts to deal with population problems and dissemination of information within the Government, in our States, and with other Nations.

This is the measure that Senator Gruening held extensive hearings on in his subcommittee in the 89th Congress, and which he and 13 colleagues again introduced last week. Further, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. Udall] and a number of other Members of this body sponsored this bill in the House earlier this week.

Mr. Speaker, William Gaud, Administrator of the Agency for International Development, announced yesterday that his agency would begin to process requests for large-scale contraceptive supplies from developing countries. This represents a significant departure from an order in effect since 1948 that prohibited use of foreign aid funds for the supply or manufacture of oral or mechanical contraceptives.

However, this new policy raises important questions about cost, and the figures presented by Senator Gruening indicate that only $32.8 million will be spent by this Government during the current fiscal year on family planning activities. The budget request for fiscal year 1968 is some $55 million. If these limited funds are to be utilized wisely and if Government activities in this vital area are to have the benefit of knowledgeable personnel, greater coordination within the Departments of State and Health, Education, and Welfare is necessary.

This legislation would create an Office for Population Problems in both State and Health, Education, and Welfare to "develop and coordinate the U.S. positions on the international aspects of population growth," in the case of State, and to "review continually the health and medical programs of the Department insofar as they relate to the problems of population growth and health," in the case of Health, Education, and Welfare. Both offices would also be charged with the collection and dissemination of relevanta data and statistics.

In addition, the bill calls for a White House Conference on Population in January 1968 to develop further recommendations for research and action.

Mr. Speaker, the world population is expected to reach 4 billion by 1968—a fourfold increase in only 150 years. In a mere 70 years, our population may well reach 12 billion. Serious, concerted action is called for now to limit this growth and to plan for meeting the needs of a vastly increased population. This measure would set up the basic coordinating mechanisms for planning the U.S. role in this worldwide concern.

More Support for the Barrier Zone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, for about 9 months, I have been advocating, mainly through the medium of these pages, that full consideration be given to a fortified barrier to be erected south of the DMZ between North and South Vietnam as a means of sealing off infiltration from the north.

I was very pleased to note that Arnaud de Borchgrave, senior editor of Newsweek magazine, a close student of the Vietname situation, now supports such a barrier as a means of permitting the south to rebuild its nation. I again urge maximum consideration of this proposal, which to be effective, would involve construction of the barrier from the sea to the border of Thailand. The article, from the May 15 issue of Newsweek, follows:

HOW TO END THE BOMBING AND DEESCALATE

(NOTE.—*At bottom, most critics of present U.S. policy in Vietnam favor one of two equally unappealing courses of action: further—and massive—escalation, or simple acceptance of defeat. Below, Newsweek Senior Editor Arnaud de Borchgrave, who has been following events in Vietnam closely ever since he parachuted into Dienbienphu in 1953, suggests that there is a third and far more acceptable possibility.*)

It now seems fairly obvious that the Vietnam war is not going to end by negotiation. The difficulty is that each side sees negotiations essentially as a device to cover the other's retreat. As far as the U.S. is concerned, negotiations can only be designed to facilitate a return to the status quo ante—i.e., the continued division of Vietnam at the 17th parallel with a non-Communist government in the south. Hanoi, on the other hand, has warned its party cadres in the south that "if negotiations are ever held, they will be purely tactical; fighting in the south must continue until final victory."

DEADLOCK

The U.S., however, will never attain its objectives in South Vietnam so long as infiltration from the north continues—and infiltration cannot be halted by bombing raids against the north. Already, our pilots have virtually run out of worthwhile military and industrial targets, and the bombing of civilian population centers, besides being morally abhorrent, can only drive Russia and China into a common effort to help North Vietnam survive as a socialist state. The bomb-them-out-of-existence proponents, moreover, seem to forget that Ho Chi Minh and his associates fought the French to a standstill without ever holding possession of a major Vietnamese town.

In short, escalation will serve no useful purpose. But neither will the de-escalatory moves most commonly proposed. Hanoi cannot afford to stop supplying the 100,000 regular troops it now has in the south simply in return for an end to the bombing. By the same token we cannot afford to give up bombing in return for a mere agreement to sit down and talk.

PROPOSAL

Nonetheless, I believe that there is a way to (1) stop infiltration; (2) end the bombing of the north; (3) achieve major de-escalation; and (4) confine the war to the south. It is also the only way, in my judgment, to return to our policy of limited war with limited objectives and limited means.

The idea is to establish a "physical barrier" south of the Demilitarized Zone at the 17th parallel. This has been studied by the Joint Chiefs in Washington for at least two years. So far, the plan has been rejected—partly because of its cost (an estimated $1 billion) and partly because, at least during the construction period, it would require the addition of three or more divisions to the U.S. forces now in Vietnam.

Admittedly, construction of such a barrier would pose immense engineering and military problems. It would also oblige the U.S. to indulge in one more violation of the moribund 1962 Geneva accord which established the neutrality of Laos. For, to be effective, the barrier would have to start at the South China Sea and run for about 170 miles across a range of jungle-covered mountains and down through the plains of Laos to the town of Savannakhet on the Thai-Laotian border (map).

To my mind, however, the advantages of the barrier plan are overwhelming. Protected by mine fields, electrified concertina wire, booby traps, pillboxes, helicopter patrols and automated alarm systems which would call in artillery and air strikes whenever a breach was signaled, the barrier would effectively cut off the Ho Chi Minh supply trails and access to the south through Laos and Cambodia. The impact would be comparable to that which Yugoslavia's closing of the Greek border had on the Greek guerillas during the Communist uprising after World War II.

No less important, the bombing of North Vietnam would then become unnecessary. In fact, the President could tell the world that all raids—except in reprisal for attacks on the line—would cease as soon as the barrier becomes operational.

FEASIBILITY

Is construction of the barrier economically and physically feasible? The answer is certainly yes. The U.S. now has in Vietnam construction capacity sufficient to duplicate the Suez Canal in eighteen months; on a crash basis, the barrier could probably be completed in less than a year. As for cost, the U.S. has already spent an estimated $5.8 billion on the air war over the north. (Just in terms of military hardware, the U.S. has already lost $2.5 billion worth of aircraft in the north and has dropped $1.5 billion worth of ordnance there.)

Once operational, I believe that the barrier would be a shattering blow to the Viet Cong. It would enable the South Vietnamese to get on at long last with the job of rebuilding their nation; it would be universally recognized as a strictly defensive, nonaggressive move and it would give the world hope that major de-escalation is finally in sight.

The alternative, unless the U.S. is prepared to abandon South Vietnam, is a long war of attrition which U.S. opinion does not seem willing to support. The pressures will then build up again for still further escalation with the attendant risk of a major Asian conflagration.

Lincoln (Nebr.) Star Columnist Supports Preservation of View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, we are indebted to Mr. William O. Dobler, an editorial page columnist for the Lincoln, Nebr., Star for his kind remarks of Friday, May 5, 1967, on behalf of saving the view from Mount Vernon.

In his column, "Much to Our Liking," Mr. Dobler remarks:

> It is up to Congress to protect for the American people the landmarks of our past. This it would not be doing if it permits through short-sighted economy the desecration of the park along the Potomac. We are all enobled through the preservation of such things as Mount Vernon and the park is an important adjunct thereof.

Mr. Speaker, I could not agree more with Mr. Dobler. Our historical attributes cannot be snuffed out like candles, only to be relighted at a later date. At Piscataway Park, across from Mount Vernon, we can through false economy snuff out what has been accomplished so far, but once that light is extinguished it cannot be relighted. I commend Mr. Dobler for his critical observations and include his column at this point in the RECORD:

MUCH TO OUR LIKING

(By William O. Dobler)

A co-worker observed the other day that only in Nebraska could you be forced to put off cutting your lawn because of snow. The combination is a mighty unusual one and will again have people wondering if man in his quest for armaments has not done something to upset the plans of nature. But life under such conditions does breed an admirable quality of patience.

FLORIDA HAS TROUBLES

It behooves us to bide our time and sooner or later the warm days without so much wind that we are looking forward to will arrive. Lest the casual observer get the wrong idea, Nebraska really is not the only place where such uncomfortable and unwanted freaks of nature can be found. The state of Florida boasts of its blessings from nature but a large part of the southern sector of the state is currently suffering a severe drought. Destructive fires have scarred the face of the Everglades. The entire area would gladly trade a few warm days for the four or five inches of moisture-laden snow that have temporarily inconvenienced us these past few days.

And there are other things besides adversity or inconvenience that can be found in Nebraska. Only in Nebraska, too, do the plains extend in a seemingly endless line for as far as the eye can see. Only in Nebraska does clean, cool water surge beneath the soil in quantities unknown by any other state in the nation. Only in Nebraska does hay grow in the fields in a lush abundance unequalled elsewhere.

Only in Nebraska are the affairs of state government decided by a one-house legislature whose sole accounting is to the people themselves. Only in Nebraska do the farms, homes and industry hum with electric energy from a power system totally owned and controlled by the people themselves—and at rates substantially below those found throughout the nation.

We are not alone in some other things but we are proud to share certain assets with other members of the Union. We are unusual and becoming somewhat unique in the purity of our land and water. Here, a boy can still hang his clothes on a nearby tree and take a refreshing dip in the stream, without endangering his health. Here, a man can stand up tall and breathe heavily of an air that sustains life, not shortens it with a mixture of carbon dioxide and other devastating chemicals. Here, a man can still roam, only a few minutes removed, wherever, he is, from a variety and amount of open space sufficient to totally engulf his thoughts. Here, the seasons change for an endless array of natural color and picturesque sights.

In Nebraska, people can still go out at night alone, secure in the belief that they will not be attacked by hoodlums lying in wait for unsuspecting citizens. In Nebraska, there is an unspoken bond among people which encourages consideration, not indifference, on the part of one man for another. There is a sense of values that prides itself on individual responsibility and human compassion, while still capitalizing upon the advances of civilization in all areas of knowledge. The people's heritage of independence has not dulled their appreciation of the growing role of nuclear energy in peaceful pursuits, of the advancing complexity of science in industrial technology and of the sophistication of transportation in commerce.

To one thing we do admit—we are not the nation's capital. We say this because there is now a matter of concern in Washington, D.C., to which all citizens should address themselves. Of our natural assets we are particularly proud and of our nation's like assets, we are the same. At stake through a pending $2.7 million appropriation by Congress is the nearly 3,000-acre Piscataway Park along the Potomac River on the Virginia side.

This park is the historic overview from Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Without this congressional appropriation, the park and its natural attractions of trees and general wilderness will be lost to commercial and suburban development. No longer would millions of tourists a year be able to look out from the high banks of Mount Vernon, across the water and to the peaceful tranquillity of Piscataway Park.

PLACE IN OUR FUTURE

The park would be developed in an unusual effort between the government, interested foundations and private citizens. The government represents only a 50% share in the development, a bargain that is rarely the development, a bargain that is rarely presented to the people. What Congress fails venture is that the project represents a part of the future for many millions of people today and throughout countless years ahead. The American people hold their heritage in high esteem and Congress, through its direction over Washington, is the keeper of that heritage.

It is up to Congress to protect for the American people the landmarks of our past. This it would not be doing if it permits through short-sighted economy the desecration of the park along the Potomac. We are all ennobled through the preservation of such things as Mount Vernon and the park is an important adjunct thereof.

Fine Statement of John F. Nagle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks I include therein an excellent statement by my able, esteemed and admired friend, Mr. John F. Nagle, chief of the Washington Office, National Federal of the Blind, before a recent meeting of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. Nagle's statement before the committee was most unusual and most forceful and made a deep impression upon all those priviledged to hear it.

Mr. Nagle has long been an effective leader of his organization and group. He is an informed, articulate and courageous leader, and like the group he represents, is endowed with superb attributes of courage, patriotism, and devotion to the national interest and many worthy causes.

The statement follows:

EXTENSION OF THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

(Statement presented by John F. Nagle, chief, Washington Office, National Federation of the Blind, in public hearings conducted by the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is John F. Nagle. I am chief of the Washington office of the National Federation of the Blind. My address is 1908 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

When the National Federation of the Blind met for its 26th annual national convention in Louisville, Kentucky, last year, with more than 700 blind men and women in attendance from all parts of the Nation, the following resolution was considered and unanimously approved by the Resolutions Committee, it was considered and unanimously approved by the convention meeting in business session:

"Whereas, thousands of young blind men and women throughout the United States yearn to serve in the defense of our country; and

"Whereas, it has been conclusively demonstrated that blind Americans can acquire a great variety of skills and perform a great variety of tasks, many of which are taught and utilized in the Armed Forces of the United States; and

"Whereas, it is proper and just that the blind, who want to participate in the rights and responsibilities of first-class American citizenship be permitted to participate in the responsibility of serving in the Armed Forces of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the National Federation of the Blind in convention assembled this 5th day of July, 1966, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky,* That this organization urges the government of the United States of America to adopt all measures and policies necessary to the end that blind persons will be permitted to enter the Armed Forces of the United States; and, be it further

"*Resolved,* That the officers of the National Federation of the Blind are hereby directed to take all measures necessary to effectuate realization of the intent and purpose of this resolution."

It is in furtherance of the spirit of this resolution and the expressed policy of the National Federation of the Blind that I am appearing here, today, Mr. Chairman.

The National Federation of the Blind is a nationwide organization with a membership primarily of blind men and women.

Representative of every background, activity, and area of the Nation, the members of the National Federation of the Blind are rank and file Americans.

By our organized efforts, we seek to translate shared hopes and objectives into improved conditions and equalized opportunities for all blind persons.

From our experience of living and functioning without sight, we know that blindness is only a physical loss, the loss of the physical ability to see.

The blind differ from the sighted only in visual acuity.

Blind persons share with their sighted fellows the same aspirations and ambitions, the same capacities and capabilities.

Blind persons may be keen of mind and greatly talented, or they may be dull-witted with little or no special aptitude or ability; they may be ambitious and determined to achieve self-dependence, or they may be lazy, ineffectual, and dependent by nature or preference; they may be good or bad, pleasant or disagreeable, courageous or fearful.

In short, Mr. Chairman, to describe blind people is to describe the limitless variations of mankind.

It is to gain a recognition of the normality of blind people that we of the National Federation of the Blind—as individuals in our own lives, and as members of the organized blind movement.

Our goal is the complete integration of blind persons in the regular currents of community life and endeavor.

Our goal is that each blind person be judged on his merits, that he be judged for himself; that he be accepted or rejected as an individual.

For this reason, Mr. Chairman, the National Federation of the Blind rejects the present practice of automatically excluding blind persons from military service in implementation of the Selective Service Act.

We protest against this exclusionary policy as discriminatory, as a denial of our right to share fully and equally with others in the rights and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Mr. Chairman, just as we insist that blind persons should not be denied the right to fair and equal consideration for employment when their talents and training justify such consideration.

Just as we insist that blind persons have the right to walk safely upon the streets and highways.

To travel on public transportation without hampering conditions or restraints.

To serve on juries, to seek and hold public office.

Just as we insist upon the right of blind persons to speak for themselves, to manage their own affairs, to determine their own destiny.

Mr. Chairman, just as we insist upon the right of blind persons to share equally with others the free exercise of these rights of

American citizenship without diminution or denial, on the same basis that they are available to others and exercised by others—so, too, we insist that, to automatically disqualify a blind person from military service because he is blind is a diminution of American citizenship for such blind person, a denial of full American citizenship to all blind persons.

No, Mr. Chairman, it is not the position of the National Federation of the Blind that blind Americans, that blind men of draft age, should be considered for front-line military duty.

Rather, we propose that since blind men, today, are functioning successfully in many of the professions, trades, and common occupations and callings, as civilians in the everyday life of the Nation;

Since there are comparable activities, comparable positions and employments in the vast and complex military establishment.

Then why not permit blind persons to perform in such capacities in the military establishment?

Why not admit blind persons into the military service on a limited service basis, to perform administrative, housekeeping, and other tasks for which they have demonstrated a capability in civilian life?

Surely a blind minister could perform the duties of chaplain as well as, and perhops even better than a sighted minister?

Certainly a blind lawyer, trained and functioning in civilian law, could function with equal competence in military law?

Do not all military bases, facilities, hospitals, and training centers—both within the United States and overseas—have a need for persons qualified in various and many skills and competencies—as physio- and occupational therapists, rehabilitation instructors and counselors, social caseworkers, teachers, medical secretaries, dictaphone typists, computer programmers, telephone switchboard operators, X-ray technicians, storekeepers, clerks, receptionists?

Are not skilled and qualified persons needed by the military and public relations and communications activities—as writers, announcers, editors, managers?

Are not persons needed with administrative experience, with demonstrated executive capacity?

In all of the foregoing, Mr. Chairman, blind persons are functioning successfully and competitively in civilian life; as efficient employees of the federal service, in a wide variety of positions; they are proficient and well regarded volunteers in the Peace Corps.

Surely, blind persons could function with equal success in military life, in the military service.

Of course, the blind serviceman, admitted to the military establishment on a limited service basis, would be confronted with difficulties of adjustment as he enters a new life and new environment.

But solving such difficulties would not be a novel or startling experience for such a person, for he has been doing just this all of his life—as he has had to learn to function without sight in a sight-directed society.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

At a time in our Nation's history when avoidance of the military draft has become almost a popular pastime—at a time when much consideration is being given to draft deferment policies and practices, there may be some who feel the position we take is that of folly—for blind persons, today, are automatically excluded from military service by reason of their blindness.

But, Gentlemen, the automatic exclusion of blind persons from military service does not mean, to us, that we have been granted a privileged military draft status because we are held in such high esteem.

To us, such exclusion means that we are believed to be helpless, we are believed to be incompetent, useless, with no possible contribution to make toward filling our Nation's military and manpower needs.

To us, such an attitude, and practices based upon this attitude, are unacceptable and we reject them.

We reject them as we do all other denials and discriminations which relegate blind persons to inferior status and demeaning condition.

Mr. Chairman, when a body of people, such as the blind, have had to struggle, as outcasts and wards of society, to achieve recognition of our right to acceptance as normal thinking, feeling, dreaming human beings, as we have had to combat prejudice, misinformation, misconceptions, and disparagements which deny us full citizenship—which deny us not only an equal chance to share in the privileges and possibilities of life, but which also deny us an equal chance to share in the risks and responsibilities of normal, interdependent living.

Mr. Chairman, when a body of people such as we who are blind have known and experienced denials and discriminations for centuries, then full participation in the responsibilities of citizenship has a special and great importance to us, and military service and similar duties which Americans are called upon to perform for their community and Nation, though they may be regarded as onerous and burdensome by others, are considered by us to be essential for our fulfillment as persons and as American citizens.

Food Stamps Benefit Minnesotans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, nearly 40,000 Minnesotans can attest to the value of the Federal food stamp program under which the diets of the underprivileged are made more nutritional.

During February, the 38,576 participants in 29 Minnesota counties were issued $759,816 worth of food coupons, of which $215,142 were free bonus coupons.

Five additional counties are scheduled to begin operating under the program by July 1.

One of the organizations which has paid tribute to the program is the Minnesota Food Retailers Association. The December 1966 edition of the organization's monthly publication, Minnesota Food Guide, comments:

> The Food Stamp Program in Minnesota is moving toward its objective of helping the state's low-income families get enough food, thus benefiting these folks and food retailers alike.

In spite of the success of the program and its acceptance, it is likely that it will be terminated if legislation pending before the House is passed in its present form.

H.R. 1318, which extends the Food Stamp Act, was reported by the House Agriculture Committee containing a provision requiring that States contribute 20 percent of the cost of the program. This requirement would undoubtedly cause the program to be abolished in Minnesota and many other States which are beset with budget problems.

This undesirable provision should be eliminated from the bill when it comes up in the House.

Minnesota counties now participating are: Dakota, Pipestone, Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington, Benton, Big Stone, Chippewa, Crow Wing, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Renville, Stearns, Swift, Wright, Becker, Beltrami, Hubbard, Otter Tail, Polk, Roseau, Aitkin, Carlton, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake Pine and St. Louis.

These counties are scheduled to commerce operating under the act by July 1: Blue Earth, Carver, Cass, Chisago, and Yellow Medicine.

Agriculture Secretary Freeman Outlines Policies To Satisfy America's Growing Demand for Outdoor Recreation

SPEECH
OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, speaking on May 3, 1967, to the National Recreation and Park Association's Federal Assistance Institute, explained his Department's efforts to encourage private enterprise in rural areas to help meet the Nation's growing demand for outdoor recreation facilities.

The text of his important speech follows:

> Meeting with the National Recreation and Parks Association is getting to be a habit with me. We met together only last October and since then I have had the great privilege of being named to your Board of Trustees. And so I am here today, not as a stranger, but rather as a member of your family.
>
> And quite a family it is. Individually, and now jointly, the six constituent members of this association have provided a strong and respected voice for outdoor recreation, long before this cause became a popular nationwide concern.
>
> Conservation and outdoor recreation are now front page news and a subject of daily debate in Congress. This didn't "just happen." It happened because *people cared* . . . people like your own Laurance Rockefeller, and many others. A few people cared at first, now a lot of them do. Your organization deserves a large share of the credit for making this so.
>
> My remarks today will be brief. Later in the day you will be hearing from the top USDA people concerned with recreation and administration. They will outline the wide-ranging Department recreation programs in detail. Question them closely and carefully, for we can learn much from each other. The Department of Agriculture has resources that can help you. You, in turn, can help us enormously in our efforts to operate our programs more imaginatively and effectively. That is why we are here.
>
> I would like to spend my time this morning discussing what USDA is doing to hammer out a department-wide, unified policy for recreation development . . . why we're doing it, and what we hope to accomplish.

For want of a better name, I call it a "unified field theory" on recreation/conservation.

Joe Califano, a special assistant to President Johnson, spoke to this point before the Washington chapter of Sigma Delta Chi last week. He said, in part:

"This new approach to problem-solving and decision-making has many names: systems analysis, cost effectiveness, planning-programming-budgeting-evaluation.

"The name is not important. The approach is. It is a systematic way of saying: what are all the parts of the problem, how do they affect each other, and why? It gives us new management tools to determine our objectives, set our priorities, examine the options open to us and apply the resources available to those programs which will have the maximum impact on the solution of our problems.

"For the approach to be total, problems must be defined and examined in their entirety, as a whole, rather than in bits and pieces . . ."

Mr. Califano was talking about the entire Federal establishment in his speech, with particular reference to Presidential problem-solving. But his words are equally applicable to our subject today.

The USDA got into the recreation business in bits and pieces, over a period of many years, law-by-law, as authority was granted by the Congress.

The Forest Service, of course, has been in the business ever since its founding, back in the early 1900's, both because of the nature of the lands it administers and because of the prescience of some of its early Chiefs.

Long before passage of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, the Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service had limited authority to foster recreational development and did much with what they had. But the 1962 Act—sometimes called a Charter for Rural America—greatly expanded this authority. It amended P.L. 566 to include recreation in small watersheds, it allowed us to include planning and technical assistance for recreation on public and private lands, and gave us authority for Resource Conservation and Development Projects.

The Department's recreation efforts got another boost in 1965 with passage of the Food and Agriculture Act, which provided for recreation and wildlife conservation measures under the Cropland Adjustment Program, and for parks under the Greenspan program.

Last year, Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Act was amended to allow FHA rural renewal loans to be made to local non-profit organizations engaged in recreation, and this year we have asked Congress for funds to cost-share under this program. The President requested, also this year, broadened loan authority for the Farmers Home Administration to bolster its farm-based recreation development program.

Only now are we really getting under way. Yet we have already accomplished a great deal under these programs. I won't cite all the statistics, impressive as they are. Suffice to say we have put idle acres—unneeded for crop production—to work producing recreation, or providing cover for wildlife, rather than lying in a sterile soil bank. We have put several hundred thousands acres of water to work providing recreation—in addition to flood control. And we have launched 26 Resource Conservation and Development projects.

I'm especially proud of these RC&D developments. Many of them wrap up water-based and shoreline recreation, municipal water and flood control into one package. All are planned in a comprehensive manner, one in which physical development is keyed into an over-all community development plan, and recreation is given a prime spot. In addition, many RC&D's provide a tangible example of how soundly-planned recreation resources can help a community attract industry by providing the kind of physical environment that plant-location experts demand.

In doing all of these things we leaned heavily on the multiple-use concept, pioneered by the USDA's Forest Service. In the National Forests, the same public domain that provides a timber harvest also provides recreation, serves as a watershed, conserves the soil . . . perhaps grazes cattle.

Similarly on private land, an acre of cropland, taken out of production in the national interest, can still serve the national interest by providing cover for game, or perhaps open space for city residents. The same dam that protects us from floods can also impound water for boating, picnicking, fishing, and boost the local economy by attracting a new industrial plant.

And so, bit by bit, over the years, we have hammered out viable recreation programs in the USDA. Then the time came to graduate from a piecemeal approach. More than a year ago, we determined to set out an over-all Department policy for recreation, one that would program recreation as a primary Department mission.

The result is a USDA recreation policy that encompasses both public lands in the National forests, and the three-quarters of United States land area in private hands.

First the public lands. As you know, recreation visits to the National Forests are literally exploding. And so, as part of our over-all recreation policy, we plan to triple the capacity of National Forest recreation facilities to help keep pace with this greatly expanded use.

We are well on our way toward completing studies of the National Forest portion of the Wilderness Preservation system, and by next fall, will have proposed inclusion of 12 more wilderness areas totaling more than one million acres.

We have strongly supported both the proposed Scenic Rivers and National Trail System legislation and are planning on providing major segments of both systems within the National Forests, when and if they become law.

As you know, the Department was an early proponent and is now an active supporter of the Land and Water Conservation Fund—the Golden Eagle program—an act that allowed us to acquire the 18,000-acre Sylvania tract in Michigan, and that has funded other badly-needed recreational lands in the East.

Most of you in this room are thoroughly familiar with our recreation work in the National Forests, and now in the National Recreation areas. The National Forests provide a lion's share of the public recreational facilities available to most Americans. Last year they received some 151 million visitor days of use, 43 percent of the recreation vists to all Federal lands.

And I am sure you are just as familiar with the demographic characteristics of this nation: If we use the Mississippi River as a dividing line, some 66 percent of our population lives east of the River, yet only little over 8 percent of our National Forests lie in the East.

The population center of the United States—that point on which the U.S. would "balance," if every person in it weighed the same—is in Illinois.

The "National Forest Centerline"—that line on which there is as much National Forest acreage to the east as to the west—runs through Western Wyoming, somewhere near Rock Springs.

And so the public lands *are* where the people *aren't,* and this has important ramifications in the Department's recreational policy. For, while we are bending every effort to upgrade the National Forests' recreation potential, we are also making plans to put recreation where the people are.

I've already discussed the Golden Eagle program that has allowed the Department—and other Federal agencies—to acquire lands for recreation. This is a good program, and it's putting the National Seashores, the National Recreation Areas, out where the people are.

Yet—as I'm sure all of you realize—funds under this program are limited and probably won't ever be sufficient, even with cost-sharing by local communities, to provide *all* the public recreation lands we need.

An example is the Redwood Park out in California. Here's a proposed park with nationwide support, highly publicized; that would preserve some of the most spectacular examples of God's handiwork on the North American continent.

With all of these things going for it, getting the money is still extremely difficult, and may prove to be impossible.

How much more difficult, then, to get funds for a less well-known, less spectacular—but just as worthwhile—recreational area.

These inherent difficulties—the imbalance in public lands, East vs. West and the money problem, plus the overriding need of our people for recreation—all went into the Department's basic recreational policy, and all affected our specific policy on recreation on private lands, that I issued today.

These are the highlights of this policy:

1. More emphasis on recreation developments on private lands in rural areas, for those landowners who want to build them, and have the capacity to manage them, with a view toward providing the recreational opportunities needed and desired by the American people.

2. USDA agencies have been directed to provide the research, technical, educational and financial help needed to strengthen existing programs for private land recreation. A high priority has been assigned to these programs.

3. Special attention will be devoted to income-producing recreation in low-income rural areas as a means of creating more jobs and new sources of income.

4. USDA will see to establish recreation development in connection with each watershed project carried out with public help.

5. Recreation research activities will be greatly expanded to catalogue private lands suitable for recreation, to determine what the recreation-consuming public wants, and to discover the thousand-and-one items that spell success or failure for the individual enterprise.

This is important.

Right now, Federal government recreation research totals less than three-tenths of 1 percent of total recreation expenditures. Some aero-space companies, to cite just one example, spend around 50 percent of their income for research.

I'm not suggesting we spend that high a proportion on research, but obviously we should be devoting much more to it than now, if we hope to succeed.

Each USDA Agency has been directed to submit long-range plans on a research program to support the basic recreation mission of the Department. This program is now underway.

The goals we hope to achieve with our private lands policy are these:

First, we hope to create a geographic pattern of development that puts more recreation facilities where the people are.

Second, we hope to provide a proper "mix" of outdoor recreation, so that families of all economic levels—rich or poor—can satisfy their individual needs; one that provides for the varying recreational tastes of this pluralistic nation.

This, also, is important. Peoples' taste in recreation varies as much as their taste in houses, automobiles, or clothes. A proper mix of recreational facilities—everything from a farm-based vacation . . . swimming in an

RC&D Lake . . . skiing in the National Forests . . . to the solitude of Wilderness—is vital. A broadly based recreation policy is one that has the best chance of success.

Such a policy won't succeed without planning on all levels. The Community Development District bill in the last Congress was an attempt to put wheels under this kind of planning. This act would have provided funds for multi-county planning districts in rural areas, approved by local and state governmental units, and run by local people.

This year the President has requested an additional $20 million in 701 funds to accomplish this purpose.

The importance of this kind of planning on a local level cannot be overstated. With it, local government has a blueprint for making recreation a viable, living part of overall development plans. Growth—industrial, residential, recreational—can proceed in a logical, comprehensive manner.

Without it, growth is often chaotic and fragmented, with the important often overshadowed by the immediate. Without comprehensive planning, recreation is all too often ignored or overlooked, or occurs only as an afterthought, rather than a prime consideration.

A good blueprint requires a good draftsman. But today, all too many rural areas—and many urban areas too—lack the trained, professional recreation planners needed to prepare comprehensive programs of community development. As a result, requests for Federal assistance—for recreation and other purposes—are often rejected as unsound or are subject to frustrating and time-consuming delays.

Planning—and especially planning for recreation—is something that should not, and cannot be done out of Washington. It has to be done on a local level, and the action has to come from the local level to the Federal level, rather than the other way around. And so one of the best things that your organization—and others like it—can do, is to get behind the legislation and local leaders that will make it possible for communities to develop their *recreation* planning to the same degree as other planning.

If this is done, then the various programs you're examining at this meeting—from Agriculture, Interior, HUD and others—have a good chance to succeed. But without this comprehensive planning foundation, without a blueprint, the house of Federal recreation programs all too often collapses . . . the local Greenspan project, or the golf course, or the multi-purpose watershed development, doesn't get off the drawing boards.

As professionals you are all too familiar with the relentless statistics of recreation supply and demand. You are aware that land suitable for outdoor recreation is a fixed resource getting scarcer, and more expensive, with each passing year. You are aware of the almost geometric growth of pollution that is rapidly destroying much of our outdoor recreation potential.

By 1980 the U.S. will produce enough sewage and other waterborne wastes to consume, in dry weather, *all* the oxygen in *all* the 22 major river systems of the U.S. Yet our need for fresh, clean water will rise from today's billion gallons a day to the 700 or 800 billion gallon range.

The two problems—vanishing recreation space—growing pollution—are closely intertwined. In sloving one, we can be well on the way to solving the other.

Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, testifying before the Senate in hearings to establish a Select Committee on Technology and Human Environment, had this to say:

"Technically . . . we know how to keep our rivers clean and our air free of pollutants . . . we are building smokeless nuclear power plants. We can filter raw sewage before it enters our waterways . . . we can develop exhaustless electric automobiles and we can relocate much of our industry.

"For almost every environmental problem that exists today . . . there is a 'technological fix.' What we need to do now is learn, as a society, to take the long view, to think along broad lines emphasizing human goals and values, and to act, rather than react. We have been finding ourselves in a series of technological traps because we have relied on a crisis-to-crisis approach in handling our environmental affairs."

What this means, it seems to me, is that much of our trouble has been that we haven't considered alternatives. The pollution-recreation equation is a good example of this.

The cost of cleaning up the Potomac River will be many millions of dollars. But so will be the cost of acquiring—by buying urban land for parks—the recreational areas to serve another one million people who will be moving into the Washington Metropolitan area. All too often both propositions are presented piecemeal, separately, and both fail for lack of public support.

But what about coupling the two propositions together? Here is a major river system, much of its shoreline publicly owned, which could be ideal for swimming, waterskiing, fishing and boating. But swimming in it now is like taking a dip in your local sewage disposal plant.

At the same time, here in the Washington metropolitan area we have a population of over two-and-a-half million people, starved for recreation, packed into woefully inadequate facilities, with very little hope, as a practical matter, of getting enough space to satisfy future recreational needs.

By considering the real alternatives—by coupling river-basin cleanup to the recreation locomotive—it seems to me that both stand a very good chance of success, given enough public education and enough repetition of the real facts.

In the end, such a public policy will mean no less than the creation—for we don't have it now—of an environment in which man "does not merely endure . . . but one in which he prevails."

Today, in the city, in the country, almost everywhere he goes, the American is confronted with an environment dominated by his own wastes and his own technology.

This is new: No others before us have experienced it on the scale we experience it today. The end result is not certain. Man, with all his ability to adapt, for all his domination of the "lesser" species, is still a child of the sea, the mountains, the open spaces he is so rapidly obliterating. We know this. Now we must act accordingly. We must *use* what we *know*.

And so I am happy to be here today, and I am happy to be one of you. You are involved in the most important work that any American can be involved in. You are saving, and building, an environment fit for man. I hope that the Department I represent can be of increasing help to you in this most important task in future years.

Thank you.

Maryland Telecommunications, Inc., and SBA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the history, growth, and success of Maryland Telecommunications, Inc., of Cockeysville, Md., developers and manufacturers of a precision TV camera, is a tribute to its management and to help received from the Small Business Administration.

In 1963, SBA approved a bank participation loan of $100,000. SBA provided $75,000 of the necessary financing, and a bank supplied the remaining $25,000.

Today Maryland Telecommunications, Inc., is one of the leading manufacturers of vidicon and orthicon cameras used in medical and other closed circuit TV systems. Use of these precision cameras makes it possible to obtain diagnoses from doctors located throughout the country who can tune in on the TV channel.

MTI's cameras and monitors are also being used for a variety of other scientific purposes. For example, one camera is now used with telescopes for tracking the solar system and manmade satellites.

A few years ago the company developed an image orthicon camera that makes it possible to take TV pictures in almost absolute darkness. These remarkable cameras are being used in space simulators, medical fluoroscopic systems, and aboard ships to avoid collisions.

Maryland Telecommunication's scientists and engineers are currently working on some products that will not reach the market for 5 more years. One new product that could be introduced in the next year or two is a new camera for TV stations. It will be much smaller than competing cameras, produce a clearer picture, and priced considerably below the cost of existing equipment. It is expected to be of major benefit to the TV broadcasting industry.

This growing company was started in 1957 by Mr. Fred Beste, with two employees. Today it employs 100 professional and technical workers.

Because of its rapid growth, and because the company was too small to have a public underwriting, needed capital funding was obtained from Greater Washington Industrial Investments, arranged under the Small Business Administration's small business investment company—SBIC—program.

The Small Business Administration, Greater Washington Investments and Maryland Telecommunications, Inc., are to be commended for their teamwork in assisting the growth of our economy.

Can India Feed Itself by 1971?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter I have received from our Ambassador to India, Chester Bowles in New Delhi recently. Ambassador Bowles and his good wife, as well as the embassy staff, are doing an excellent job in representing the United States and the free world interests at this important post in New Delhi. We in the United States have many friends in India, and this hopeful and constructive note of progress she has shown should be made part of the RECORD.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New Delhi, India, February 17, 1967.

Hon JAMES G. FULTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: I am enclosing two memoranda dealing with what I believe to be most important tasks facing India today: India's agricultural prospects.

I hope you will find them interesting and useful.

With warm regards,
Sincerely,
CHESTER BOWLES.

[A background paper from the American Embassy, New Delhi, January 1967]

CAN INDIA FEED ITSELF BY 1971?

Although today's newspaper headlines focus on the severe drought and near-famine conditions in Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, we believe that India may be on the verge of a major breakthrough in agricultural production.

I. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IS COMMITTED

Minister of Food and Agriculture, Mr. C. Subramaniam, recently affirmed that India is determined to become self-sufficient in agriculture by 1971 and pledged that the Indian Government will provide all of the resources required to achieve this goal.

While this target may be optimistic, with an even break in the weather and with a sustained nationwide program giving agriculture top priority we believe agricultural self-sufficiency in five to seven years is feasible.

The Government of India is acting on Subramaniam's pledge. It has allocated Rs. 293 crores ($390.64 million) for agricultural programs for 1966/67 as against Rs. 291 crores ($292 million) allocated for 1965/66. This is an increase of 34%.

In addition, the carry-over into the regular (non-plan) 1966/67 budget of projects initiated during the Third Plan will add a substantial amount which, according to official Ministry of Food and Agriculture estimates, could reach a figure as high as 60 crores rupees ($80 million.)

With these additional funds the increase in agricultural investment for 1966/67 over 1965/66 will be well over 40%. This increase is especially noteworthy since it is taking place at a time when total Plan investment is being scaled down 10% from last year because of the general economic lag following the war with Pakistan and the severe drought.

Moreover, the Indian Government is now publicly committed to a 100% plus increase in Fourth Plan agricultural expenditures, from Rs. 1103 crores ($1470.4 million) for the Third Plan to Rs. 2410 crores ($3213.2 million) in the Fourth Plan. The Government has further stated that more money will be made available if more is needed.

II. THE NEW INPUTS ARE INCREASINGLY AVAILABLE

For several years India's eight agricultural universities (modeled after U.S. land-grant institutions) and a number of specialized institutes sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, have been conducting extensive programs of research and experimentation. The practical results of this basic effort are now providing India with the tools which are required if India is to achieve self-sufficiency within the next five to seven years.

A. Fertilizer

The GOI has announced the following steps to increase fertilizer availability:

(1) Removal of geographic constraints on fertilizer marketing;

(2) Abolishment of the Government's near-monopoly control of the fertilizer supply;

(3) Permission for fertilizer prices to be set by the market demand;

(4) Provision of adequate foreign exchange to operate public fertilizer plants at full capacity;

(5) Institution of administrative and procedural changes to ease approval and licensing procedures for foreign private investment in new fertilizer plants;

(6) Provision if increased credit to farmers regardless of where they buy their fertilizer; and

(7) Abolishment of the requirement of government participation in the ownership of private fertilizer plants.

These steps have now been largely carried out. India expects to produce 535,000 tons of nitrogen-based fertilizers in 1967. This is a 78% increase over the 1966 production of 300,000 tons. New plants now under construction will raise India's indigenous fertilizer production by 1.8 million tons. The successful conclusion of current negotiations with American, British, Japanese, and Italian interests would assure production of nearly 2.5 million tons of nitrogen fertilizer from Indian plants by 1972.

The fertilizer import program, although substantial in size (634,000 tons in 1966) has been subject to some delays. Consequently there was not sufficient fertilizer available to meet the quotas for last summer's crop (kharif crop). However, the fertilizer pipeline is now full and the winter (rabi) crop which will be harvested in early 1967 should benefit very significantly.

B. Seeds

Not only has India imported substantial amounts of high-yielding seed varieties (Mexican wheat and Taiwanese rice) which have been multiplied domestically, it is also pressing forward with several major programs which have developed both excellent adaptions of the imported varieties and promising new local strains.

During the current crop year, as a first step toward its new drive for increased production, India has planted 5.5 million acres with these new high-yielding seeds. Nearly three million acres out of this total were planted with locally produced seeds. If the weather is normal, this year's crop should provide enough high-yielding seeds so that India can meet its goal of covering 16 million acres next year and 32 million acres by 1972 with new varieties solely from domestic sources.

C. Irrigation

Already roughly 25% of the arable land in India is irrigated. The substantial increase called for in the Fourth Five Year Plan will, if it is realized, assure significant progress towards freeing the farmers from the uncertainty of the monsoon rains.

Partially in response to the severe drought conditions these past two years, greater emphasis is being placed on the digging of shallow wells, tubewells, and improving local irrigation systems, especially along the Gangetic Plain. This area is believed to have one of the greatest ground water reserves in the world.

At the end of the Third Plan in 1965, total acreage under irrigation was 85 million. The Fourth Plan aims at adding 17 million acres irrigated by minor projects and 9 million acres irrigated by major projects. By 1971 this will provide a total acreage under irrigation of 111 million acres, roughly one-third of India's potential farmland.

The emphasis on minor well-digging projects offers a quick impact since within a very short time the water can be used by the farmer. The Government of India has purchased or rented every drilling available in India through commercial channels in order to move forward rapidly with minor irrigation schemes.

III. NEW METHODS POINT TOWARD A RURAL REVOLUTION

Here is an example of what the new agricultural technology can mean to a small North Indian farmer.

He grows wheat on his two and one-half acres of land and he sells it in the market for Rs. 650 a ton. By using the new agricultural technology—high yielding seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides, this farmer can at least triple his production. His comparative budget will look like this:

Costs by traditional methods

[In rupees]

Plant protection	0
Seeds	50
Irrigation, capital changes at 20 percent a year gross return on investment of Rs. 1,500	0
Irrigation, operating charges	0
Fertilizer	0
Labor and bullock power	250
Total	300

Yield, 1.5 tons.

Total sales, Rs. 975.

Net earnings on 2.5 acres, Rs. 675 ($91.33).

Costs by new methods

[In rupees]

Plant protection	30
Seeds	100
Irrigation, capital changes at 20 percent a year gross return on investment of Rs. 1,500	300
Irrigation, operating charges	50
Fertilizer	250
Labor and bullock power	250
Total	980

Yield, 4.5 tons.

Total sales, Rs. 2925.

Net earnings on 2.5 acres, Rs. 1945 ($259.33).

Thus, using these new methods already so successful in Japan and Taiwan, the farmer has tripled his production and nearly tripled his earnings. High initial costs will soon amortize, and by planting two or even three crops a year, the farmer can expect to earn substantially more.

On a five acre farm, with half of the land double-cropped, an Indian farmer can now earn almost Rs. 6000. If has has a family of five, their per capita income will be twice the present Indian average. Moreover, the farmer using the new technology has not only increased the yield of one growing season; has has also sharply increased the overall productive capacity of his land.

IV. RESULTS OF THIS REVOLUTION ARE ALREADY BECOMING EVIDENT

Concrete examples of these sharp increases in rice as well as wheat production can already be seen throughout India.

For instance, of the 1.3 million acres in Kerala now cultivated in rice, 130 thousand acres have been planted with the new Taiwan seeds and fertilized with nitrogen, yielding an average crop three times greater than the previous high. Kerala agriculture officials estimate that over 700 thousand acres will be planted with this seed variety by 1968.

In the Tanjore district of Madras the same kind of revolutionary changes are taking place. Recent visitors to Tanjore report a similar increase in yields there with 200 thousand acres in that district alone planted with improved seeds (up from ten thousand acres in 1965.)

V. THE IMPACT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY GENERALLY

The multiplier effect of increased agricultural production on the economy of India cannot be overemphasized.

As the farmer's productive capacity increases, his income rises. With more money he begins to purchase consumer items—sewing machines, transistor radios, bicycles, small tractors, etc.

As the consumer market is stimulated by increased demand, more money will be invested in factories, mills and smaller scale industries. As India's industrial and agricultural production rises, so will its ability to export and earn valuable foreign exchange.

This agriculture-based process of national economic growth is already responsible for spectacular gains in Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. Now there is reason to hope that the same process is beginning to work in India with its crucially important one-seventh of the world's population.

VI. EFFECTS OF DROUGHT STILL HAMPER PROGRESS

Nevertheless, in spite of the vast effort which is now underway India as a whole will continue to face serious food shortages in 1967 as a result of the failure of the monsoon rains for the past two years.

In the rice bowl area of Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh and northeast Madhya Pradesh—areas with a total population of more than 100 million people—the drought last year has had a severe impact with the current foodgrain crops down to ⅓ to ½ of normal output.

The advent of the December-January rains in this area has brightened prospects somewhat, but the rains have so far not been sufficient enough to promise more than an average winter crop.

The impact of the drought in Bihar is compounded by the low state of India's grain reserves. In 1965–66 the effects of that year's drought on the food situation were made somewhat more manageable by the existence of substantial reserves of grain in the hands of tens of thousands of grain dealers, cultivators and consumers following the record harvest of 1964.

These "invisible reserves," which may have been as high as six or seven million tons in rural and commercial stocks, are now largely gone. As a result even though total foodgrain production in 1966 may have been ten million tons above the previous year (despite the severe regional drought) India faces calendar year 1967 with the prospect that imports from abroad must at least equal those of calendar year 1966.

IN CONCLUSION

The Indian Government has embarked on a massive program to modernize Indian agriculture. This effort is sparking a revolution in India's 500,000 villages which would have been impossible to visualize only a few years ago. The great majority of farmers are now eager for fertilizer, for better seeds, and the more efficient use of water.

For the first time in history India's farmers are motivated not just to produce more for their families but to adjust their sights to urban markets far from their villages. In this new mood they find their Government willing to cooperate and prepared to undertake large commitments in their behalf.

The impact of this remarkable change which is occurring in Indian agriculture has been largely obscured by two consecutive droughts.

However, if the rains during the next few years are normal throughout India and if the Government of India continues energetically to place its top priority on agriculture, Mr. Subramaniam will be able to point proudly to rapid progress and perhaps even to redeem his pledge of self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1971.

Campaign Financing Reforms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, during the past several weeks, the Baltimore Sun has offered a series of perceptive comments on various proposals to regulate and reform political campaign financing. While recognizing the urgent need to find new sources of revenue for campaigning, the Sun has concluded, as stated on May 1, that—

> The 1966 law is worse than nothing. It puts undue financial power in the hands of just the presidential candidates, and it does it without adequate safeguards. It puts the bandwagon before the horse.

The Sun has wisely concluded that reforms, including full reporting and public disclosure of contributions, should precede any system or full or partial public support for any campaigns. This conviction is central to the legislation which I recently introduced, to establish a system of complete reporting and disclosure of all contributions and expenditures in all campaigns for Federal offices, including primaries and general elections, and by all committees operating in more than one State. My legislation would also provide partial tax relief, in the form of tax credits, to encourage small contributions by many individuals to those political committees which fully comply with the reporting laws.

I trust that the appropriate House committtees will consider my bills promptly, and I bring to the attention of the House the Baltimore Sun editorial of May 1:

CAMPAIGN MONEY

The 1966 campaign funding law the Senate has been struggling with during the past month claims one redeeming feature: by providing presidential candidates with adequate money from the Treasury, it would lessen their dependence on contributions from vested interests. As election costs soar, a way of financing campaigns without *quid pro quo* contributions becomes an increasingly pressing concern. Still, the 1966 law is worse than nothing. It puts undue financial power in the hands of just the presidential candidates, or the national committees, and it does it without adequate safeguards. It puts the bandwagon before the horse.

Before providing clean Treasury funds to political candidates at any level, Congress ought to require full reports of contributions received and expenditures made in all elections, including primaries; limit individual contributions; abolish or raise current spending ceilings. Those things are the minimum needed to close existing loopholes in the law—and all were proposed by President Johnson in election reform legislation last year.

Congress ought also to find some way to reduce the cost of campaigning—for instance some new formula that would allow television networks and stations to provide free time to bona fide candidates; television executives say they would like to do this but are prevented by existing law.

It would take half this page to list all the election reforms that have been suggested in recent years. Congress made a mistake last year in opening up the Treasury to the politicians. That may be advisable some day, but first there must be safeguards.

Caught in the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the case for a voluntary system to meet our military manpower requirements is receiving popular support.

Much congressional debate on the draft system has centered on means to reform an admittedly inequitable and unfair selection method. As a recent editorial in Chicago's Sun-Times noted, the draft's "self-evident deficiencies have led a number of Congressmen to grow impatient with continued efforts to repair what may be irreparable."

I offer for the RECORD the complete text of this thoughtful editorial:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, May 7, 1967]

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT

Congress is still trying to patch up the military draft. Various plans for its alteration and improvement have been proposed, but the Senate Armed Services Committee has approved its extension to 1971 in essentially its present form. The committee did, however, endorse the administration's plans to halt deferments for many graduate students, and to start inducting 19-year-olds first, rather than 26-year-olds.

Reform does come hard, for any system as venerable as the draft. But the draft should be drastically reformed. It is inequitable in its application, and so diverse and irregular in its use that it is hardly a "system" at all. Its self-evident deficiencies have led a number of congressmen to grow impatient with continued efforts to repair what may be irreparable.

Among them is Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), who recently expressed his discontent in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He began with the premise that the draft, with all its inadequacies, all of its injustice and inefficiencies, should be abandoned, and he offered a substitute: a purely voluntary armed force.

"Large numbers of inadequately trained men," he said, "are no longer appropriate to an armed force centered around sophisticated and technical weapons systems." What the draft provides is an army rich in numbers but composed largely of men expensive to train, quickly in and out of uniform, discontented with their lot, paying a sacrifice for being unlucky and no doubt sometimes resentful of their lot. Not only do their own efficiency and morale suffer—those of the whole Army do. Many of them, undoubtedly most of them, do their duty as best they can, but the conditions of their selections and their service must inevitably weigh heavily against them, and against the nation.

The purely voluntary armed force, on the other hand, would, as Hatfield pointed out, reduce the present high turn-over, lower the cost of training, raise the morale of the services, and give them the professional cast needed in the complex business of waging war or preparing for it. The professional army, at the outset, would be expensive. Salaries would have to be increased, but Hatfield said it might pay for itself in increased proficiency and effectiveness.

There are objections to the professional army, chief among them the fear that the nation might raise up a Prussian militarism. Hatfield said that any "threat to political stability is largely unrelated to the system used in recruiting enlisted men." From 1960 to 1965, he said, draftees comprised only three per cent of the total armed forces, including National Guard and reserves, and only four per cent of the active duty force. "These draftees, who are only in the service for two years and who are at the very bottom of the power structure, have very little ability to inject a 'civilian' influence on the military. The danger of military elitism comes primarily from the officers who are, and always have been, professionals. The civilian influence must be injected at the top—in the positions that make the ultimate policy decisions—if we are to establish safeguards against military elitism and the potential political threat of the military establishment."

Those safeguards must be maintained, and at the same time something's got to be done about the draft. Sen. Hatfield is right to recognize that something serious is now wrong with it, and in attempting to propose a workable, just system. His proposal deserves its serious consideration.

Dismay at the Piscataway Park Deletion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, our campaign for restoration of $2.7 million to save the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park is drawing wide support among the public. Many persons who have written me express their dismay at the deletion of the funds from the interior appropriations bill for fiscal year 1968. They cannot understand the reason for the deletion, which was executed without comment by the committee.

An example is a letter published on May 10, 1967, in the Washington Post. Written by two George Washington University students, it clearly states many of the feelings that are shared by a large number of persons from all walks of life. Mr. Speaker, I request that the letter be included at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, May 10, 1967]

PISCATAWAY PARK

The recent rejection by the House Appropriations subcommittee on the Interior of the $2.7 million in funds for Piscataway Park is both irresponsible and ill-advised.

The plan for the Park not only presents an excellent opportunity for a national park in Prince Georges County—important for its own sake—but also provides for many acres of donated land on the Potomac. Much of this land was given on the grounds that Federal funds be made available by August, 1967. The rejection of this plan also endangers a large area by the loss of scenic easements.

If this plan were a costly and an undeserving one, we could comprehend such a move by the House subcommittee. But since the plan is not only one to create a park which will ensure future pleasure, but also a move to conserve a large area of the Potomac shoreline—we are dismayed by its rejection. That more than 500 acres of land was to have been donated compounds our feelings.

We urge that the destruction of the far-sighted plan be prevented.

BRENDA RICHEY.
LESLIE J. YERMAN.

WASHINGTON.

The Percy Plan for Homeownership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, on April 20 I was privileged to join over 100 Members of this body in introducing the National Homeownership Foundation Act, developed by the distinguished ranking minority member of the House Housing Subcommittee [Mr. WIDNALL], and by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY].

Public response to this legislation has been overwhelmingly favorable. Typical of the support this bill is gaining is the editorial broadcast by WBBM–TV in Chicago on April 24, presented by Mr. Carter Davidson, the station's editorial director.

I include Mr. Davidson's fine editorial in the RECORD at this point:

THE PERCY PLAN FOR HOMEOWNERSHIP

(Broadcast Monday, April 24, 1967, WBBM–TV, Chicago, Ill.)

After a great amount of both homework and groundwork, Senator Charles Percy has introduced his revolutionary plan to fight slums in big cities such as Chicago. Called the "Urban Homestead Act," the Percy plan would try to end slums by turning slum dwellers into home owners.

The heart of the proposal is that home ownership, whether of a single family dwelling, a condominium apartment or a share in a housing co-operative, would be placed within reach of even the poorest family. This would be possible because the sweat and muscle a family put into the project could be down payment.

Equally important in the Percy plan is the generation, through the sale of bonds, of private money to finance the purchase and rebuilding of slum properties for re-sale to private citizens at rates and terms they can afford.

This refreshing approach to the problem of slums was one of the key campaign issues on which Mr. Percy sought and won the votes he needed to unseat Senator Paul Douglas.

Although the Percy home-ownership plan has a long road to travel before it works its way through both houses of Congress and is signed into law, it already is a significant piece of legislation.

For one thing, it is an uncommon achievement for a freshman Senator to get a major bill into the hopper co-signed by every other Republican member of the Senate. For another, it is a heartening and hopeful new approach to an age-old problem that puts the burden on private initiative and private enterprise, rather than continued reliance on federal handouts.

The Percy bill has solid Republican backing in the Senate, and the Senator has said he hopes to get Democratic members to support it as well, to make it a bi-partisan endeavor. We, indeed, hope that with the 1968 elections in the offing, that a party-line fight over this bill will be avoided.

Chicago, where this proposal was born, sorely needs the Percy plan. So does every other major city in the nation.

Stability Taking Firm Root in Korea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the headline grabbing of our involvement in Vietnam relegates other important news of the Pacific community to the inside pages. One piece of very important news was reported from Seoul, Korea, last week and should gain the attention it deserves.

Korean President Chung Hee Park won an overwhelming reelection to a second term as his nation's highest civilian leader. An unprecedented 85 percent of Korea's eligible voters turned out to give President Park a resounding 1.3 million edge over his nearest opponent.

This endorsement of the democratic process is another encouraging signpost along Korea's courageous and progressive road toward stability.

I want to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate President Park on his reelection and the fine and steady record he has compiled. I wish him continued success in meeting the many challenges that still confront his able administration.

At this point in the RECORD I place the Washington Post's article on President Park's reelection:

REELECTION OF PARK IN SOUTH KOREA REFLECTS ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PROGRESS

(By Richard Halloran)

SEOUL, May 4.—Most observers here feel that President Chung Hee Park won reelection Wednesday because a majority of South Koreans are satisfied that he has wielded a steady hand in leading the country politically and this has brought a measure of economic progress.

However, the dimensions of Park's winning margin over his challenger, former President Posun Yun, surprised virtually everyone. With about 10 million of the almost 12 million votes cast counted by late today, Park held a 1.3 million edge on Yun.

In 1963, when Park and Yun first ran against each other for the same office, Park won by 150,000 votes.

ORDERLY ELECTION

From all reports so far, yesterday's balloting was orderly and fair and thus a sign of definite progress in the stabilization of South Korean politics. The previous 20 years were dominated by dictatorship, coups, and fraudulent elections.

Moreover, the turnout of almost 85 per cent of 14 million registered voters belied the charge made earlier, that South Koreans are apathetic toward this election.

The vote was important because it marked another step in Korean political maturity. The military revolution of 1964—in which the then Gen. Park came to power—brought order to South Korea's chaotic politics. The election of 1963 saw a new start at elected government—as Korean political scientists put it. Not only has Park been returned to office but the system itself has received a mandate from the people.

The city vote was much more favorable to Park this time than it was in 1963 apparently because the cities have made economic progress and are aware of what Park has tried to accomplish in the development field. Other areas in which plants and factories have gone up also supported the president.

In the countryside, Park's Democratic Republican Party (DRP) has built a political organization over the past four years that reaches down into villages and rice paddies.

This organization not only gets the vote out but also serves as a channel from people to government. Party workers, visit families of the 45,000 South Korean soldiers serving in Vietnam to make sure they are getting their allotment payments and help to solve problems that crop up while the father and husband is away at war.

Paul's Encyclical: Which Did You Read?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of editorial commentary on the impact of the latest encyclical issued by His Holiness Pope Paul VI. The May 10 edition of the Wall Street Journal carried a very fascinating analysis by Vermont Royster, editor of that publication, which I insert in the RECORD at this point:

PAUL'S ENCYCLICAL: WHICH DID YOU READ?

(By Vermont Royster)

It may be true, as a good many Catholic scholars are now contending that Pope Paul's recent encyclical was not the ecclesiastical attack on the private capitalist system it appeared to be. If so, the same cannot be said of the Vatican's translation.

At any rate, it's clear now that there was many a slip between the Latin version of His Holiness' letter "On the Development of Peoples," which is the authoritative language of the church, and the Vatican's own translation of it into English. There are many differences in nuance, and in some cases wholly different thoughts were inserted in inexplicable fashion.

One of the key passages in the encyclical was Section 26. In the Vatican's English version, widely circulated here and generally accepted as a trustworthy expression of the Pope's views, the section began this way:

"26. Liberal Capitalism. But it is unfortunate that on these new conditions of society a system has been constructed which considers profit as the key motive for economic progress, competition as the supreme law of economics, and private ownership of the means of production as an absolute right that has no limits and carries no corresponding social obligation. This unchecked liberalism leads to dictatorship. . . ."

GLEEFUL COMMUNISTS

The French and Italian versions put out by the Vatican were similar. Understandably, the Communist press gleefully accepted this as confirmation of the Marxist view of capitalism, and in the non-Communist press it was greeted with reactions from puzzlement to alarm.

The Italian business daily "Il Globo," for example, declared itself "perplexed." The English-language "Express" of India said the passage makes "the Pope sound like Marx." And the editorial columns of this newspaper referred to it as "warmed-over Marxism."

But the Latin version of this same passage—and the Latin version is the only authoritative one so far as the church in concerned—says something quite different. As published in "L'Osservatore Romano," it reads this way:

"26. Sed ex novis huiusmodi condicionibus in hominum societatem, nescimus quo pacto, opiniones irrepserunt, iuxta quas emolumentum ducebatur pro praecipuo incitamento ad fovendam oeconomicam progressionem, libera competitorum aemulatio pro suprema rerum oeconomicarum norma, privata possessio instrumentorum bonis gignendis pro iure absoluto, quod nec fines nec conexum sociale munus acciperet. Huiusmodi effreni liberalismi forma ad quoddam tyrannidis genus viam muniebat. . . ."

As you can see, the differences are notable. A literal translation would run like this:

"26. But out of these new conditions, we know not how, some opinions have crept into human society according to which profit was regarded (in these opinions) as the foremost incentive to encourage economic progress, free competition as the supreme rule of economics, private ownership of the means of production as an absolute right which would accept neither limits nor a social duty related to it. This form of unrestrained liberalism strengthened the way to some kind of tyranny. . . .

Even thus phrased, His Holiness may not be showering compliments on the free market system. But he is not all saying what the Vatican's English version appeared to make him say.

One subtle difference is that the subhead "Liberal Capitalism," which does not appear in the Latin text, gives an initial impression that what follows is an attack on all capitalism. Note also that the phrase "it is unfortunate" is an insertion in the English of rather puzzling purpose.

But there is a more significant change made by the Vatican translators. In English they have the Pope saying that "a system has been constructed which considers profit . . . etc." This certainly implies that in what follows His Holiness is referring to the whole system of capitalism as it presently exists without distinction of place or kind. It was from this phrase, as much as any other, that critics understandably drew their conclusion that the Pope was attacking the whole capitalistic system every where.

The Latin speaks otherwise. The phrase "a system has been constructed" appears nowhere in the original. Instead, Pope Paul notes that some opinions have arisen (opiniones irrepserunt) that capitalism is such-and-such and then proceeds to criticize not the whole system but those opinions of how it should operate.

This distinction in the Pope's mind becomes clearer as you read on in the Latin text, if not the English.

For example, later in the same section the English version has the Pope saying, "But if it is true that a type of capitalism has been the source of excessive suffering . . . it would also be wrong to attribute to industrialization itself evils that belong to the woeful system which accompanied it." Again, this leaves the impression that while the Pope recognizes the value of industrialization (which could take place under communism or any other system) he ascribes the evils to the "woeful system" of capitalism.

And again it comes out differently in the original Latin: "At si fatendum est, e quadam capitalismi, uti aiunt, forma ortum duxisse tot aerumnas . . . falso tamen quis tribuat artium et artificiorum incremento mala illa, quae verius calamitosis de re oeconomica opinionibus vitia vertenda sunt, quae cum eodem incremento coniungebantur."

Or, literally: "However if one must concede that from some kinds of capitalism—as they say—so many hardships took their origin . . . it would nevertheless be wrong if anybody attributed to the growth of arts and skills those evils which more truthfully must be blamed on the disastrous opinions about economy which were connected with the same growth."

Here, indeed, is an astounding shift of meaning between the Latin and the Vatican-sponsored English version. In the Latin, Pope Paul is acknowledging the hardships (aerumnas; lit., toil; not "excessive suffering," as the translators put it) in the development of "some kinds of capitalism" (quadam capitalismi). But he puts the blame for that not on "the woeful system"—i.e., the whole capitalistic system—but on some corrupt views of it. In fact, the phrase about the "woeful system" is a gratuitous translator's insertion.

Few would quarrel with Pope Paul's view that industrialization brought some hardships to some people who found it difficult to adjust to changing conditions, although he might have pointed out that those hardships were less under capitalism than under Russia's Communist industrialization. And the Pope himself notes later in the encyclical that industrialization was necessary to promote progress for peoples as a whole.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Nor would many people quarrel with his lament whenever capitalism, or any other system of economic organization, accepts neither philosophical limits nor social duties. What might have been wished for in the encyclical was an acknowledgement that capitalism can accept, and in the United States as well as other places does accept, a great many social responsibilities.

However this may be, the Vatican's translators have obviously made His Holiness appear to say other things than are said in the authoritative Latin version of his encyclical. The English version distributed shows a hostility to capitalism in general which does not appear in the Latin.

This first mystery of why Pope Paul should have appeared to aim such a blast at the economic system of the Western world is thus cleared up. What remains, however, is an equal mystery—whether it was by incompetence or design that those who translated the Latin into vernacular made so many of His Holiness' thoughts appear different from what they are.

Either way, it is an unfortunate affair. For though Latin may be the church's official language, the vernacular versions are the ones that have been spread all over the world and will shape men's minds as to how the Bishop of Rome views the economic organization of society. The living will never catch up with the words spoken in a dead language.

Farm Cooperative Grant Promising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members to a unique demonstration program that the Office of Economic Opportunity has approved in an attempt to raise the standard of living in one of the truly poverty-ridden rural areas of the United States.

This is a constructive project, designed to improve the economic level of a 10-county area in order to help up to 1,500 farm families become self-sufficient during the first year of operation.

The intriguing part of this approach is the possibility of reversing the heartbreaking migration to population centers where the displaced farm family often finds itself in an even more desperate situation than it was suffering from previously.

The news release from the Office of Economic Opportunity describing the program in more detail follows:

Farm Cooperative Grant to 10 Alabama Counties

The Office of Economic Opportunity today announced a comprehensive demonstration grant of $399,967 to the Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association (SWAFCA), a 10-county cooperative in one of the Nation's most depressed rural areas.

The grant is designed to test ways by which poor farmers can significantly raise their income, become self-sufficient and develop farm-related programs.

The Cooperative originally requested $503,460, but it was determined by OEO that a lesser amount would be adequate to successfully implement the proposed program. The project has been endorsed as economically feasible by the Department of Agriculture and the Economic Development Agency, both of whom will provide expert assistance to the Cooperative. Both agencies have agreed that SWAFCA is an innovative demonstration program which will not in any way duplicate existing services and programs.

The Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association cooperative will initially include 800 farm families in 10 Blackbelt counties of Alabama. It is anticipated that the co-op's membership will expand to 1,500 families during the first year of production. Membership is open to all low-income farmers in the 10-county area. Nine of these counties are among the poorest in the country. Most of the farm families involved earn less than $1,000 per year.

Because of mechanization, reduced cotton allotments, falling farm prices, and other factors, more than 300 former local farmers have been identified by SWAFCA as ready to leave the land. Without alternatives, these farmers and their families, and many others will also find it necessary to relocate into cities, thus repeating the pattern of migration to city slums that has continued over recent years.

The grant announced today aims at reversing this trend, and better the plight of these farmers with a self-help program of economic development, crop and livestock diversification, and experimentation with higher profit and yield farming.

The project will test new concepts in OEO's programs of assistance to low-income farm families in the Southern blackbelt. There is no equivalent in the existing OEO programs in the area. A large part of the grant will be allocated for agricultural, marketing and business specialists to provide necessary technical assistance, and insure sound management practices.

The first crops that will be marketed through the co-op will be okra, peas, cucumbers and corn. Additional crops and farm products are to be added in the fall season and during the next year. A special feature of this grant is a provision for a "loan insurance" fund which will enable the cooperative to provide security for loans from private sources for basic farm supplies and equipment.

Questions raised concerning the SWAFCA proposal have been answered by a thorough investigation and re-evaluation by OEO in consultation with other Federal agencies. The examination showed that the program is structurally and economically sound, that SWAFCA's Board has been democratically elected by its member farmers, and that the potential staff members are fully competent. As in the original proposal, OEO will provide a liaison project manager and on-going evaluations of the project.

Joseph Johnson, of Dallas County, is President of SWAFCA. Calvin S. Orsborn, a business man in Selma, has been named as Co-op (business) Manager. SWAFCA will employ a comptroller and an accountant. Additionally, periodic audits will be performed by an independent firm. OEO must approve the Co-op's appointment of all key personnel.

Among those supporting the project are the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., the Southern Regional Council, the National Sharecroppers Fund, and the National Catholic Rural Life Conference. Dr. B. D. Mayberry, Dean of the School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute; James Patton, Past President of the National Farmers' Union; John Baker, Assistant Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, and Ross Davis, Director of the Economic Development Agency are among those who have reviewed the proposal and believe it to be an economically sound and promising pilot program.

SWAFCA will operate in the Southwest Alabama counties of Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, Perry, Hale, Greene, Monroe, Marengo, Choctaw, and Sumter.

Small Business Administration's Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a growing number of small businesses throughout the United States today are finding their chances of success and their opportunities considerably enhanced when they make full use of the programs of the Small Business Administration.

This encouraging situation results from two significant developments of interest. First, more and more small firms, with characteristic ingenuity and resourcefulness, are entering the scientific and technological fields created by the increasing demands of the space age.

Secondly, the Small Business Administration with its broad programs of assistance to all small firms, has streamlined and geared appropriate services to accommodate the changing needs of these small businesses.

A study of success factors in small business operations shows that many such firms may need assistance in one or more areas of their operations. Some need management guidance, others require subcontracting opportunities or technical guidance, while some may need financial assistance for sound expansion or modernization purposes.

These services, and more, are available from the Small Business Administration in practical, self-help form. In many cases where such help has been requested, the faltering small business has been stabilized and steered into a successful operation, thus creating more jobs, better products and more profits.

The Small Business Administration's services support President Johnson's overall efforts to strengthen small businesses and to bolster the national economy.

As the President said, at SBA's Administrator Bernard L. Boutin's swearing-in ceremony at the White House on May 19:

> There is really no such thing as a small businessman. They are all outstanding Americans who are operating small businesses. The owner of a corner grocery store has just as much right to the help of his Government as the president of the biggest supermarket.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the case of a promising small concern in my congressional district that not only was saved by financial assistance from the Small Business Administration, but today employs five times as many people as it did, and has increased sales some sixfold.

The story of what an SBA-sponsored program can do for industry and the community, is revealed in the successful growth of the Transistor Automation Corp. of Cambridge, Mass. This is a company of considerable potential that received much needed financing from a small business investment company.

The Transistor Automation Corp. manufacturers of mechanical test equipment, was founded by three young engineer immigrants from Israel. They had a good product and the scientific and technical knowledge that held considerable promise.

About 3 years ago, however, the small firm came to the inevitable crossroads faced by many rapid-growth companies. They needed expansion capital and, in addition, needed sound financial management assistance. Their modest cash investment had been depleted.

In 1963, the Transistor Automation Corp. was granted a loan from the Massachusetts Small Business Investment Co., Inc., of Boston arranged under the Small Business Administration's small business investment company—SBIC—program.

Soon after the investment was made, the SBIC began working closely with the company. It helped install controls and systems, and built up the company's image with one of the member banks to enable it to get additional bank credit.

Within a relatively short time the cooperative efforts began to show results. Employees were better arranged and their technical talents were firmly directed toward new product development. Some new products won speedy customer acceptance, and a new era of activity was entered.

Today, this small company is recognized as having the best product in its field. Employment has increased fivefold, sales are six times greater, and profits substantially have increased. The firm now occupies 50 percent more plant space than it previously had. Further expansion, and new product development

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already are anticipated for the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this typical success story clearly demonstrates the need for, and the appreciation of, the services of the Small Business Administration, in cooperation with the business sector of our economy.

Under the American free enterprise system, I can think of no better way to help communities help themselves than by building business, creating jobs, and by assuring the products and services we need today.

A Tax on a Tax: Reaction From New Hampshire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, one recent administration proposal which has alarmed many of my colleagues, is the plan to make certain social security benefits, heretofore tax free, a part of taxable income.

Greater legal authorities than I have expressed grave doubts as to the constitutionality of such a proposal. And many senior citizens throughout the Nation have reacted with dismay to this news. Is this, they ask, the same administration which has expressed its solicitude for senior citizens?

In New Hampshire, as in other States, this news was greeted with understandable dismay. Although New Hampshirites believe in paying their own way, they thought they had done this under present social security regulations.

One New Hampshirite who is respected both for his lengthy civic service and his outstanding writing, is Kenneth Whipple, the veteran editor of the Daily Eagle in Claremont. Mr. Whipple, in his usual fashion, has cut to the heart of the matter of the new social security proposal and I join many other Granite Staters in both endorsing his views and presenting them here in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

TAKING SOCIAL SECURITY

> Politicians never tire of expressing solicitude for "senior citizens." But, it would seem, this concern is far from unlimited.
>
> With as little publicity as possible, planners have recommended that certain Social Security benefits, heretofore taxfree, shall henceforth be considered taxable income.
>
> The news is now out, however, and the reaction is predictably one of marked displeasure, not only among senior citizens themselves but generally throughout the nation.
>
> Since the establishment of the Social Security program, those approaching retirement age have been able (they believed) to base their future plans on a supposedly fixed return from their Social Security pensions. If the new tax proposed should pass, this would no longer be true.
>
> Social Security, as folks are beginning to learn, it not a form of guaranteed income. It is subject to the whims of political expediency, and the supposed security it provides is subject to change without notice.
>
> Furthermore, there is impressive evidence that juggling these taxes—and these benefits—is to be used as a part of the mechanism of managing the economy.
>
> The Washington Daily News, among other critics, has sounded off vigorously.
>
> "We can't imagine," a News editorial says, "Congress passing any law to tax income which has already been taxed in part.
>
> "This proposal not only would tax Social Security benefits, even though the beneficiary already had paid taxes over the years on his Social Security. It also would remove present tax allowances for those over 65 in higher brackets."
>
> This, obviously, amounts to double taxation. The same income would be taxed first when it was earned, and second when it was paid in benefits.
>
> This isn't giving with one hand and taking away with the other; it's taking with both hands instead.
>
> Continuing, the Washington editor comments:
>
> "In recent lengthy and laborious testimony . . . Assistant Treasury Secretary Stanley S. Surrey said the aim of the proposed reshuffle was to 'improve' the tax treatment of the elderly—meaning some of the elderly. And to simplify.
>
> "But the proposal is so complex only a group of actuaries and Philadelphia lawyers could accurately decipher it."
>
> This bill, along with all other tax bills, is before the House Ways and Means committee. Though some hearings have been held on the whole problem of Social Security, the committee has so far reported or decided on nothing concrete on these and/or other allied measures.
>
> Here's a pertinent quote from Richard C. Thomas, executive secretary of the Vermont Republican State Committee:
>
> "What makes this plan all the more incredible . . . is the fact that it would be imposed upon the very people who are being hurt the most by inflation—those on fixed incomes . . . Since this is a matter of deepest concern to millions of older Americans, I am hopeful that Republicans in Congress and clear-thinking Democrats will combine to defeat this callous proposal."
>
> And here's a final analysis of the scheme, again from the editorial column of the News:
>
> "Those adversely affected largely would be those who had paid Social Security taxes the longest time and by their earnings and other thrift had acquired the best additional retirement income."
>
> "The proposal, in brief, is a special tax on self-sufficiency and solvency."

Federal Aid to Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, during the past decade and more, whenever the House has been confronted with the issue of whether to permit the Federal Government to buy its way into the local schoolhouse, I have opposed all such recommendations for these reasons:

First. Federal aid to education would lead to bureaucratic control of the Nation's school systems.

Second. Management and administration at the Federal level create unnecessary expense and have the effect of actually wasting funds that could otherwise be put to more efficient use at State and local levels.

My position has remained unchanged regardless of the administration in office. My premises for opposing such legislation were just as valid under a Republican President as they are today. Meanwhile there has been enough experience in Federal education laws to substantiate what I have consistently contended. Bureaucracy itself has justified my admonitions.

There have been innumerable instances of how the heavy hand of Central Government reaches out for constantly more power once it has unlocked the classroom door and begins to post its rules and regulations on the blackboard. Some instances of what has been happening in the short time since adoption of the Elementary and Secondary School Act in 1965 were pointed out when the American Association of School Administrators convened in Atlantic City last February. Scripps-Howard staff writer, William Steif, reported some of the complaints:

> Recent laws provide federal funds must be spent for certain broad national goals, such as educating children of the poor or training new scientists. The school men want the money without any strings, and are pushing hard for some type of tax sharing plan.
>
> When Denver superintendent, Kenneth E. Oberholtzer, argued for tax sharing at a panel discussion, he got long applause. But Education Commissioner Harold Howe II contended Americans were "not prepared to abandon to the citizens of an individual state or local community the overriding decisions" on spending.
>
> Decentralization of Mr. Howe's agency to offices at New York, Boston, Dallas, Chicago, Atlanta, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco and Charlottesville, Va., with 400 added to the staff. Mr. Howe says the regional offices will be able to make most money decisions. But school men fear imposition of just another level of authority. Some suspect the nine offices still won't have any real power to act without Washington's prior approval.
>
> The "paper blizzard" Massachusetts Education Commissioner, Owen Kiernan, complained Federal aid produced cumbersome paperwork, delays, standards below those of the states, arbitrary funding and cutoff dates, and the attitude of "spend it, we can improve the program next year."
>
> Bypassing the states. Assistant Ohio superintendent Wayne Carl says the tendency to "short-circuit" the states is picking up because of the National Teachers Corps and the Federal program for supplementary education centers. The state agencies have no say in either program.
>
> Lack of Federal coordination. Many schoolmen believe the Office of Education duplicates the work of the anti-poverty programs, and vice versa.
>
> Failure to consult broadly enough among the superintendents about new Federal education programs.
>
> Superintendent Richard P. Klahn, of Sterling, Ill., calls the Federal funds "a massive force for standardization." Phoenix superintendent Howard C. Seymour says " the local school board has less freedom with the Federal Government as a partner."

Covering the same convention, Pittsburgh Press Staff Writer Kenneth Eskey opened his report of February 13 with this paragraph:

> The nation's top educator today urged local school administrators to cooperate in federal programs that help children, even if a stranger calls the tune.

Exhibits A B C's, Mr. Speaker.

Over the years I have contended that the bulging bureaucracy at the U.S. Office of Education is not only unnecessarily costly but also takes teachers out of the classroom and converts them into administrators and office workers. The Steif report refers to the addition of 400 persons to the agency's staff for field positions. I do not know how many of them are teachers by profession, but everyone who is could find openings on depleted faculties in most parts of the country.

Of course, the incentive to return to a teaching job usually disappears once a person begins to enjoy the Office of Education's attractive wages. The ironic fact is that, were it not for the imposition of heavy Federal taxes to support the Federal education program and other such bureaucratic ventures, local school systems would have greater ability to remunerate more properly those faculty members who devote their lives to instructing America's children.

For the information of my colleagues, the latest appropriation summary for the Office of Education lists $32,836,000 for salaries and expenses in fiscal 1967 as compared with $27,384,000 in fiscal 1966. The total appropriation for the current fiscal year is $3,901,348,455—or almost $4 billion, an increase of more than half a billion dollars over the preceding year.

The amendment to the bill under consideration could go a long way to cutting down expenses of the Office of Education while also serving to halt further encroachment into the affairs of local school systems. The economics of the proposal must, of course, be subordinated to the awful danger of a centralized schooling controlled by those who would give the orders to our school boards, our parent-teacher groups, and our faculties; yet events of the past week have emphasized once again the need for reducing Federal spending.

On May 3 an Associated Press news dispatch out of Washington stated:

> The Treasury Department is about to ask Congress for the second time this year to raise the roof on the national debt. The new figure is almost certain to top $340 billion.

On the same date W. Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, was quoted as warning that prices may start rising again soon.

And the Washington Star of May 6 quoted William W. Sherrill, new member of the Federal Reserve Board, as calling for a tax increase to prevent inflation and a return to high interest rates.

Congress would be derelict in its duty to allow these observations to go unnoticed Mr. Speaker. So long as the Office of Education and other departments of Government are permitted to make enormous demands upon the U.S. Treasury, the Nation will continue to face higher taxes or an increased national debt, the latter always bringing with it the sickening menace of higher prices. I can assure you that not many of the schoolteachers in my part of the country can afford to suffer further tax burdens or loss of buying power in their salaries. There is no question that most retired teachers and others living on pensions are already just getting by and would have to begin to make sacrifices possibly beyond health requirements if costs of food and other necessaries begin to move up again.

Except for a very small percentage of the families of this Nation, not very many of our people are enjoying incomes that allow a margin for higher taxes or inflated prices. Big government is the culprit, and we can make a start on bringing it down to size by voting for the amendment that will take some of the cost and the power out of the Office of Education. The amendment will return to Pennsylvania a significantly greater amount of funds than would come to our State under present law. With this windfall, we have a much better chance of getting back to where we can afford to defray the costs of educating our boys and girls.

There have been fears expressed by private educators that the amendment could result in some curtailment of Federal aid to church-related schools. I have had correspondence reflecting this concern from the department of education of the Catholic conference and from a number of Pennsylvania clergymen. The amendment (H.R. 8983) is intended to safeguard benefits to private school children, yet I cannot presume to know what action the several States might take that would affect nonpublic schools. Even if the fears of the parochial school educators are justified, I still see the fear of Federal control as an overriding factor.

In the past I have warned many times that Federal aid to any school—public or private—could develop a bureaucratic authority that would lead to a prohibition against the use of the name of God in our schools. The Supreme Court has already frightened many schools into abandoning the Bible. In other school districts protest groups have succeeded in banning Christmas songs and Christmas figurines.

Unless Federal encroachment into education is halted, the day is certain to come—and it will not be far off—that pressure from atheistic groups and others who have been smiled upon by the Supreme Court will force a directive out of Washington extending these and even more severe prohibitions to every school that receives Federal aid. For this reason, while it is only a personal opinion, I have questioned the judgment of religious leaders who would expose their school systems to this danger in return for the largesse of an ambitious bureaucracy.

In any event, America cannot afford Federal aid to education, either philosophically or economically. If the amendment does nothing more than provide a start and an incentive toward getting Washington out of our schools, it will still be as important as any measure this Congress will have the opportunity to adopt. It will enable our citizens to use a greater share of their tax contributions without the doubtful benefit of Federal direction. It will help to preserve some mighty good school systems—public and private—that permitted this Nation to advance under God and in recognition of Him.

Ford Motor Co. Versus the Arab Boycott

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, for many I have fought against the acceptance by American business and by our State Department of the dictates of the Arab League Boycott Office. In 1965 I led the fight in the House to amend the Export Control Act to have our Government's opposition to the boycott in the law.

The Ford Motor Co., has decided to establish an assembly plant in Israel and has defied the boycott. That story is told in the following article which appeared in the January 1967 edition of the Anti-Defamation League Bulletin. Ford is to be congratulated for demonstrating the independence of American business and for serving as an excellent example for all.

The article follows:

FORD VERSUS THE ARAB BOYCOTT

(By Arnold Forster)[1]

Courage, determination to stand up for what is right, to resist threats, bullying and blackmail, deserve credit and encouragement. We therefore salute the Ford Motor Company for its leadership in steadfastly refusing to yield American industry's right to free trade in the face of threatened Arab League boycott.

The industrial giant, fully cognizant of the potential consequences, announced last June that it was negotiating with the Palestine Automobile Corporation Ltd. to build Ford trucks and tractors in an assembly plant to be in operation in Israel within twelve months. The agreement, the company said proudly, would make Ford the first major United States manufacturer to authorize such assembly in the Israeli market.

Arab threats and warnings came almost immediately. First Saudi Arabia *ordered* Ford automobile agents to leave that country within three months unless the company changed its plan. Ford, refusing to be intimidated, declared that it would go ahead with its plans for constructing the assembly plant in Israel.

On November 20, the Arabs tried again. The Arab League Boycott Conference voted unanimously to ban dealings with Ford by Arab countries. The company, with assembly plants in the United Arab Republic and Morocco, with annual sales of around 50,000 new Ford cars and spare parts to service some 60,000 Ford vehicles already in operation in Arab countries, stood to lose millions of dollars. The challenge was one of the most sweeping ever faced by an American business interest in the Middle East. To Ford, however, it was a challenge more of principle than of finances.

As Henry Ford II said in a recent statement to the Anti-Defamation League: "We are definitely going forward with our plans for Israel. We feel we have the unchallenged right to compete in any market of the world willing to accept us as an industrial citizen."

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[1] Mr. Forster is the Anti-Defamation League's general counsel.

To give in to pressure, to economic blackmail, would be to go against official United States foreign trade policy. The 1965 Amendment to the Export Control Act (the Williams-Javits Act) specifically opposes inequitable trade restrictions, including boycotts, fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States. The U.S. Department of Commerce asks American industry to refuse to comply with such attempts to restrict free trade.

Ford decided to stand up and be counted in support of American policy, to suffer Arab reprisal, if it must, rather than allow itself to be used as an example to frighten other American industry unwilling or unable to oppose the intolerable situation.

The Arab economic boycott against Israel has been harassing Amercan businessmen for more than a decade. Unevenly applied and quixotcally enforced, the procedure to date has produced more political smoke than economic fire. It has failed meaningfully to impede Israel's economic growth which has shown a gross national product increase of about ten percent annually. Despite the knuckling under by some American firms, it is obvious that Arab boycott efforts have suffered setbacks and have not been wholly successful, except for propaganda purposes. Each Arab announcement of blacklisting helps create an image of the submissive American businessman in the Middle and Far East markets.

Ford's well-publicized announcement that it would provide know-how to an assembly plant in Israel was considered a serious blow by Arab boycott leaders—a breach that would further jeopardize the actual boycott operation and would certainly mar the carefully and systematically drawn propaganda image. The Arabs knew—as did Ford—that the company's stand would serve as encouragement to other United States firms considering investment plans in Israel. The boycott committee therefore was impelled to make an example of Ford. If the giant firm could be made to give in, other American industry would surely follow.

But Ford refused and refuses to be dictated to by a foreign country. The company will not change or modify its intention to authorize Ford vehicle assembly in Israel by an Israeli dealer.

It is an especially courageous stand for despite the 1965 Amendment to the Export Control Act, companies such as Ford are doing battle virtually alone. The United States has not noticeably intervened in the ban placed against Ford or against other companies also blacklisted by the Arabs.

The State Department explains its policy as follows:

"Public position can only heighten the possibilities for political confrontation on this issue to the detriment of individual U.S. firms and overall American business interests in the Near East. Our best hope lies in quiet but persistent efforts to make the Arab governments see that the boycott is in conflict with their own economic self-interest."

A careful examination, however, of the Arab League's economic and propaganda war indicates that quiet, behind-the-scenes efforts bring no change, that the only effective means of combatting the boycott is to stand up to it boldly and publicly, refusing in no uncertain terms to submit to its dictates.

In a letter to Secretary of State Dean Rusk the Anti-Defamation League called such public intervention a major responsibility of our government. ADL pointed out that in asking American businessmen to ignore demands or restrictions imposed by such groups as the Arab League Boycott Committee, the government implicity commits itself to support those companies which agree to the request.

To allow the attempted punishment of American industry by the Arabs is ironic, too, in view of the fact that Arab nations are the recipients of billions of dollars in American aid—paid for in large measure by billions of dollars in federal taxes derived from domestic and international trade. It seems self-defeating to continue United States aid to Arab states while American industry, because of its obedience to American law, suffers Arab boycott punishment.

The Ford Motor Company, spearheading a tiny group of major companies standing on principle, is defying the Arab boycott. The Arabs had hoped to make an example of Ford and these others. Instead, they are serving as inspiration to American businessmen dedicated to free trade.

The Ford Motor Company's action should be of more than passing interest to all Americans. Ford's courageous stand deserves to be known . . . and deserves vigorous and widespread support.

His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman Receives Sylvanus Thayer Award at West Point

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 6, the Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy presented the 1967 Sylvanus Thayer Award to His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman. The award citation reads as follows:

1967 SYLVANUS THAYER AWARD—CITATION—FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN

As Military Vicar for the Armed Forces for 27 years, a period that included the country's peak mobilization years, Cardinal Spellman has been responsible for the spiritual care of millions of Roman Catholic servicemen and women serving at home and abroad. Presently, the Military Ordinariate, the Cardinal's Service parish, includes a corps of priests who provide for the religious needs of uniformed Catholics and their families at every military installation and at every outpost manned by United States troops. As a regular and frequent visitor to these outposts—often in the combat zone—and especially during the Christmas season, the Cardinal's services and personally delivered messages have brought consolation and inspiration to men and women of all ranks without regard to religious affiliation.

Throughout his long years of association with the armed forces of his country, during which time he has been concurrently Archbishop of the great diocese of New York, Cardinal Spellman has been widely recognized and heralded as a dedicated spiritual leader unswerving in his loyalty to his country.

In further recognition of Cardinal Spellman's highly important contributions to the development of the moral strength of our fighting forces and of his continuing paternal concern for American servicemen and women of all faiths, the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy hereby awards him the Sylvanus Thayer Medal.

C. V. R. SCHUYLER,
General, USA (Retired) President.

In his acceptance address before the Corps of Cadets and the Association of Graduates assembled in Washington Hall, the Cardinal spoke on "Duty, Honor, Country." I am happy to include his address:

DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY

(Address of His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman Upon Receiving the Sylvanus Thayer Award at West Point, N.Y., May 6, 1967)

This a very solemn occasion for me, as I receive the Sylvanus Thayer Award. It is one of the proudest moments of my life. I am moved more deeply than I can express by this honor which West Point confers on me today. I accept it with deepest gratitude and, I trust, with deep humility.

The theme of our thoughts today is the Motto of West Point: Duty, Honor, Country. Each year, for all the years this award will be conferred, the speaker will attempt to comment on that motto, but the day will never come when its meaning will be exhausted—for those three ideals are fountains of inspiration whose springs shall not run dry.

Those ideals are the birthright of every man and woman born on American soil. They constitute the treasure possessed by every person in our Nation, to be loved, and cherished, and honored in their observance.

They belong to all Americans but they are—as in a special and sacred place—enshrined here in West Point, and every man who comes here seeking his formation as an officer is the trusted custodian and the champion of those ideals.

They are a trinity of values, closely intertwined, often indistinguishable one from the other. Perhaps they are but facets of the same noble aspiration. One does not exist without the other—and faling in one, a man will fail in all. West Point has never tolerated such a failure in her sons. This, more than anything else, is her glory: that for all the years since Sylvanus Thayer she has remained a faithful teacher of these ideals, and a molder of men who have loved them.

To describe these ideals is no easy task. They are not policies to be followed, but principles to be lived. They are not garments placed over a man like a uniform, making him the same as others. They are realites of the soul which become a part of him, and make him not merely different but unique. He who truly embodies the ideals of duty—honor—country becomes in the deepest sense his own man. Send him where you will and confront him with whatever situation life may devise—and his own man he remains.

He is a man of duty, who hears the clear voice of its call and has trained himself to answer its command. It matters not whether others are watching. It matters not whether he will get credit or blame for what he does. It matters only that he is a man forsworn to keep faith with his duty, and in this he will not fail.

His own convenience will never come before his duty. His own advantage will not blur the lines of its requirements. His own pleasure will not take precedence over it. Convenience, pleasure, personal advantage attract him as much as they attract any man, and—just as any other—he will seek them and enjoy them; but never when to do so means a compromise of duty. For him there is a time for all these things, but they may never call him from his appointed obligation because duty is his superior and he stands at attention for its command.

This is the man the Nation trusts. This is the man into whose hands she confides her destiny. For this is the man who reports where he is needed and stays until his task is done, and flies the flag of courage in the face of fear.

He is a man of honor, too, for duty and honor are old friends and faithful comrades.

Honor is another of those qualities which eludes description but which, when it takes root and flowers in the character of a man, is at once recognized and evokes esteem. Others need no urging to salute it, no instruction to render it acclaim.

In this Military Academy men are trained as Officers in the United States Army. When they march out to begin their career, they are young in years but already old in the virtues of their calling. They possess a vast amount of knowledge and are masters of a hundred skills, but most of all they are masters of themselves, men of tested virtue and deserving of respect. They bear the honored title of graduates of West Point Military Academy.

This school on the banks of the lordly Hudson is a legend to all Americans. Her alumni are distinguished by their bearing, by the proud and upright carriage which characterizes those who take their training here. That bearing, however, is but a symbol beneath which we look for great qualities of soul: integrity, honesty, dignity, self-respect, unflinching love of truth—honed razor-sharp on the grinding stone of discipline. We expect them to be aristocrats of virtue, noble men unflawed by the compromises which corrupt and mar the image of those unvowed to great ideals. Perhaps we ask too much, but for this no one should blame us, since West Point herself has spoiled us—we have grown accustomed to men of giant stature in the long gray line.

Duty–Honor–Country—Duty and honor in the service of country, of a Nation great and glorious and worthy of the finest service which duty and honor can bestow.

Before the world America stands for material wealth and for power, but she stands for so much more. The Flag in which we glory symbolizes freedom, justice, compassion toward our fellow man. It is the very contradiction of tyranny, and the message of that Flag is peace.

With rapt heart I recall the sight of our Flag at the masthead of a ship, weaving bright colors above the turbulent waters, beneath a sullen grey sky—which seemed to reflect the world of today, dark with foreboding of troubles yet to come, grey with the clouds of present evils and errors of the past.

But suddenly a guest of wind catches the listless standard and there, challenging the somber colors of the sky, our Nation's banner flies: *red* with charity for all men and all Nations of good-will—red too with courage to achieve the liberties of man by personal suffering and sacrifice; *white* for the basic righteousness of our national purpose; *blue* for our trust and confidence in God.

This is what America means to me. I am sure it means the same to you. Proud sentiments of patriotism stir within your hearts or else you would never be here pledging your lives so generously to the service of our Nation. To this land of ours we owe, you and I, a litany of thanks too long to sing, of praise too full of feeling for expression. I pray that your faith in America will glow more brightly with the years, and that your love for her will never fail.

May your years at West Point deepen your dedication. May the ideals of duty–honor–country become like ribs of steel in the character you build here, making you strong for the tests of a career that will be arduous and most demanding.

One final word of deep appreciation for the honor conferred upon me today. For more than half of my priestly life I have been privileged to be associated with the men and women of the Armed Forces. They have always been friendly and gracious to me, and on occasion during those years they have seen fit to bestow honors upon me. I am tempted to say that this Sylvanus Thayer Award is the highest honor the Military has ever given me. But that is not true. The greatest honor they have conferred upon me is the honor of close personal association—yes and of friendship—with some of the finest people I have ever known.

God bless you and watch over you always.

Quie Amendment to Education Bill Opposed by Public Schools in Minneapolis, Minn.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, strong opposition to the Quie amendment has developed in Minnesota, as well as throughout the country. The superintendent of public schools in Minneapolis, Minn., has sent a detailed letter to all members of the Minnesota congressional delegation. He explains clearly the harmful effect the Quie amendment would have on the Federal aid program.

With the unanimous consent of the House, I would like to have this letter set out in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

As superintendent of schools in Minneapolis, I do not feel comfortable with the provisions of H.R. 8983. The cities of America have unique and peculiar problems and Minneapolis is no exception. The flow of dollars to public schools is insufficient generally and, in my judgment, particularly so in the case of cities.

Fortunately, federal aid programs have been effective under N.D.E.A., Vocational Education, and the E.S.E.A. These categorical aids have permitted us to concentrate on specific curriculum areas or on the specific health and education needs of students. The gradual expansion of these programs has broadened the base of involvement without violating the important principle of pumping enough money in to make an educational difference. Certainly our science programs are superior to what they would have been had there been no N.D.E.A. and it goes without saying that vocational education is strong because of the categorical aid designed for it.

One can also point to Title II of the E.S.E.A. to identify funds for modernization and reinforcement in the rapidly changing categorical areas of audio visual and library materials.

The indicated categorical aids have come to the Minneapolis public schools through a state plan submitted by our State Department of Education. In the N.D.E.A. and E.S.E.A., Title II, Minneapolis has received the minimum amount that the State Department of Education could allocate to a school district. In the case of N.D.E.A., the reimbursement within the state ranged from 40% to 60%. Minneapolis was allowed 40% reimbursement. In the case of E.S.E.A., Title II, the reimbursement within the State ranged from $1.25 per pupil to $2.25 per pupil. Minneapolis was allowed $1.25 per pupil.

The allocation of funds under Title I, E.S.E.A., was determined by regulations formulated at the United States Office of Education.

Minneapolis was allocated a per pupil amount based on the number of qualified, disadvantaged children. There is no criteria indicated in H.R. 8983 that would give an equitable distribution—indeed, one is fearful that our allocation might be reduced and the city of Minneapolis cannot afford any loss.

While our State Commissioner has indicated his support of the newly recognized intensive educational needs of our city schools, H.R. 8983 does not contain sufficient language to insure support for him with regard to this matter. Further, with the exception of the 50% clause, there is no direction for the State Legislature or the State Board of Education regarding the plight of the city.

Section 708 of the Bill indicated, "It is the intent of Congress in enacting this Title that the States shall have umost freedom, consistent with certain basic requirements, to use the appropriated funds for the improvement and strengthening of elementary and secondary education within each state by meeting educational needs which the state determines are most urgent."

I do not feel this Bill has sufficient provisions to meet the intensive needs of urban education. Nor do I feel that the total amount of money proposed under this Bill is sufficient to meet the general needs of education.

General aid is desirable when the level of aid is sufficiently high to have impact on the total educational program (many times the proposed amount). Until considerably larger appropriations are available, categorical aid for specific purposes makes much more sense.

I appreciate the opportunity to share these thoughts with you and regret only that I have not had the opportunity to sit and talk with you about this and many matters.

Very sincerely,

JOHN B. DAVIS, JR.,
Superinendent of Schools.

Support Our Boys in Vietnam

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, 1967, in New York City a "Support Our Boys in Vietnam" parade is scheduled.

The effect of the pacifist demonstrations has undoubtedly adversely affected the morale of our GI's and encouraged the aggression of the Vietnamese Communists.

It would be impossible to estimate the lives lost or injuries sustained by our boys resulting from less than the highest morale. Surely Ho Chi Minh knows he cannot win a military victory, but is relying upon the U.S. citizens reacting and causing a withdrawal of our forces. He is so confident that he is massing forces and arms just north of the demilitarized zone for a possible invasion. This is also indicated by our stepped-up air efforts. It is ironic that the pacifists "for the sake of humanity" in their statements and activities actually are causing more bloodshed and slaughter.

The pacifist is a very definite minority, but has been enthusiastic in his cause. People supporting our boys have been responsible, quiet Americans who work hard and pay their taxes, expect justice, and live up to responsibility.

This is a time for the quiet American to demonstrate his support of our boys in Vietnam. The GI needs to know that the tremendous majority of Americans are supporting him all the way. It is time that all Communists learn this, too.

I urge very American to endorse and, if possible, to participate in this parade. Our boys need and deserve our total support.

WLIB Wins Radio's Broadcasting "Oscar"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to learn that radio station WLIB has been awarded the Peabody Award for the Nation's outstanding local radio educational program of 1966. This is indeed a signal honor, and congratulations are in order for Leon Lewis, whose program "Community Opinion," was honored; Harry Novik, general manager of WLIB, and all those associated with this endeavor. I include at this point in the RECORD an article from the Amsterdam News of April 29, which tells about this award:

WLIB WINS RADIO'S BROADCASTING "OSCAR"

WLIB, the Harlem radio station, has become the first radio station programmed for the Afro-American community ever to win a Peabody Award, the highest honor available to broadcasters. It is also the only local New York radio or television station to win a Peabody Award this year.

The Peabody Award plaque for the nation's outstanding local radio educational program of 1966 was presented to WLIB General Manager Harry Novik Thursday, (April 20) at a luncheon ceremony at the Hotel Pierre. The WLIB program honored was "Community Opinion," the "hot-line" program moderated by Leon Lewis, which broadcasts the telephoned opinions and problems of the nation's largest Negro community.

The George Foster Peabody radio and television awards have been given annually since 1940 for "distinguished achievement and meritorious public service." They are administered by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia, headed by Dean John E. Drewry, and a national advisory board headed by Random House Board Chairman Bennett Cerf.

HOT LINE

The Peabody Award Citation to WLIB said:

"Convinced that tensions of ghetto life could ignite into a holocaust, WLIB, during the hot summer of 1966, gave Harlem a 'safety valve.' It developed 'Community Opinion,' a radio program permitting citizens of Harlem to voice their feelings, frankly and openly, via a hot line telephone interview, heard not only by the Negro community, but by the entire city.

"In addition, the station provided details of how listeners could avail themselves of existing vital community services. At WLIB community involvement is more than just a station phrase. In recognition, a Peabody Award for outstanding local radio education during 1966."

Summer in Harlem proved peaceful in 1966, and community leaders credited "Community Opinion" with having had a substantial influence in this regard.

LISTENERS CALL

"Community Opinion" was honored for its broadcasts which aired from 7:30 PM to sign-off daily except Sunday, from April to October 1966. Signoff time varied, because WLIB is required by license to leave the air one hour after local sunset. For this reason, during the winter months "Community Opinion" has been broadcast on Sundays only, from 5:30 PM to sign-off. However, beginning May 1st, it will again revert to its summer schedule six nights weekly.

Many national, state and local officials in the highest capacities have appeared as guests on the show, to be on the receiving end of calls from listeners asking pointed questions about activities under the guests' supervision. Only Sunday, April 16, for example, the guest was New York City Superintendent of Schools Bernard Donovan, who answered questions raised by Harlem parents about their children's education.

A Mayor's Farewell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, at midmonth, Hon. Lester Palmer, the mayor of my hometown—Austin, Tex.—will retire from public office.

One of the most distinguished municipal administrators in our Nation, Mayor Palmer will end a brilliant 12-year career in city government during which time Austin has moved forward from a small city-town to a city whose standards of municipal services are envied by many of the larger metropolises of this Nation.

I am privileged to put into the RECORD an article that appeared in the Austin American-Statesman on Sunday, May 7, 1967, in which Mayor Palmer reviews his 12 years in office and reflects on what lies ahead for Austin. I think his ideas and philosophies can serve as a guideline for all cities in the Nation. Lester Palmer has been a great mayor, by any standard. He takes his rightful place alongside our alltime great mayor, Tom Miller.

We are proud of the accomplishments of Mayor Palmer and for his work in molding a better community. Likewise, I am also proud of the dedicated work of the mayor's fellow councilmen, Louis Shanks and Ben White, who will retire from public office at the end of the mayor's term. Mr. Shanks and Mr. White have, by their unselfish service, given moral and demonstrative support to Mayor Palmer as members of his council.

At this point in the RECORD, I insert Glen Castlebury's article entitled "A Mayor's Farewell":

A MAYOR'S FAREWELL

(By Glen Castlebury)

Mayor Lester Palmer will leave city hall next week after 12 years. He is satisfied, tired and concerned.

"Of course I have a feeling of pride. Any man would," the mayor says. "But I'm not looking back."

Palmer doesn't foresee himself again in the role of an elected official. But he says he will "never get out of community life and the things that affect the overall life of the city."

His administration over Austin's transition from small town to city on the make has been characterized by his patience and his capacity for work.

"I hate to ever admit that I'm tired, but I am. When you have to play four quarters every day, you need a time out," the 58-year-old mayor says.

The job of mayor of Austin is an unpaid, fulltime, costly position. The demands on the mayor's time are great: City Council sessions, board meetings, city hall homework, ceremonial functions and social gatherings.

"Any guy that walks up to that municipal altar and swears to do his best had better be ready to give 24 hours a day.

"He'd better be ready to give up his coffee breaks to answer telephone calls about garbage cans and barking dogs.

"He'd better be ready to give up cocktail parties to talk about the tax rate—and why it's so high," Palmer says.

The mayor stayed around city hall many more years than he intended to.

"When I was first asked to run for the Council, I said I'd serve four years."

Palmer says he recalled at the time how in his boyhood he had seen his father, an immigrant cabinetmaker from Sweden, sit and look at his citizenship papers that cost him years of indenture.

"But then in 1959, Mayor Tom Miller talked me into staying for another term."

By 1961, Mayor Miller had fallen ill and Palmer as mayor pro tem sat in the presiding officer's chair for seven months.

There was no question of his reelection and subsequent designation as mayor.

The mayor has had opposition—token—in only two of his six races. That's a good thing: he doesn't like campaign politics.

"I made speeches, but I never ask a man for his vote. I guess it's a bad thing to say, but I don't think I could do that."

But Palmer likes the role of a politician's politician. That's what he calls "getting your ducks in a row."

"It's just working with people and I do like that," he says.

Palmer's immeasurable patience probably has something to do with that.

"I made a promise 12 years ago that no matter how wrong I might feel a citizen or a Council member is, they had a right to their opinion.

"I think you've seen the times I walked out and got a cup of coffee. Sometimes you're churning inside, but it doesn't do any good to lash out at anyone.

"In fact, sometimes you can get to a person a lot worse by just ignoring their efforts to argue with you."

The mayor will state his position, try to show what he thinks is wrong with the opposition and abide by the wishes of the majority.

"Well, now, that's your opinion" is about the strongest language Palmer uses when debate has reached its breaking point.

Palmer's patience blends with his politeness and willingness to defer the spotlight to others.

Council member Mrs. Emma Long, who is no more talkative than the average woman, tells this story when asked how the Council seating arrangement came into tradition:

"When Mayor Miller was here he liked to stand up and talk and the only way I could get his attention and say something was to sit beside him so I could tug on his coat sleeve.

"But of course Lester is just so polite that I don't have to do him that way. He's always thoughtful about the rest of the council."

What has given the mayor the most pleasure during these 12 years:

"The things I've gotten the greatest pride from are the 20-year gas contract that saved the city $18 million; talking the Highway Department into helping us with the Missouri-Pacific Blvd.; the creation of Town Lake and the anticipation of Decker Lake.

"I can't help having a feeling of pride when I see the auditorium, the new airport, Morris Williams Golf Course and the swimming pools.

"Certainly there's no glamor in the South Austin outfall (a new, big-inch sewer main serving the south portion of the city), but the work we did on the utility systems in the past six years has given the city almost unlimited potential to grow."

What guided the mayor's actions during his service?

"I always tried to look at everything with an informed conscience and vote on it. I'm not enough of a politician to care if it won any brownie points.

"Financing is No. 1. First I always had to ask myself if we could afford it. Second, I asked if there was a need.

"There is a difference between needs and desires. I've tried desperately not to overlook the needs."

Have there been any disappointments?

"I just ran out of time on the codes and the zoning ordinance. Anything that's not handled or is in default worries me.

"The zoning code needs to be modernized. I don't think it should be necessary to have as many applications for changes as we handle.

"But we just didn't get to it."

The mayor expresses concern that "a lot of people have misunderstood that the council hasn't arbitrarily overridden the Planning Commission" often.

"It needs to be explained that the Commission can't grant applications on condition that right-of-way be given. But—the Council can.

"On many of the requests, the Commission would have recommended 'for' except for right-of-way. Well, the Council had the authority to get the right-of-way."

What's ahead for Austin?

"I would venture a guess that a large part of the problems in the future will be in the socio-economic field. Social issues reflect in the economics.

"There is a moral fiber in this community that must be reckoned with just as surely as any law. It has always influenced us. It's got to.

"We need to keep one eye on the financial condition and make certain we always keep it in a responsible condition.

"This isn't the same city it was even in 1960. I don't think there's a thing in this world that can hold Austin back now."

What is the mayor going to do now?

"I'm going to get back to work."

Palmer is vice president and general manager of Calcasieu Lumber Co. He has been with the firm since 1929.

He went to Winn Elementary School and the old Austin High School, where he graduated in 1925. He worked briefly in a clothing store, spent some months with an insurance company in San Antonio, came back to Austin for a short stint with the telephone company and then joined Calcasieu.

Typical of the mayor's modesty is what he once told a reporter who had asked for biographical information:

"There's not a lot to say about a guy who's just worked all his life."

That's not quite accurate.

In the lumber business, Palmer is recognized throughout the state and has long served as an officer in industry associations.

It was Palmer who told the industry that suppliers and builders weren't going to do any good until they found adequate financing for home buyers. He traveled the state setting up an association that grew to be Lumbermen's Investment Co.,-one of Texas' leading mortgage houses. (LIC is the Westgate Bldg. in Austin.)

Palmer's prowess with municipal finance is recognized by New York lending houses.

Since he's been in the mayor's chair, Palmer has been in effect the resident lobbyist for the towns and cities of Texas in dealing with a Legislature that only recently came under control of urban representatives.

His latest victory at the statehouse was passage of permission legislation for city sales taxes—the first revenue bill for Texas cities since 1876.

In his retirement, as in his tenure, Mayor Lester Palmer prefers to put the pencil to the next five years rather than to discourse on the past 12.

Still, delivering a valedictory of instructions to future city leaders is one thing Palmer won't do.

But he never passes an opportunity to voice his concern that the city's financial structure and future be the guiding factor in coping with the two forces working on every city: growth and decay.

This can be so, Palmer says, through a city hall that distinguishes wants from needs, and that is responsive but determined to put the "general good" ahead of the profusion of interests—big and small—that parades before the city council table.

Palmer believes these ingredients for responsibility must be combined with an informed public and regionwide planning and coordination.

"What I'm going to be concerned with is that we steer the city through its growth, and look at these problems of decay, we must keep one eye on the financial picture.

"We've got to take a systems approach to running the city.

"It's just like a car. You can tinker here and tinker there and the first thing you know the whole thing is fouled up and won't run."

Palmer is concerned that the overlapping debts of the school districts, the county and the city now stand at more than $67 million—or $296 for every person in the city.

The $67 million debt is 9.5 per cent of the assessed valuations of all property in the city. Palmer thinks the city will be on risky footing in the national money market if this figure tops 10 per cent.

The slightest increase in the Austin school district's current $43 million bonded indebtedness or in the city's $24 million indebtedness could do that.

These debt figures don't include the city's utility bonds which are secured by equity in the utility plants and by receipts from the profitable utility operations.

"But we have to have schools," Palmer says. Therefore, he believes, the answer lies in a combination of planning and timing and cutting expenditures to the bone.

"The schools have wonderful appeal. We've got to think of regional planning, and I believe councils of government, to look on down the line and make certain that the city and the schools don't get each other messed up.

"The Legislature is going to have to remove many restrictions on cities, such as the tax limits. But if there is going to be any limit, maybe it ought to be on the bonded indebtedness.

"If there is going to remain any pride in local governments, we are going to have to face up to financial responsibility.

"Maybe we've gone too far in a lot of things. Maybe we went too far on the hospital because a lot of doctors were down here at city hall saying we had to have it.

"But if you say anything like this, someone says you are against the idea or the project.

"Now, I'll say this: if the people understand what it's going to cost the city if the credit rating is lost, and they still want everything they want, then they should have it.

"I've always said you can have anything you're willing to pay for. But I think it's the duty of any official to call it to the attention of the people just exactly what can happen.

"With the very best judgment and with careful planning, we should try to schedule what we're going to do for the next five years. I don't think you can see with any reasonable accuracy beyond five years.

"As modern as city government seems today, by tomorrow it will look like the Middle Ages."

One of Palmer's proudest achievements is the formulation of the first five-year capital improvements program in Texas.

The capital improvements program is a project-by-project plan of municipal and school needs for the next five years. The current edition of the plan lists some 600 projects worth more than $100 million in city money (including utilities) and $32 million in school money.

The improvements program is used to schedule bond elections in five-year intervals—another Palmerism designed to protect municipal financing from the whims of the moment.

The City of Austin won its "AA" bond rating—the second best rating given—shortly after Palmer took over the mayor's chair.

The difference in an AA and an A rating means many thousands of dollars annually in interest rates paid on bonds.

Palmer credits Austin's AA to having kept below 20 per cent the amount of utility system profits transferred to general government. The rest of the profits are put back into the system.

"Don't milk that utility system" has long been the mayor's slogan.

Palmer believes that ad valorem taxes will remain the major source of revenue for cities.

"It's regressive, but the federal government has preempted the income tax and the state has the sales tax."

But he believes cities must take advantage of the local option sales tax. He points out that Austin's taxes can go up only eight-cents more to the $1 maximum.

That increase would raise something like $600,000. Or, Palmer says, assessments could be raised from the present 70 per cent to 100 per cent.

But a 10 per cent pay hike for city employes (the state is going up 20 per cent) would cost $1.4 million.

"The city sales tax won't do it all—it will bring maybe $1.5 or $2 million a year here—but it's going to be needed," he says.

Gold Crisis May Be Just Around Corner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal hypocrisy and skulduggery the Johnson administration has created continues to add to the long-range international monetary problems facing the United States. One of the world's most distinguished economists, Dr. Melchior Palyi, effectively points this out in the following article which was published in the Chicago Tribune on Wednesday, May 10:

GOLD CRISIS MAY BE JUST AROUND CORNER

(By Dr. Melchior Palyi)

In its desperate effort to reform the world monetary system, our government has embarked upon a very unusual enterprise which implies an international blackmail operation of a monumental scale.

For nearly two decades, our government snubbed and pooh-poohed the fact that in relation to other nations we have been operating on the credit card principle. The credit charges kept piling up. Despite de Gaulle's rude [and perfectly justified] warning two years ago, we did almost nothing to restore equilibrium between what we spend in foreign countries and what we earn abroad.

Now, we have arrived at the "brink." The loss of gold must be stopped in order to forestall a world-wide run on the dollar and financial chaos. The major creditors are willing to stretch out our charge accounts, but they are reluctant to let them grow ad infinitum Yet, we refuse to accept policies that would set right our topsy-turvy balance of payments. The Viet Nam war must go on, of course [its cost rising] because we cannot quit and we dare not force a decision. The Great Society must be financed, too, because President Johnson wants to be reelected.

For the same reason, the super-boom must be reheated, and let the credit inflation and the trade balance go hang. Since we cannot abandon the external convertibility of the dollar at a fixed gold price—devaluation would be in vain—the government seeks an escape from this dilemma. Hence, its clamor for "reforming" the world monetary system.

"HAVE" WILL COMPROMISE

The "Have-countries" which have unmortgaged gold, and tend to gain more, are willing to compromise by granting additional emergency credits thru the mechanism of the International Monetary fund. But this is just a temporizing device, with strings attached.

Washington is sick and tired of being treated like a bankrupt debtor—which it is! It strikes a morally righteous stance by blaming the "Haves" for its payments disequilibrium. We feel entitled, or so we pretend, to extort, in effect, other peoples' gold. In order to preserve our own gold reserve and our credit position, we demand that others should obligate theirs. They should do so by accepting a new "reserve currency," made of paper, as a full equivalent of gold, tho *not convertible* into gold. "Papering" over the gap in our current and future payments balances is the object.

What if the others refuse to accept this "reform," to give up their monetary sovereignty, and to degrade their respective currencies to helpless satellites of the United States treasury? That is where the blackmail comes in. Aren't we being blackmailed by two score underdeveloped countries which threaten to turn to Moscow unless we feed them with foreign aid? The grand design of the Great Society is to apply the same technique to the dollar's creditors.

If the "Haves" give us half as much aid as we give to our underdeveloped wards, and do so without ever asking for gold conversion, we could go on [for how long?] with our spending policies, uninhibited by any sort of financial discipline.

THREATS MOSTLY BLUFFS

The treasury threatens with unspecified retaliatory measures if the phony world monetary reform should fail to materialize. This may be sheer bluff; there is little we can do to harm Europe without hurting ourselves—without generating a severe depression.

Currently, our payments deficit is growing but the gold outflow has dried up. We have even been gaining some gold. Canada is selling us the yellow metal from time to time—to be assured of access to our capital markets. Britain, a major dollar gainer, has lost her monetary independence; the dollar is sterling's "Maginot Line." Nor can Germany, presently the largest harvester of dollars, convert them into gold. By forced agreement the Germans are putting into "deep freeze" 500 million dollars of short-term claims—in exchange for vaguely formulated concessions by LBJ in the touchy matter of nuclear nonproliferation.

If the global foreign exchange situation remains as it is, with no other country, or countries, gaining major amounts of dollars, nor converting into gold those held already, the gold crisis may be postponed for another year—perhaps.

Tired

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, in a recent issue of the U.S. News & World Report appeared an article entitled "I Am a Tired Housewife" written by Mrs. J. P. Strickland, wife of the assistant principal of a public school in Reno, Nev. The editorial has since appeared in numerous newspapers of the First District of Georgia. I believe it mirrors some of the discontent felt throughout the United States over certain aspects of American life.

The article follows:

I AM A TIRED HOUSEWIFE

(By Mrs. J. P. Strickland)

I am a tired housewife.

I am tired of trying, in this land of abundant food, to balance my budget when milk prices jump three cents on the half-gallon, and meat which was 69 cents per pound goes to 89 cents in just one week's time.

I am tired of staying home while my husband burns the midnight oil studying, so that he can make the next pay step-up—only to find these added earnings gobbled up by increased taxes and rising living costs.

I am tired of "experts" calling conscientious mothers neurotic for insisting that offspring toe the line.

I am tired of attorneys and social workers and courts who continue to hand down candy-coated sentences because they claim, the poor dear hoodlum wasn't brought up in right environment—an environment that half the world would be envious to share.

I'm tired of the cement deserts swallowing up lovely trees and making pensioners homeless—all in the name of bulldozer-type progress or code-rating accommodations.

I'm tired of hearing of all the "isms" which are supposed to take the place of the ideals and ideas propounded by our God-fearing forefathers, who died that we might be free. I'm tired of having these liberties taken away from my children step-by-step in the name of social benefits.

I'm tired of being told that it's sissy or old hat to believe in God's Way, and that God is dead.

I'm also tired of hearing that Christmas carols shouldn't be part of a school concert.

I'm tired of seeing our police officers ridiculed and criminals exalted during riots and "marches."

I am tired of begging people to help me in the home—then having them turn me down because they might miss an unemployment check.

I am tired of intermittent phone calls during the day and night by some quack who took offense at a letter penned to the local newspaper. I get especially tired when my youngsters are wakened from naps by this or by advertising or soliciting over my private line.

I'm tired of being told that my work is easy because I have modern appliances in place of a real live maid and that my tiredness from sixteen or more hours of labor in my home is caused by my not having enough outside interests. In fact, I'm tired of not having time to see perfection in my household tasks because the demands on my time to civic causes take up so many hours, yet accomplish little because of constant bickering over chairmanships or protocol.

I'm tired of texts which my children bring home from school telling how wonderful world government will be and how selfish the U.S.A. is, not to give away every thing she has earned by the sweat of her brow.

I'm tired of answering begging calls or receiving piles of "gimmee" mail even after giving generously to the United Fund. My feet are sore from helping out at rummage sales and the like for money-for things which my husband's tax money is supposed to cover.

I'm tired, tired, tired of the idea that sex education is a panacea for every ill under the sun.

I am sick and tired of the "better" women's magazines thinking they have to have an article on sex in each current issue.

I'm tired of having to run to turn off my radio when smutty jokes come over the air, often under the guise of folk songs.

I'm also tired of having to censor my current magazines before letting my youngsters read them.

I'm tired of improving my property by painting and adding new fixtures, only to have my taxes doubled because of those improvements.

I'm tired of seeing the hurt look in the eyes of my children when they wear half-soled shoes to school while playmates whose parents are "on the dole" get shiny new shoes to flaunt.

I'm tired of seeing people who have saved diligently being penalized for their thrift while the ne'er-do-well is coddled with unearned benefits.

Yes I'm sick and tired of seeing people with initiative and good old Yankee ingenuity pushed around while loafers are being paid to be slothful. I'm sick of this modern psychology which is so different from the Golden Rule and the Book of Proverbs.

I am tired of seeing this once wonderful God-fearing nation bowing to Satan's whims, but I am not too tired to pray.

Staunton (Va.) Leader Supports Piscataway Park Priority

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Staunton, Va., Leader published an editorial on May 8, 1967, expressing its support for action in this session of the 90th Congress to save the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park before it is too late.

In stating its editorial opinion, the Leader says that—

> It may be inconsistent after criticizing deficit spending for Great Society programs and other domestic purposes to say that Congress should vote funds for a scenic project.

Mr. Speaker, I personally cannot see any inconsistency in this approach.

While I may not agree with the Leader on deficit spending, I do agree that there must be economies in the Federal Government regardless of what our foreign and domestic commitments may be. And regardless of these commitments, it is simply false economy as I stated on the floor for the Congress to discard a parkland project in which Federal expenditures are more than matched by donated land and scenic easements. How many domestic programs do we have in which private parties contribute more than the Federal Government? Very few.

It would certainly be a precedent to demonstrate that, at least in one domestic program—preservation of natural beauty—the Government can accomplish its purpose through a cooperative effort by contributions from those private persons directly involved for the benefit of millions of Americans. I believe that we must do everything possible to encourage this type of cooperation between private persons, or landowners as in the Piscataway Park project, and their Government. If this is accomplished, the Government will be in a position to meet some of the domestic responsibilities, not by massive expenditures, but by participating to a limited degree in a combined effort with those on the grassroots level.

Certainly, at Piscataway Park, each dollar of Federal money spent will be more than matched by a dollar contributed by private landowners and nonprofit foundations. This is economical and an intelligent approach to a very pressing problem.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Staunton, Va., Leader for its courageous editorial on behalf of Piscataway Park. I include it in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Staunton (Va.) Leader, May 8, 1967]

NOW OR NEVER FOR POTOMAC

There has been understandable criticism of the House of Representatives for refusing to appropriate $2.7 million for creating Piscataway Park on the north short of the Potomac River east of Washington. This project would block construction of high-rise apartment buildings and other structures which would destroy the beautiful vista across the Potomac which so entranced George Washington—and millions of visitors to Mt. Vernon in subsequent years.

It is up to the Senate Appropriations Committee, and then the Senate, to restore the fund for rounding out this development, already begun by a National Park Service land purchase, furthered by a land purchase by a private foundation, and scenic easements by citizens. These commitments expire Aug. 1. If the Senate acts favorably, the House may change its mind and concur.

It may be inconsistent after criticizing deficit spending for Great Society programs and other domestic purposes to say that Congress should vote funds for a scenic project. Unfortunately, it is now or never. If federal participation is denied, the beautiful scene opposite Mt. Vernon will be destroyed by commercial development.

Extension of the 97 acres of land for Piscataway Park already acquired by the National Park Service is important to Virginia, although the site is on the Maryland shore. The Potomac shoreline would be protected for some distance east of Mt. Vernon, to which millions of tourists from all over the nation come to enjoy its historic charm and scenic beauty. Many of these visitors continue to other attractions of the Old Dominion. Preservation of the Potomac shoreline is thus of both state and national importance.

Virginia's Senators Byrd and Spong have demonstrated their concern for sound federal fiscal policies in accord with the views of most of their constituents. But the above considerations, and especially the necessity for action now, would appear to justify their support of Piscataway.

Muster at A. & M. University of Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, each year the A. & M. University of Texas located at College Station, Tex., holds its annual muster, at which time all loyal A. & M. men throughout the world gather to honor former A. & M. men who have given their lives for their country. Naturally, the center for all this is the campus of Texas A. & M., and this year's principal speaker was Maj. Gen. Ray Murray, USMC, who is presently Inspector General for the U.S. Marine Corps.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the speech delivered by General Murray which I believe will be of interest to all Members of this body:

ADDRESS BY MAJ. GEN. R. L. MURRAY, USMC, AT TEXAS A. & M. UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE STATION, TEX., APRIL 21, 1967

This is a proud moment for me. Thirty-two years ago I left this campus and became a second lieutenant in th United States Marine Corps. Because our installations are located principally on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it has not been convenient for me to return to the campus except at occasional times as I was en route from one coast to the other. In spite of the long periods between my visits however, I have felt close to the school because of the many A. & M. men I have met and been associated with through the years. In fact, of the eight Aggies who entered the Marine Corps in 1935 and 1936 four are major generals and still on active duty. Two others have retired within the past three years.

A. & M., as you are aware, has provided leadership in our Armed Forces for all the years of its existence, and the point I wish to make to you today is that now and into the future, the need will continue to exist for the leadership that our school so ably provides.

When I was five years old, American doughboys, among whom were many Aggies, helped bring to an end the terrible war that had devastated parts of Europe. The armistice of 1918 ended the war that had been fought "to make the world safe for democracy." It was hailed as the "war to end all wars." For insurance, good men established the League of Nations.

I grew up during the peaceful years of America in the 1920's and 1930's. Of course, there were a few minor disturbances in the world during those years of "peace." The Graeco-Turkish war of the 20's left us the present bitter legacy of Cyprus.

While I was an Aggie like you, fighting the battle of the books here at College Station, U.S. Marines fought skirmishes and rebuilt a couple of nations in the Caribbean. The year I graduated and was commissioned, Mussolini's legions invaded Ethiopia. With guns, tanks, and planes, Japan was persuading China to become a member of "the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere," while Russia and Finland fought in the ice and snow of the Arctic circle.

Nazi storm troopers occupied the Ruhr Valley, annexed Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, and then swept into Poland. Twenty years after the armistice, a Second World War to end all wars and make the world safe for democracy, had begun. It proved to be more widespread and more devastating then had the First World War, or any other war in the history of mankind.

The equivalent of a division of Aggies sacrificed personal comfort and desire, for duty and country, and led the American G.I.'s—soldiers, sailors, and marines—to victory. And many of those whom we honor today made the supreme sacrifice in that war.

In the aftermath of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the awesome weapons created by the technology of our modern civilization caused reasonable men to be certain that war had become too horrible for any civilized nation to contemplate waging again.

These reasonable men established the war-crimes tribunals and a United Nations peacekeeping organization to prevent that dread horseman of the Apocalypse from ever again riding forth to scourge our civilization. But the echoes still reverberated from the bells that heralded the dawn of peace, and the formal treaties ending World War II had not yet been signed by civilized men, when armed conflict raged in Greece, the cradle of western civilization; and in Jerusalem, where the Prince of Peace walked.

Shortly thereafter, Aggies once again led, and bled, when violence shattered the morning calm of Korea. And more names were added to our memorial muster. Even today Korea knows not peace, only an uneasy truce.

Since that truce was enacted, in Indo-China, Egypt, Indonesia, Hungary, Pakistan, Malaysia, Lebanon, Tibet, Iraq, West Iran, The Congo, and South Vietnam, the hounds of war have been unleashed. From east to west, back and forth across the earth, they have ravaged the land, and people have died defending their homes, their freedoms, and their families. Even today, as we honor our fallen heroes, who gave their lives so that we might live in freedom, war boils in Vietnam, and simmers in a dozen other places.

I hope I have made it clear that, in my lifetime, although reasonable men and powerful nations have earnestly sought peace and the means for preserving it, even the most Christian nations, with the most advanced technology of our modern civilization, have become embroiled in war. And it seems fairly certain, with the strains and pressures that now exist in the world, that in your lifetime, and for the foreseeable future, although we dream of and hope for peace, war will be the sober reality.

You, and your sons after you, will be called upon to lead your fellow Americans as warriors. More than two thousand years ago, Aristotle observed that all that was necessary for evil to triumph was for good men to do nothing. One may also logically assume that until the millennium when all strong warriors are good men, it behooves all good men to be strong warriors.

The holding of this muster is overwhelming evidence of the unmeasurable contribution which Texas Aggies have made as good men and as strong warriors, so that you and I could continue to enjoy the freedom and the way of life that they had known. And their mantle of responsibility and leadership has now descended upon your shoulders. I therefore urge you to accept the challenge eagerly and to prepare for it to the utmost of your ability. For the task of the leader is becoming increasingly harder and more complex. When I took the oath of a second lieutenant of marines in 1935, our recruiters could be highly selective in the few recruits they accepted . . . most were high school graduates and many had attended college. The private first class was an experienced, tested and proven veteran, relatively mature in age and skilled in the profession of arms. Usually he was the product of a stable home where

God and country were synonymous with virtue. The weapons and tactics we employed were relatively simple. Our rifles were single shot, bolt-action Springfield 03's. We could direct air strikes and naval gunfire by semaphore flags if our radios failed. Our enemies in World War II and Korea were readily identifiable: they wore uniforms and deployed on the battlefield in the conventional manner.

But those of you who will become lieutenants in these times must cope with leadership problems which my generation of lieutenants never imagined. It has been predicted that the Vietnam war may last for several more years, and many of you will see duty there. Many of your troopers may be high-school dropouts, from broken homes, who have grown up in an atmosphere where patriotism is embarrassing, authority is resented and ridiculed, and the draft is something to dodge.

It will be incumbent upon you to lead these men so that they can operate computer-directed missiles, maintain the radars which drop bombs from supersonic jets on unseen targets, or simply shoot automatic M–16's with fire discipline so that your ammunition resupply does not become an unsurmountable logistics burden at a critical moment.

You will have to engage and destroy an enemy who fires from ambush and then disappears in the jungle, while you avoid accidentally destroying the lives and property of innocent people whom this enemy hides among and uses for a shield.

You must not only fight in this environment but you must also help to rescue a primitive, illiterate people from economic, social, and political chaos, literally building them into a nation. The French were there a hundred years and they failed. Indeed the task sometimes seems impossible.

But we must try. There is no alternative if you wish your children and grandchildren to enjoy the free air and precious rights which we have taken for granted. If we fail, how long can our Nation endure, where can we find liberty and justice, surrounded by totalitarian enslavement?

Already it is only a rowboat ride away from Key West, and there are mighty efforts to spread it. Nearly a billion Communists are being indoctrinated and committed to bring about our downfall. Perhaps among our own people, too, some of the manifestos of Mao Tse Tung should be required reading, for he has written down the plan and the strategy. His lieutenants, or minions, must slavishly obey his divine precepts.

No one has dictated to you, and no one will, what your courses of action must be. Your privilege, your responsibility, your sacred trust as free men is to devise, judge, invent, accept or reject, build upon the wisdom the contributions, of all those good men who have gone before you. It is now your task to perpetuate and make work the noble experiment of mankind begun in our land in 1775. And it will be your obligation to extend the fruits of your experience to those who need and seek them.

As far as the mind's eye can peer into the future, your country, and the world, will need the courage, the skill, and the dedicated leadership of good men who are strong warriors. The need has never before been more critical nor the challenge more demanding.

I have spoken of the continuing need for military leadership. Since the military is my profession, I am vitally interested in the military leadership of the future.

The requirement for civilian leadership is no less compelling. I am seriously disturbed about certain manifestations that I see in our country. The apparent growing disregard of respect for the law, the apparent growing dependence of people in all walks of life on Government and its agencies to take care of them. The apparent diminution of desire on the part of individuals to make their own mark in the world.

I can understand the confusion and concern of people who feel overcome by the increasing complexity of life, but if we are to remain a free and independent nation; if we are to continue to advance and grow, we must develop leaders who have their feet on the ground and who can by their words and actions inspire others to return to the virtues which have made our Nation great. Leaders who can explain and make sense out of the complexities that face us.

Those of you who are not in the military program have an equally important responsibility to prepare yourself for leadership of the civilian community. No matter how competent and dedicated our military leaders are, the battle is lost if here is not an equal capability and determination in the civilian community.

You face problems greater than any in our history. The increasing mechanization of our society; the headlong increase in scientific knowledge; the social problems that refuse any longer to remain under the rug out of sight.

Yes; knowledgeable, dedicated leadership is needed more than at any other time in the history of our Nation.

I am confident that history and this memorial muster will bear me out, that you and the Texas Aggies who follow you will prove equal to the compelling task. And the spirits of those we honor today will be with you to sustain you in your darkest hours, and to applaud your successes.

They had their day of gallantry and victory, but now, truly, "The Eyes of Texas, and the Nation, Are Upon You."

Orange County Students Win Merit Scholarships

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, students, who through effort and intelligence, have achieved the highest goals are worthy of recognition. Eleven high school seniors from Orange County, Calif., have earned the recognition I am paying them today by successfully competing for National Merit scholarships.

This is no mean accomplishment. National Merit competition yearly attracts the brightest minds in America's senior high school class. The battery of tests cover the vast range of human knowledge, and require a great depth of background, keen analytical ability, and a huge dose of intelligence.

The students listed below have demonstrated great ability. Their families and communities may well reflect pride and share credit with these outstanding young people.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to list the 11 Orange County high school seniors who will be recipients of National Merit scholarships.

Carolyn Windisch, 12681 Elizabeth Way, Tustin, Calif., National Merit scholarship.

Sue Ann House, 812 Aleppo Street, Newport Beach, Calif., Northrop Corp. merit scholarship.

Charles J. Eckert, 1818 Chateau Avenue, Anaheim, Calif., Atlantic Richfield merit scholarship.

Susan LeRoy, 2817 Virginia Avenue, Anaheim, Calif., A. O. Smith merit scholarship.

Brock Bernstein, 541 North Whittier Street, Anaheim, Calif., Claremont Men's College merit scholarship.

John A. Strain, 18730 Crescent Drive, Anaheim, Calif., Claremont Men's College merit scholarship.

John A. Martin, Jr., 19602 County Lane, Santa Ana, Calif., General Tire Foundation merit scholarship.

Steven W. Balgrosky, 743 East Hermosa Drive, Fullerton, Calif., Sears Foundation merit scholarship.

Frank E. Veltri, 430 East Lincoln, Orange, Calif., Michigan State University merit scholarship.

Gail Anne Wilson, 1000 Valencia Mesa Drive, Fullerton, Calif., Union Oil Co. of California Foundation merit scholarship.

Garold R. Adamson, 1015 Tularosa, Orange, Calif., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. merit scholarship.

Import Problems of American Textile Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned over the import problem faced by the American textile industry. At a time when the United States is enjoying unparalleled prosperity we find that imports of yarns and fibers and various textile products are displacing the products of American manufacturers and American textile workers. The textile industry has not contributed to today's problem of inflation. While the cost of commercial commodities has increased by nearly 6 percent since the base period of 1957–59 the price of textile products has decreased by 2½ percent.

The shortened workweeks and layoffs of personnel at textile mills which have occurred in the latter part of 1966 and in 1967 are direct evidence of the effect of imported goods on the American market.

During the last 5 years imports of manmade fibers increased 144 percent, while imports of manmade fiber fabric and apparel increased 274 percent.

Textile imports are eliminating over 200,000 jobs in mills located in sections of this Nation which can least afford the unemployment. Our textile workers deem it most unfair to suffer from shorter hours and unemployment while foreign low-wage competitors are supplying much of the American market.

In my congressional district, 52 percent of the 51,000 manufacturing jobs are textile related. More than half of the manufacturing jobs in the State of North Carolina are in textile mills or manmade fiber and apparel industries.

In 1966 textile imports into the United States exceeded exports by $902 million. The overall U.S. balance-of-payments deficit in 1966 was $1.4 billion. This means that the textile trade deficit was equivalent to almost two-thirds of this balance-of-payments deficit.

It is most important that first, no reduction in tariffs on textiles and textile fibers be allowed in the Kennedy round negotiations that are now in progress in Geneva; second, that the long-term cotton textile arrangements be renewed for 5 years; third, that effective procedures be found for placing restraints on imports of manmade fiber and woolen textile products; fourth, that the U.S. Government seek equal treatment for U.S. textile products in the countries of the world which now discriminate against these products.

Hawaiian Diskjockey Creates New American Dish

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the "Prince of Joy and Laughter" is the title bestowed on Hawaii's first, and longtime favorite, diskjockey gourmet, Robert M. Luck. Better known as "Lucky Luck," this entertaining and convivial personality has for over two decades given his recipes for happy living by sharing his favorite anecdotes and "happy talk and music" with his many radio fans. He has also enthusiastically shared with his listeners recipes on another favorite subject—good food.

Lucky and his lovely wife, Jeani, are now in the process of revising "Lucky's Cookbook," soon to be published, and a feature recipe in that book will be steak salad, an adventure in good eating which the Lucks discovered several years ago. By making improvements and adding certain ingredients of their own to the steak salad, they have created a new American dish.

Betty Boxold has written a delightful article about this connoisseur of culinary delights, and along with some of Lucky's selected recipes, she has conveyed the warmth and joie de vivre which has endeared Lucky to his many friends and fans throughout the Aloha State.

I would like to share with my colleagues the favorite recipes of Hawaii's favorite diskjockey-gourmet by inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article about Lucky Luck which appeared in the May 3, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

TO COOK A PERFECT MEAL, ALL THAT'S NEEDED IS LUCK

(By Betty Boxold)

You won't believe this. Steak salad. No, that's not an error. It's not steak AND salad. It's really Steak Salad.

However, you will believe whose favorite dish it is. That is, if you are one of Lucky Luck's radio fans.

For Robert M. Luck, said to be radio Hawaii's first disc jockey, has been talking about his favorite subject—food—ever since he took to the local airways some 22 years ago.

"I love to cook," he said. Obviously. He stands six feet tall and looks like "Hawaii's Prince of Joy and Laughter"—the title given him on a plaque by the late Governor Samuel W. King.

Most people are amazed to learn that Luck is not Island-born, since he often out-pidgins the pidgin talkers. But he was born in another state also well-known for its hospitality and easy approach to life—Texas.

Perhaps that and the fact that his parents were show people (they owned a carnival at one time) explain his conviviality along with "a genuine love for people," as one friend put it.

This warmth finds its way into his voice and manner whether "Lucky" is on or off the air, winning countless "pals" for him.

It's not unusual for people who have met Luck only casually to claim later "Oh, yes, I KNOW Lucky."

He recently joined a new station, Radio 1420, KCCN, and will continue his long-successful format of sharing with listeners favorite recipes, anecdotes and "happy talk and music—the Hawaiian way" from 5:30 to 9 a.m. and 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 5:30 to 9 a.m. Saturday.

When he gets on the subject of food, "it's hard to stop him," said his pretty wife, Jeani. The couple, four sons and a daughter live in a rambling ranch-style house in Waialae-Kahala.

Since Luck and his wife both enjoy cooking, they share meal preparation. "We have had an established routine at dinner time. When 5 p.m. comes, we drop whatever we're doing. Lucky and I start dinner while the kids take showers and put on their pajamas. We eat promptly at 6 p.m.," Mrs. Luck said.

Now that Luck is doing an afternoon show, the family's dinner routine has been adjusted to fit his later arrival home. But they still continue the old schedule on the weekends.

Not long ago, the family enjoyed a chuckle (and some tasty munching) over Luck's pretzel-making experience.

"I came across a recipe in Gourmet magazine for those big old-fashioned pretzels and I couldn't wait to try it," he said.

So, on his first free day, he got all the ingredients together and started happily to turn out "big, beautiful-brown pretzels . . . but I hadn't realized what a job it would be. Soon, I had pretzels all over the place.

"They covered the counter top, the tables. I even had pretzels hanging on the doorknobs. And still there was more dough.

"Of course, everybody was eating them, but there I was—crying—in the middle of all those pretzels. For hours, I was turning out pretzels."

A current project engrossing the Lucks is the revision of "Lucky's Cookbook" published first a few years ago. They are re-testing many of the recipes and adding new ones. A publication date has not been set yet, but "I hope it will be out within a few months," Luck said.

One day last week, the Lucks invited a few people to a memorable lunch. The menu included an appetizer-salad, Poisson Croix, which the Lucks learned to make in Tahiti; Steak Salad; hot, crusty garlic-cheese French bread; Daddy Kine potatoes, Lucky's Flip—a wonderful chocolate sundae-type concoction, and a tray of assorted fruits and cheese.

The Steak Salad, of course, was the piece de resistance. Mrs. Luck described how it came about:

"Years ago, we used to go to a certain restaurant in Oakland. One day, I wasn't hungry enough for a big meal so I ordered steak and salad. As a joke, they cut up the steak and served it over the salad.

"Well, it turned out so good, everyone wanted some. Since then, Bob (Lucky) and I have improved on it."

"It can be a disaster if you don't fix it just right," Luck said.

For the adventurous, and for those who like good eating, the recipes for Lucky's lunch follow:

STEAK SALAD

First, make an oil and vinegar dressing. Luck combines ½ cup vinegar with ½ cup oil, juice of ½ lemon and ⅛ teaspoon thyme. (However, some persons may prefer less vinegar, he noted.)

Fry several slices of bacon to crumble over salad greens. In large salad bowl, cut up selection of won bok, romaine and head lettuce. Add, as desired, red onion rings (for color and flavor) and chopped bell pepper.

Use filet or flank steak in proportion desired with salad. ("We find it economical to use flank steak," Luck said.)

The broiler should be very hot. Don't marinate the steak, but pepper it well on both sides. Put the steak under the red-hot broiler, 2 minutes for each side.

When done, slice the meat cross-grain or diagonally, so that it is tender when eaten. Add dressing to the greens, just enough to coat the leaves, then add steak slices at last minute—tossing lightly—just before serving.

POISSON CROIX

Luck recommends using 1½ pounds fish to serve six. Use au (swordfish), opakapaka or ahi. Aku would be too dark, he advised.

Slice the fish in nickle-size pieces. Sprinkle with a little salt. Place in a glass bowl or tupperware, because the lime juice used in covering it is very acid. Marinate the fish completely covered in lime juice at room temperature for at least 2 hours—until it is bleached out and not pink anymore.

Drain well, pressing the fish a little to get excess lime juice out. Set aside.

Put 1 cup coconut milk in blender. This prevents the milk from breaking up in globules. Pour milk over fish.

Add ½ cup chopped green onions and ½ cup chopped tomatoss (only the rind—remove the pithy part of the tomatoes.)

Serve the fish on bed of lettuce.

DADDY KINE POTATOES

"These are really oven-fries," Luck said, who developed the recipe. To serve six, you need 4 medium-size baking potatoes.

Leave jackets on. Wash the potatoes well. Cut each potato lengthwise in eighths. Combine ½ cup oil, 1 teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon pepper and 1 tablespoon salt. Using brush, coat potato slices.

Place slices, skin side down on baking pan (use foil or a teflon pan). Put in pre-heated 450 degree oven for 20 minutes.

Further crisp the potatoes under the broiler for a minute. "This is a really fast way to prepare potatoes. It doesn't take nearly as long as French fries," Luck pointed out.

LUCKY'S FLIP

1 twelve-ounce bag chocolate chips
1 heading tablespoon instant coffee
3 tablespoons water
3 slightly beaten egg yolks
3 tablespoons rum or creme de cacao
3 stiffly-beaten egg whites
Flaked coconut or chopped macadamia nuts and ice cream

Method: Place chips in top of double boiler. Add instant coffee and water. Melt well. When creamy take off heat. Add slightly-beaten egg yolks and rum or creme de cacao. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Serve over ice cream. Top with flaked or crispy coconut, or chopped macadamia nuts.

California Education Department Conference Endorses Federal Bilingual Education Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I have just received word that the 2-day Neuvas Vistas Conference, sponsored by the California State Department of Education in Los Angeles on April 13 and 14, has expressed its enthusiastic endorsement of the bilingual education bills recently introduced in the House and Senate and designed to provide new educational opportunities for America's non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school children.

As the author of H.R. 8000, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act, one of the bills endorsed by the California Education Department's Neuvas Vistas Conference, I am delighted with this additional evidence of growing local and State support for such long-needed legislation.

In particular, I am encouraged by the statement of the Assistant California Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his letter of transmittal, that—

> With approximately half of all the Mexican-Americans in the Southwest in California, the State Department of Education is most anxious to insure adequate and proper educational services to the Spanish-speaking.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the letter from the California Department of Education as well as the text of the resolution adopted by its Neuvas Vistas Conference in Los Angeles:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Los Angeles, May 3, 1967.

Congressman EDWARD R. ROYBAL,
Cannon Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL: The Nuevas Vistas Conference held on April 13 and 14 of this year was called to discuss those educational needs of the Spanish surnamed—with focus mainly on the Mexican-American.

At the conclusion of the two-day Conference sponsored by the State Department of Education the enclosed statement was voted upon and approved by persons who attended the last session. This was a total group action taken by the conferees as a supporting statement to encourage passage of S 428 and H.R. 8000.

With approximately half of all the Mexican-Americans in the Southwest in California, the State Department of Education is most anxious to insure adequate and proper educational services to the Spanish-speaking.

Sincerely,

EUGENE GONZALES,
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

At the Nuevas Vistas Conference held on April 13–14, 1967 at Los Angeles, California, a motion was made by Manuel Ruiz, seconded by George Herrera, that the following resolution be adopted:

"Whereas, it is the sense of this Assembly that the ability to communicate effectively it a requirement for a realistic and rapid transition into our body politic of a large number of students in the United States to whom English is a second language, and

"Whereas, those handicapped because of language barriers, are in need of immediate and aggressive remedial action to help overcome this handicap so as to be able to better take advantage, participate and share fully in the rich abundance of twentieth century America; therefore

"Be it resolved: That this Assembly endorses the passage and adoption of House of Representatives Bill H.R. 8000 introduced in Congress on Wednesday, April 5, 1967 by the Honorable Edward R. Roybal of California, entitled "The Bi-lingual Educational Opportunity Act," and Senate Bill S. 428 introduced into the Senate on January 12, 1967 by the Honorable Ralph Yarborough of the State of Texas, to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, in order to provide assistance to local educational agencies in establishing bi-lingual education programs, and to provide certain other assistance to promote such programs."

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

West Virginia University Ranks High in Number of Rhodes Scholars; Makes Myth of Anti-Intellectualism Charge

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Rhodes scholarship trust at Swarthmore College has provided statistical evidence which is the basis for an assertion that West Virginia University has produced mode Rhodes scholars than most of the State universities of surrounding States and many of the "big name" institutions of higher learning in the United States. In this centennial year of West Virginia University, it is appropriate that its record on Rhodes scholars be emphasized.

In an article written for the spring edition of the West Virginia University Alumni News, Dr. Ruel E. Foster, chairman-elect of the university's department of English, draws on the figures supplied by the Rhodes scholarship trust to answer in part "The Myth of West Virginia's Anti-Intellectualism."

Bob Mellace, of the Charleston, W. Va., Daily Mail staff, in a feature article and the Wheeling, W. Va., News-Register, in an editorial, based on Dr. Foster's contribution to the WVU Alumni News, underscored the fact that—

> The most prestigious and exclusive of scholarsihps, the Rhodes has been won by 16 West Virginia graduates since the naming of the first Rhodes scholars in 1904. The sixteenth is, David C. Hardesty, Jr., of the Class of 1967, graduated yesterday at Morgantown.

Both the editorial and the articles point out that such neighbors as the University of Kentucky, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Ohio State University, the University of Maryland, Pennsylvania State University, Ohio University at Athens, and the University of Pittsburgh had fewer Rhodes scholars—Kentucky nine, VPI one, Ohio State three, and Maryland, Ohio University, Penn State, and Pittsburgh, none.

Dr. Foster presented additional Rhodes scholar records to show that West Virginia University's 16 compares with the same number by the University of Chicago, Duke 12, the University of Pennsylvania 11, Tulane nine, Johns Hopkins, eight, Columbia University seven, Indiana University seven, Northwestern six, University of Illinois six, UCLA four, Cal Tech four, NYU four, University of Tennessee four, University of Southern California four, Miami University of Ohio three, Michigan State University three, Purdue University, two, City College of New York one, and Carnegie Tech one.

Dr. Foster acknowledged that numerous institutions of higher learning produce more Rhodes scholars than West Virginia University—that WVU is not an Oxford, nor a Princeton, nor a Harvard, nor a Yale. He wrote:

> But, contrary to the sterotype foisted on the country . . . West Virginia University is an institution with a remarkable continuity of intellectual competence, and West Virginia students—in terms of their intellectual and social accomplishments—have been an extraordinary breed, indeed.

In citing the comparative figures that show "the myth of West Virginia's anti-intellectualism," Dr. Foster noted that "we should not wink at poverty and backwardness" in West Virginia, "but we should not ignore the real evidence documented" in his article for WVU Alumni News.

Mr. President, it is recognized that there are many noteworthy scholarships in this country and throughout the world in addition to those for Rhodes scholars. The comparisons cited in no way deprecate the splendid institutions which have not produced as many Rhodes scholars as has West Virginia.

I assure Senators that I recognize the fact that numerous institutions which rank below West Virginia University in the total number of Rhodes scholars have achieved higher ranking in numerous other categories of prestigious scholarships.

So the comparisons we have made are intended only for the purpose of bolstering the fact that "anti-intellectualism" is not as much a fault in West Virginia as some writers and commentators have indicated. To a large degree, it is a myth.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD excerpts from Dr. Foster's West Virginia University Alumni News article, and the Wheeling News-Register editorial of May 10, 1967.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the West Virginia University Alumni News, spring edition]

THE MYTH OF WEST VIRGINIA'S "ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM"

(By Ruel E. Foster)

One of the penalties of enjoying mass media—as Marshall Mcluhan points out—is that the country begins to enjoy stereotyped images, and this mode becomes more and more what the country wants. Once a stereotype is established—who can change it? West Virginians—so runs the stereotype—are hill-billies and anti-intellectual. West Virginia University, it would follow, is the very essence of the state—hill-billy and anti-intellectual. Only it isn't so.

"Surveys show"—"Statistics prove"—with such prefaces one can prove most anything. The question of course is how valid are the "surveys" and "statistics" and the arguments with which they are buttressed. Well, "surveys" and "statistics" have been used to denounce West Virginia; so it's only fair that we offer a little counter evidence.

For instance, "statistics show" that in terms of the most exclusive and prestigious scholarship of all—the Rhodes Scholarship—West Virginia University rates very well indeed. Back in 1904 when the first Rhodes Scholarships were awarded, one was given to Charles Frederick Tucked Brooke, '01, a native of Morgantown, and a son of University Law Professor St. George Tucker Brooke, of distinguished Virginia lineage. Tucker Brooke, first of the Rhodes Scholars, took an academic first class at Oxford and set such a good pace for subsequent Rhodes that on July 25, 1911, George R. Parkin, a Rhodes official, wrote from Seymour House, London, to Dr. Daniel B. Purinton, then president of West Virginia University, "I think I ought to congratulate you on the fact that Mr. Hardman (Thomas Porter Hardman, '14, later to become Dean of the University College of Law), one of your scholars, has just taken a first class in the school of jurisprudence in Oxford. This is the third time that a first class has been taken by your West Virginia students.

"I doubt a good deal whether there is any other state that has the same record, and it says much of the ability and earnestness of the young men you have sent to us. The wish to maintain so good a tradition ought to be a strong inspiration to your succeeding scholars."

By 1911 when Mr. Perkin wrote this letter, West Virginia University had produced three Rhodes Scholars (Tucker Brooke, Robert P. Strickler, and Thomas Porter Hardman) and contributed another, Van W. Gilson, who was selected in that same year of 1911. When one considers that West Virginia University has won a total of sixteen Rhodes from 1904 through 1967 and that neighboring state universities have, for the most part done not quite so well, then a West Virginian is permitted a moment of pride.

Consider for instance the record of the following schools during the same period:

University of Kentucky	9
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	1
University of Maryland	0
Ohio University—Athens	0
University of North Carolina	17
Pennsylvania State University	0
Ohio State University—Columbus	3
University of Pittsburgh	0

Consider two Ivy League schools:

Columbia University	7
University of Pennsylvania	11

Consider some other nationally known schools:

University of Chicago	16
Duke University (including Trinity)	12
Tulane University	9
Johns Hopkins University	8
Indiana University	7
Northwestern University	6
University of Illinois	6
University of Notre Dame	6
University of California (Los Angeles)	4
California Institute of Technology	4
University of Tennessee	4
New York University	4
University of Southern California	4
Miami University—Ohio	3
Michigan State University	3
Purdue University	2
City College of New York	1
Carnegie Institute of Technology	1

Data on the number of Rhodes Scholars per school are taken from a list provided by the Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Swarthmore College. The dates covered are from the beginning of the scholarship to March, 1967, inclusive.

Let's list for the record the names of the West Virginia University Rhodes Scholars.

1904—Charles Frederick Tucker Brooke, '01.
1907—Robert P. Strickler, '07.
1910—Thomas Porter Hardman, '14.
1911—Van W. Gilson, '12.
1913—Fred Manning Smith, '17.
1917—Rexford B. Hershey, '16.
1918—Julian L. Hagen, '16.
1927—John E. F. Wood, '27.
1930—John D. Phillips, '28.
1934—Charles R. Sleeth, '33.
1936—Guy Farmer, '34.
1938—Ford L. Battles, '36.
1952—Jack B. Justice, '52.
1955—Richard E. Stewart, '55.
1958—Roger Tomkins, '58.
1967—David C. Hardesty, Jr., '67.

All but Brooke, Strickler, Gilson, and Hershey are living.

Perhaps the real point here is that West Virginia University's fine showing in the Rhodes competition shouldn't be considered the surprise that so many account it. A little digging up the fact that there is and has been a real tradition of intellectual excellence here reaching back well into the 19th Century.

Since this is the age of survey, take another one.

The Carruth—Van Gilst Research Report (12/1/66) showed how West Virginia University freshman students did on the American College Testing Program as compared with freshmen nationwide. The significant part of the report shows that W.V.U. freshmen had an ACT math score of 23 as an average compared with a score of 21.6 at forty-four other Ph. D. granting institutions similar to West Virginia. Further the W.V.U. freshmen had a composite ACT score of 22.4 in comparison to a 21.4 score at the forty-four other institutions.

Completely contrary to the stereotype, West Virginia University is a school with a remarkable *continuity* of intellectual competence, and West Virginia students, in terms of their intellectual and social accomplishments, have been an extraordinary breed indeed. We would not wink at poverty and backwardness—but we should not ignore the real excellence documented here. We feel the good should be trumpeted as well as the bad. The Rhodes is a tough and prestigious scholarship. It's hard to get. West Virginians have won an exceptional number of them. Let's hope they keep it up. It's good for the school. It's good for the state.

[From the Wheeling (W. Va.) News-Register, May 10, 1967]

DISPELLING AN OLD MYTH

Dr. Ruel Foster, professor of English at West Virginia University, has authored a most timely and interesting article in the current issue of the University's Alumni magazine which should be given wider circulation in light of the way the state's educational scene is so often portrayed by outsiders.

The article titled "The Myth of West Virginia's Anti-Intellectualism" notes that West Virginia University has produced more Rhodes scholars than any neighboring state university, and many better-known academic institutions throughout the country.

Since 1904, when the Rhodes scholarships were first awarded, West Virginia University has turned out 16. This number matches, for example, that of the University of Chicago. It surpasses that of Ivy League schools, Penn with 11, and Columbia, with seven. Duke has had 12.

Professor Foster's figures from the Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Swarthmore show that of neighboring state universities Kentucky has had nine Rhodes Scholars, Ohio State three, and VPI one. Penn State, Maryland, Pitt and Ohio Universities have none.

Other schools ranking under WVU in Rhodes scholars include Johns Hopkins eight, Indiana seven, Northwestern six, Illinois six, Notre Dame six, UCLA four, California Tech four, New York University four, Michigan State three, Carnegie Tech one.

"What should we make of this," Dr. Foster writes. "WVU is no Oxford—no Princeton or Yale—true enough. But completely contrary to the stereotype foisted on the country and on us by our slick magazines, by Madison Avenue educators, by the pontiffs of the press, West Virginia University is a school with a remarkable continuity of intellectual competence, and West Virginia students in terms of their intellectual and social accomplishments have been an extraordinary breed indeed."

There is a good deal of substance to be found in Dr. Foster's article which documents a real tradition of intellectual excellence at the University and in West Virginia.

For example he finds that a New York Times survey of 302 colleges in 1957 showed that West Virginia rated among the top five state universities in the percentage of graduates in Who's Who in America. The others were Michigan, North Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin. WVU also ranked in the top 20 per cent of all colleges studied.

A 1966 report on the American College Testing Program showed the WVU freshman class out-scored the freshmen at 44 similar Ph. D. granting institutions such as Illinois, Maryland, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kentucky.

The WVU class made a composite ACT average of 22.4 compared to 21.4 for the others. In math the difference was 23 to 21.6.

"The Rhodes is a tough and prestigious scholarship," writes Dr. Foster. "It's hard to get. West Virginians have won an exceptional number of them."

The professor's article cites the record of one of West Virginia's first Rhodes scholars which prompted a Rhodes official to write a letter to the president of WVU in 1911 stating:

"I think I ought to congratulate you on the fact that Mr. Hardman (Thomas Porter Hardman, '14, later to become dean of the University College of Law), one of your scholars, has just taken a first class in the school of jurisprudence at Oxford. This is the third time that a first class has been taken by your West Virginia students.

"I doubt a good deal whether there is any other state that has the same record, and it says much for the ability and earnestness of the young men you have sent to us. The wish to maintain so good a tradition ought to be an inspiration to your succeeding scholars."

POW Brutality by Communists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, when the Communist enemy in Vietnam stoops so low as to parading our American fliers—prisoners of war—who have been shot down by Russian weapons and captured, like so many animals on exhibition to promote hatred for America, they not only breach any sense of decency and humanity, they demonstrate utter contempt for international law requiring humane treatment of prisoners of war.

Their primitive contempt for civilization, as well as their modus operandi of "marching and demonstrations" compares with their disloyal counterparts and fellow collaborating creatures here at home.

These marchers and "dramatizers" must no longer be considered dissenters and protestors—they are disloyal receivers of the gifts of America who, by their continued revolt, must be considered to condone the mistreatment of our boys as POW's. As such, the suffering of our fighting men taken in combat is as much their burden of shame as it is the Vietcong's.

The international Communists must be in a serious moral depression to need to prime the pumps of prejudice against captured victims to stir up anti-American feeling. Victory is obviously denied, so their leaders in sheer desperation must resort to these savage methods to try to generate support from their people for what they know is a lost cause.

But how can any minister, rabbi, or priest condone such inhumanity and barbarism against the captured sons of their fellow countrymen, parishioners, and church workers—the same boys who risk their lives and now must lanquish in a Communist dungeon to protect the liberty of those disloyal to their country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the Associated Press release, as it appeared in the May 9, 1967, Washington Evening Star, which describes the Hanoi parading of our captured and wounded American boys, be here inserted in the RECORD:

U.S. PROTESTS HANOI PARADING OF THREE PILOTS

The United States is sharply protesting Hanoi's treatment of three American pilots shot down over North Vietnam during a raid.

Hanoi press reports said the men were paraded through the streets of the North Vietnamese capital. The United States said yesterday this violated the Geneva Convention concerning treatment of prisoners of war.

A high State Department official reported that contacts between Washington and Hanoi has been maintained despite an inconclusive exchange of letters last February between President Johnson and North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh.

BELIEVED WOUNDED

In its prisoner protest message to the International Red Cross in Geneva, the State Department said there were indications one or more of the three pilots was wounded.

Robert J. McCloskey, State Department press officer, noted that North Vietnam signed the Geneva Convention but "they don't seem to give a damn about taking care of their responsibilities to adhere" to it.

Hanoi has identified the pilots as Lt. Col. James L. Hughes and Lt. Col. Gordon Albert Larson, both 39; and Lt. James R. Shively, 25. All were based in Thailand. They were shot down Friday during a raid 6 miles east of Hanoi, according to a U.S. spokesman in Saigon.

OTHER STEPS WEIGHED

McCloskey said the men "were paraded and put on display" at a news conference. The Hanoi reports indicated Hughes was wounded and appeared to have a back injury. Larson was reported to be in shock.

The State Department said if the Red Cross did not get a redress from North Vietnam, it would take further action through diplomatic channels.

The Geneva Convention, in Article 13, provides that prisoners of war must at all times be protected from violent acts, intimidation, insults and public curiosity.

Keep Clear the Line Between Public and Private Responsibility

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address by Dr. I. Lawrence Kerr, a constituent of mine from Endicott, N.Y. Dr. Kerr spoke at a recent meeting of the Texas Dental Association on the attitude of the dental profession toward the care of children. In view of the present consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Social Security Amendments of 1967, I feel that Dr. Kerr's remarks relative to title III, "Improvement of child health," are well worth our consideration, and I include them herewith:

ADDRESS BY DR. KERR

In accepting an assignment to discuss one of the most forward thinking programs in the history of the dental profession, I have to immediately consider the philosophies which have created the atmosphere in which this project has been launched.

It must be admitted that there is a variance in degree of what the role of the profession should be in this vastly changing world. The foundations of our nation have rumbled with a tremendous array of social changes and concepts. Even the most liberal or rebellious must admit that the 25-some pieces of health legislation passed by the 89th Congress created and will create vast alterations in the health services and health professions of the nation.

How then to look upon all this as a practicing dentist? The answer, in my opinion, was given to us many generations ago. This was when Isaiah in 54:2 pleaded with us to enlarge our thinking, and emerge, so to speak from our mental nurseries into the large areas of the world where we must come face to face with problems and challenges facing us. He said:

"Enlarge the place of thy tent and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations. Spare not, lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes."

In this vein, I believe then, that as citizen-dentists of this nation, it is incumbent upon us as citizens and as professional men and women to participate to the greatest extent possible, in the administration of programs affecting us, to influence the direction they will take, to make them work as well as possible, and to disclose to the public their strong points and their weaknesses. It is a field we cannot abandon, if we wish to make an acceptable adjustment to the changes the new laws are creating.

The question was whether the profession's role will be active or passive resistance to any change whatever; quiet acquiescence to the proposals of the full time social planners, or whether it will be a role of bold constructive leadership. Being a pragmatist, it would seem to me, in the light of what already has happened in the public sector, that it would have been unrealistic and perhaps disastrous to adopt either a turn-back-the-clock or a keep-me-out-of-it attitude.

We are in a situation, it seems to me, that required us to look the problem squarely in the eye and come up with a program that is responsive to public demand and consistent with the principles of the profession. We are challenged to come to grips with the problems of social and political significance that face us.

On thing that we must face up to, agreeably, I believe, and that is the fact that the social trends have created an atmosphere in which the availability of health services to all segments of the population, is now considered a right and not a privilege. We must also realize the fact that in such an environment the present distribution of dental services is inadequate, and the challenge to the profession is to provide this distribution in the confines of the private practice health care system, geared to a modern form, and in a cautious partnership with government. Let us devise these programs—not wait for vote-hungry politicians who would create non-competitive monopolies, where any extension of health care would be a political expedient.

Lest anyone misinterpret this philosophy, those of us on the task force believed and knew the following tenet. Many things have been done by government in preparing the nation for the fine state of health it enjoys. But it does not mean that we must have government do everything for us. Much private financing and planning is being done today, and we must preserve that system. The things that are best done by government, should be done by government, but the dominant role is still to be played by the professional. The citizenry still wants to select their own dentist and we should preserve that right. The private system has produced the quality of care that exists, the challenge is to make it available to all who want it and need it.

Another tenet, and this must be applied to all the existing and future dental programs evolved by government, is—that there is one obvious and essential element that government can't deliver alone—and that is the care itself.

All the money and all the promises in the world won't make dental care available to all of our population overnight. The promises can't be met; the care can't be delivered—except by the dentists represented by the Texas Dental Association and the other members of the American Dental Association—these, the private practitioners of this country. For that reason, if for no other, we have a right to ask our government to listen to our views, to consider our recommendations, to try to evolve programs that will complement rather than disturb the private practice system.

As I see it, the ADA for a long time has tried, in its relationship with government, to keep clear the line between public and private responsibility. It has supported what it considered to be reasonable participation by government in health matters. This policy, I am sure, will be continued, and if implimented thoughtfully, and with the best interest of the American public at its heart, it represents the best hope for striking an acceptable balance between the programs of government and the preservation of the private practice system.

This all seems like a lengthy prelude to discussing the ADA Children's Dental Health Program and its first phase legislation now known as HR–5710, but I believe it important to the background of thinking, and perhaps as a defensive mechanism, to those who might think we task force members were "way out." One thing I do know as a resident of New York State—that when any program is fostered by government alone, without recourse to advice and counsel of the dental profession—such as our Title XIX Medicare Program—absolute chaos must ensue. I could take up hours discussing this subject.

Now, let's get more specific. What were some of the things which we thought about as we faced the task of planning this program?

The ADA has long pronounced and envisioned the premise that incremental care is a practical approach to making up the voids in the dental health of the nation. I can relate to you phrase after phrase of ADA policy emanating from its House of Delegates that projected dental health care for the indigent, and the non-indigent of the nation, especially children. Here's an example:

EXCERPTS FROM POLICY

"*1939*: A program for preventive dentisty for children that would be based on the present knowledge of the subject in order to decrease the future accumulation of dental diseases.

"A program of providing the highest quality of dental service to those of the population whose economic status in the opinion of their local authorities, will not permit them to provide such services for themselves—to the extent of providing prenatal care, the detection of and correction of dental defects in children, and such other services as are necessary to health and the rehabilitation of both children and adults.

"*1949*: Dental care should be available to all regardless of income or geographic location as rapidly as resources will permit. Private and community programs should provide for priority treatment prevention and control of dental disease in children, and for the elimination of pain and infection in adults. The community, in all cases, shall determine its methods of providing services."

Knowing also that chairside care is not enough, and that dental health education and motivation for individual responsibility is required, the ADA said in 1949:

"Dental health education should be carried on through appropriate state and community agencies to provide authentic information on health practices, to motivate people to assume personal responsibility for health, and to inform them of the facilities available for dental health care."

Simply put, a lot of this means that if we can bring children to a state of sound oral health, then it will be an easy matter to maintain that condition till the child grows up and lives out his span of years.

What is the dimension of the problem?

(a) Population-wise—pre-school children now number 24.5 million. In 1985, will be 36 million (pills not withstanding). School-age children 49.5 million—will be 52 million in 1985. Total number of children under age 19 will be raised from 74 million now to 98 million in 1985. Presently, there are 7 million children on public assistance. Present legislation will place 15 million on some form of public assistance health care by 1970.

(b) Dental disease in children—might be best described in a brief manner, by quoting Secretary Gardner, who I believe quoted the ADA in presenting H.R. 5710 to the Congress a couple of weeks ago. "Children begin to suffer from dental caries very early, almost as soon as they begin to have teeth.

"By age 5, a child has an average of 3 carious teeth; by age 15 the average youth has 11 permanent teeth damaged or destroyed." We also told Congress that recruits to armed forces need extensive dental care, (costing an average of $63.00 per recruit) and that industry loses 85 million manhours costing 250 million dollars because of dental disease, much less the pain and disability this amount of dental disease may cause.

How about present day dental care for these kids—known as the utilization rate—70 percent of the kids in families earning less than 4 thousand dollars per annum, never receive any dental services. Conversely where family income exceeds ten thousand dollars, 80 percent of the children receive care. Certainly these are large voids—almost overwhelming in the face of present day resources in manpower and facilities. In the context of all this, hear the objective of the ADA DHP&C *and* the attainment of that objective by the following principles:

1. All dental services should be provided which are necessary to prevent disease and to restore and maintain oral health.
2. Guidance and consultation at local, state and national levels should be made available by the profession, through dental associations, in the planning, operation and evaluation of the program.
3. There should be full cooperation in planning, operating and financing the program between private and public agencies at local, state and national levels.
4. The scope of the local program should be determined at the community level and should be based on the general standards which have been established through the state and national programs.
5. The use of all preventive measures should be encouraged and an incentive program for the intensive promotion of the fluoridation of public water supplies should be established.
6. Increased support should be provided for research in all procedures and programs for improving the dental health of children.
7. All preschool and school children, through the age of 18 years, should be included in the program and existing resources should be made available on a priority basis to the younger age groups.
8. The initial program in each community should be expanded on a planned and systematic basis to include additional age groups of the school population as rapidly as experience and resources permit.
9. The dental health education components of all local, state and national programs should be expanded.
10. Every individual should be encouraged to develop increasing responsibility for his own dental health and parents should be motivated to full responsibility for the dental health of their children.
11. The services of private practitioners and of all existing resources and facilities should be utilized fully in the operation of the program.
12. The right of freedom of choice by both the patient and the practitioner should be preserved.
13. The highest quality of dental services should be available to all.
14. The opportunities for the basic and continued education of dentists and dental auxiliaries should be expanded as needed in order to insure an adequate supply of qualified personnel for the program.
15. The use of voluntary prepayment and postpayment programs for the purchase of dental care for children should be expanded.
16. Priority consideration should be given to reimbursement for professional services on the "usual and customary fee" basis.
17. Fiscal responsibility for the dental care of nonindigent children and families must continue to lie with the individual, the family and private and voluntary agencies.
18. The terms indigent and dentally indigent, for the purposes of this program, should be defined by appropriate state agencies in accordance with existing state laws and regulations in full consultation with representatives of the dental profession.

How are we going to attack this problem if we maintain the status quo situation—88,500 dentists in private practice—of which 95 percent accept children, 1200 dentists in the limited practice of pedodontea, 3500 Orthodontists. 40 percent of the dentists are so busy they can't handle any more in a reasonable work day, 37 percent claim they have enough patients, and these statistics are in the face of a utilization rate when less than half the population go to the dentist during the course of a year.

Therefore, we felt that the existing workforce should be amplified in both numbers and productivity if there is to be sufficient manpower to cope with the demands of this program. This can be done by:

1. Increasing the number of practicing dentists.
2. Providing increased instruction for professional personnel in the dental care for children at the undergraduate, graduate and post graduate level.
3. Increasing the number of continuing education courses devoted to the care of children.
4. Increasing the number of training programs for auxiliary personnel, and
5. Expanding efforts to achieve more effective utilization of auxiliary personnel.

In other words, an expanded effort in certain basic methods and an opportunity to study newer methods of distribution of quality dental services.

Where to start—with consultation by the dental profession H.R. 5710 has been introduced in Congress to create pilot programs that will bring forth actuarial and operational experience necessary to expand the program on a nationwide scale. Pilot programs would provide dental care for one hundred thousand needy children in 10 selected communities and would be related to every conceivable aspect—from preventive programs, and fluoridation to the manpower, cost, and related factors in providing this care, including the training and evaluations of auxiliaries and their role in distributing health care. We will fight to maintain this activity in the areas of private practice and group care as we know it.

We project strongly the need to study the role of prepayment programs through fiscal intermediaries such as Dental Service Corporations.

We ultimately desire Congress to expand this first year effort of 10 pilot programs to 40. We want also, to study the care of the non-indigent as well. We wish these studies to include the study of the relationship of the variants in economics, geography and population.

We want a strong emphasis on preventive programs, involving fluoridation of water supplies, as well as topical application, dietary fluoride supplements, use of anti cariogenic dentrifices, control of consumption of sweets, toothbrushing instruction, role of malocclusion and comprehensive Patient education. We include in our recommendations the treatment services that would be provided to restore and maintain the dental and total health of the child patient—and, of course, research.

We have indicated to Congress that a major share of the planning would and should be done on the local and state level. Prime responsibility for planning public sector participation would and should be lodged with the state and local departments of health. On the national level, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would be responsible for the administration and this would be discharged by dental health oriented personnel. The Dental profession aggressively urges and wants the opportunity of full cooperation in the planning, execution and evaluation of these programs—advisory committees will be made available at every level.

Financing, under the ADA program and the HR 5710 will be on grant in-aid-basis, not exceeding 75 percentum of the cost of pilot projects of a comprehensive nature. The bill estimates a cost of 5 million for the first year.

We want to see one channel for the disbursement of funds which are now being carried on by many agencies of government. At least 7 agencies are now involved and it would be a wonderful thing to know who is where and what's what.

We have strongly suggested that this pilot program approach is the only way to answer the question posed in the earlier section of this paper. As the program matures and comes out of the pilot stages, we feel financing should be done on a matching Federal grant basis to the states. This would take into consideration the size of the problem in each state.

To reiterate: financing of services to nonindigents should be done by the private sector utilizing prepayment plans and tax incentives such as deductibles for monies spent for dental health care. By widening these coverages and providing these income tax credits, a major part of the 3 billion dollars now being spent by the private sector would be spent according to the principles described above.

In any program, as has been described, new legislative authority is needed if there is to be an orderly development. The multiplicity of programs that exist today, ostensibly directed at improved dental health for children, is administered by an equal number of administrative agencies. In some there were actually no professional (dental) guidance. For example, until recently, there was no coordination of the dental programs in the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Title XIX "Medicaid" legislation does not pin-point children or anybody else, it simply provides comprehensive care to the needy and near needy. There is no way of establishing incremental care, because the law really promises everything to everybody.

Thus the ADA, with its unique competence in dentistry, and with professional obligation to improve personal and national health, has conceived and recommends to the people of the nation, this dental health program for the children. It is the culmination of hopes and desires for a number of years.

Conclusion:

A method of approach has been devised that will bring to us the many answers needed to create an orderly approach to the objectives of the program. We believe strongly in a proper funding of the program, so that the operation of the program will rest at the state and local levels. We strongly urge that chairside care be accompanied by education, motivation and prevention. We equally urge the program be developed so that an end result of individual responsibility will coincide with the attainment of early dental health. We are determined that the dental profession must guide the program, with our professional knowledge and experience, channeled through advisory committees. Finaly, we re-assert our primary objective—dental health for the people of this nation, for that which is best for the people is best for the dental profession. In that manner, we exercise our citizenship responsibility as our contribution to a healthy and stronger nation.

Leo Weidenthal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, my home city of Cleveland, Ohio, lost one of its most outstanding citizens with the passing to his eternal reward of Mr. Leo Weidenthal.

Under leave obtained, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on May 10, which reads as follows:

LEO WEIDENTHAL

Leo Weidenthal was a man with a dream, not about personal aggrandizement but about the cultural appreciation of a city. Largely because of his driving interest in the arts, and in remembrance of historical milestones. Cleveland today has its unique Cultural Gardens in Rockefeller Park. Through

Weidenthal's efforts Cleveland also became one of the first cities in the United States to have a chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

During most of his working career, he was editor of the Jewish Independent. His death this week at 89 removes from the Cleveland scene an indomitable spirit keyed to the city's knowledge of man's proud past and his hopeful future.

Latrobe Sofa Presented to Capitol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, in ceremonies held at 2 p.m., Thursday, March 9, 1967, presented the Benjamin Latrobe Empire Sofa to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Mr. W. Pat Jennings. First owned by Architect of the Capitol Benjamin Henry Latrobe and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Hazelhurst, it comprised a part of the furnishings in their Baltimore home prior to his death in 1820. Since that time, it has remained in the Latrobe family, having been in the possession of Benjamin H. Latrobe, Jr., his daughter, Agnes Latrobe Weston, and her son, Benjamin Latrobe Weston. It was the latter's wife, Virginia Rich Weston, who last owned the sofa before presenting it to her nephew, the Reverend E. Albert Rich, rector of St. John's Church, in Ellicott City, Md. Reverend Rich, recognizing the historical value of the piece, offered it to the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, and the society has subsequently placed the sofa in the congressional ladies retiring room, originally designed for the Capitol by Latrobe, and one time office of the Speaker of the House. The basic composition of the sofa is poplar and walnut with a walnut veneer.

Benjamin H. Latrobe was born in England in 1764. Thirty-two years later, he came to America. By 1803, he was appointed Architect of the Capitol and Surveyor of Public Buildings for the District of Columbia. Latrobe's years in Washington were stormy. In 1812, he resigned his position only to find his services requested again for restoration of the Capitol following its partial destruction by the British in 1814. In 1820, the talented architect's career came to a premature close at New Orleans, where he succumbed to yellow fever.

Latrobe's genius is reflected not only in the Capitol of his adopted country, but in other public buildings, such as St. John's Church—"Church of the Presidents"—in Washington, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Baltimore. In addition to being the foremost engineer and architect of his time, Latrobe was a recognized artist. As Surveyor of Public Buildings, his services were in demand throughout Government agencies, including the President's House. From 1809, when President and Mrs. Madison first occupied the structure, until it was burned by the British in 1814, Benjamin Latrobe designed much of the furnishings so as to compliment the architectural style of the Executive Mansion.

Establishment of Rice Acreage Allotments

SPEECH

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 263) relating to the establishment of 1967 farm rice acreage allotments for certain producers and farms.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of this resolution. I favor its approval because it is just, proper and right that a veteran who has "borne the battle" in behalf of freedom and liberty should be given the opportunity on returning home to continue in the business for which he is best fitted. The Congress has recognized this theory in the enactment at the conclusion of World War II of the Veterans Preference Act, according men who had returned from duty in one of the armed services to be given 5 percentage points added to their grade on civil service tests in the case of regular veterans, and 10 percentage points in the case of disabled veterans, moving such persons in the latter category to the top of the list.

House Joint Resolution 263 is the fulfillment and furtherance of the principle and policy of according veterans who served during time of war in one or more conflicts the right and privilege to grow rice, if such person complies with the vast prerequisites as contained in this legislation. Such veteran, in order to comply with the terms and conditions of the resolution, must have acquired prior to 1955 in an established rice-producing area in fee simple lands suitable for the production of rice, with the intention of growing rice on such land but could not do so because such person was engaged in military service during the base period of 1950 to 1954. A further prerequisite of the legislation was that of consideration being given that the total acreage of the land that is classified as cropland, the suitability of such land for the production of alternate crops, the source and availability of water, the producer's farming background and dependence upon farming as a livelihood.

When I introduced this legislation I had in mind that it was to aid and assist certain veterans who could comply with the rigid provisions of the bill, but it was not my intention then or now to break down or set a precedent which would weaken the control program for rice. We need to maintain strict limitations on the growing of rice to avoid burdensome surpluses, since more than 50 percent of our rice finds its way into export channels.

The principal beneficiary of this legislation, Mr. C. E. Greene, R.F.D., Brinkley, Ark., is entitled to, and it is my object in presenting this bill to authorize and direct the county and State committees and the Department of Agriculture, upon enactment of this resolution, to provide an allotment of such size as to make for an economic unit in the area where his or other eligible person's land lies. This acreage would not in any wise affect other rice producers throughout the Nation, and would not decrease the allotments to any of them, as the allotment authorized by this resolution would come solely and exclusively out of the national reserve, which has consistently been undersubscribed.

While Mr. C. E. Greene was serving his country during the Korean conflict, new areas were brought into rice production by virtue of these lands building up rice histories during the war years of 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954. Mr. Greene would have cherished the opportunity to utilize his lands, which he had purchased out of the savings from his salary in the Navy, to grow rice during these years. All he seeks is being placed on a par and equal basis with people who had never grown rice before and remained at home doing so and building up their rice acreages during the Korean war.

The legislation should be speedily approved and I trust that the House will pass this resolution by an overwhelming vote.

Montgomery Countians Take Top Honors at 18th Annual International Science Fair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding achievements of two constituents, Miss Martha C. Cragoe, 17, of Lansdale, Pa., and Mr. Rodney B. Alderfer, 15, of Harleysville.

These two talented younsters have just returned from San Francisco, where they won top honors in the 18th annual International Science Fair.

Martha won five prizes, including the fair's top award and three other first place awards. Rodney won two prizes, including a first place. The two younsters competed with 223 other finalists from the United States and 11 foreign countries.

They had been named grand winners in the Delaware Valley Science Fair, sponsored annually by the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The five awards presented to Martha at the conclusion of the San Francisco Fair were:

International Science Fair First Award, American Chemical Society First Award, U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force

First Awards, and American Dental Association, Third Award.

Rodney won the International Science Fair Fourth Award and the Society of Exploration Geophysicists First Alternate Award.

Mr. Speaker, the wonderful performance of Martha Cragoe and Rodney Alderfer is cause for their families, their schools, their communities, and our Nation to be justifiably proud.

Air Force Capt. Jack Teague

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, Air Force Capt. Jack Teague, son of our esteemed colleague, OLIN TEAGUE, of Texas, has displayed in Vietnam the same valor and courage that brought his father 11 medals for heroism in World War II combat.

A graduate of Texas A. & M. University, as is his father, Capt. John O. (Jack) Teague was interviewed on a recent visit back to his alma mater. The observations he made are particularly refreshing and commendable in this time when there is so much news of draft-card burners and others of their ilk who seem not to know the meaning of patriotism.

Under leave granted, I include this article which appeared in the A. & M. magazine, Aggie, about Captain Teague, now an Air Force jet pilot, in the Appendix of the RECORD:

SPY ON UNCLE HO'S TRAIL

Life for student pilot John O. Teague at Webb Air Force Base, Texas must be pretty dull. The hazards inherent in learning to fly supersonic aircraft are ever present, but this Aggie experienced greater danger and survived.

Much of "Bubba" Teague's mission in Southeast Asia is still classified. But some of it is now history and can be told.

Teague and an Air Commando medic, TSgt. Stan Monnie, left the States in June. After 10 days of briefing, they were dropped deep into enemy territory. Their mission: direct close air support to regain this area of strategic importance, provide rescue for pilots downed in North Vietnam, assist with local medical training and care for wounded.

Jack described the people he worked with this way:

". . . conditions were pitiful. The daily diet was rice and something like water cress for breakfast, lunch and supper. They had little clothing. Disease. Thousands of rats. Poor hygiene. But they were really a happy people. And, would you believe, theft was something they never considered. The father was the family boss. Home life was the center of everything. And they were very pro-American and very, very grateful for our assistance.

"Some of the soldiers were about 12 years old. All of them were very courageous. Those that were wounded never uttered a sound of pain. Once on a small aircraft with me there was a mother, father and small girl, about seven—all wounded. The father reeked of gangrene. The little girl had been shot through the chest by the communists. The only time she cried was when the airplane took off—the noise scared her. She died on the flight from loss of blood."

Captain Teague was carefully trained for his mission. After volunteering for Air Commandos, he was schooled in survival, combat technique, airtraffic controlling, escape and evasion and finally parachuting at Ft. Benning, Ga. where he logged 53 jumps.

He was prepared for everying—except the rats.

"We tried to live on the local diet but found it impossible. I lost 18 pounds in one month and had a good case of dengue fever. Food was the big problem. And the rats. We couldn't shoot them, for obvious reasons, so we just had to bear them. I might add that rat was occasionally part of the diet, too. And when you're hungry, it isn't that bad.

"There is no good water in Southeast Asia. Everything must be boiled before you can think about drinking it."

Maybe the most severe hardship for Jack was the separation from his family.

"My wife, Linda, did an outstanding job while I was over there. She wrote me every day. I had a small tape recorder and she would have Johnny (age five) and Terri (age two) talk on the tapes. I usually got mail about every seven or eight days and it was truly a blessing to get a heap. I hope every parent, wife or sweetheart who has someone there can realize the importance of sending mail. The men there would prefer receiving mail to being promoted.

Teague transmitted coded information by radio from his clandestine battle headquarters. After locating a target, he would pass the word to his contact for aircraft and ordnance and when the planes arrived, direct them on target. Intelligence reports indicate that he accounted for at least 500 enemy dead and the rescue of four friendly pilots. His troops re-captured the strategic area—plus a little.

Jack's most vivid recollection of near-death was a miscue by a plane he was directing over a target.

"One of our aircraft 'pickled' his four bombs about two seconds early and they headed right for us. I was on the ground very close to the enemy position—not in a foxhole, just flat on the ground. I watched the bombs all the way down. The closest one hit about 20 yards in front of me but it landed in a culvert. I was blown completely off the ground but wasn't injured."

Teague says, "I ran scared a lot of the time—which I think is pretty normal". A report from one engagement indicates that "running scared" didn't bother his bravery.

"Captain John O. Teague distinguished himself by heroism as a combat controller while engaged in operations against an opposing armed force in a predominantly hostile area. On 13 September, a refugee village of some 5,000 population was attacked. The entire village fled. Captain Teague, disregarding his personal safety, remained in the village and amid hostile fire, called for air support. Despite poor weather, Captain Teague successfully directed tactical aircraft on target, repulsing hostile forces and thereby saving this vitally strategic area from capture. By his heroic actions and unselfish dedication to duty, Captain Teague reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force."

"Bubba" received the Bronze Star with "V" Device for exceptional valor for his action that day. No one in his hometown was prouder than his pop, College Station Congressman Olin (Tiger) Teague '32, who earned a barracks bag of medals—including the Bronze Star—in World War II.

Jack says he didn't really understand the Cold War when he went to Southeast Asia.

"I knew I didn't like the communists from what I had studied and had been taught in my home life. When I returned, I hated them. These Asians we are helping hate the communists, too, and they have good reasons. The majority of the people are refugees, in one fashion or another. They have seen their mothers, fathers or children killed by the communists. Some have been enslaved, allowed to live only to work the fields.

"Many groups believe we can maintain a 'live and let policy' with the communists. Man, are they wrong! The communists—whether Russian, Chinese, North Vietnamese or Viet Cong—hate us with a passion. We are in their way. They must defeat us to gain world domination. They are ruthless butchers, caring nothing about human life, hope or dignity.

"And I'll tell you something. I'd rather fight them over there than in Dallas, or Waco or College Station.

"I firmly believe this is the big question. Where is the battlefield going to be?"

Double Standard of Dissent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while the United States is taking steps and making noises to increase trade with the Soviet Communists—the same enemy supplying weapons which have chopped the hearts out of over 10,000 of our gallant soldiers in Vietnam—every possible attempt is being taken by our Government to harass loyal American taxpayers who might in some small personal manner assist the great anti-Communist nation of Rhodesia.

In recent weeks some of Rhodesia's friends in the United States have been harassed by U.S. Treasury agents, Customs, and the agents of the Securities and Exchange Commission. I insert here a self-explanatory letter from Dr. Robert L. Wyckoff, of Highland, Calif., the most recent victim of this vendetta against loyal Americans who dissent against Communism:

HIGHLAND, CALIF., *May 7, 1967.*

Mr. DANIEL PAULSEN,
Executive Director,
American-Southern Africa Council,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PAULSON: Mr. John Accord called and invited me to be present for your meeting of May 17 and to bring a display of the goods which I am importing from Rhodesia and its friends. Unfortunately I will not be able to do this despite my previous plans. I am sorry.

On Wednesday, May 4, without prior warning and while I was home for lunch two men appeared at the door, one from the treasury department and one from the Customs department. They had a copy of a newspaper article from the Rhodesia Herald reporting my trip and that I was arranging to bring Rhodesian goods into the United States with the exception of those on the sanctions list. In the article I pointed out that in regards copper I could import consumer items since Rhodesia does not refine any copper. The executive order reads . . . "copper . . . originating in Southern Rhodesia . . . or products thereof." All Rhodesian finished copper goods are made of Zambian copper refined in Italy or Britain and I personally examined the shipping cases in which the Rhodesian companies received their copper sheets from Italy and Britain. Certainly these are not products of copper originating in Southern Rhodesia. The Treasury man stated he had orders from Washington that all my goods were to be seized but since they were then out at a display he simply told me that I must hold them for the government, neither selling nor giving them away. He then demanded to go over my books of all shipments whether or not covered by sanctions. When I questioned his authority to go over my records of other items he made it very plain that I had better show them to him since business records "have been determined to be quasi-public and not covered by the fifth amendment" and there would be "trouble" if I did not give him all my records accounting fully for the $5,000 worth of Rhodesian goods I had purchased. I had already explained to him none were on the sanctions list but he made me supply him with the name of each company I dealt with and the amount of my purchase. The maker of the copper plaques owns a small factory in Johannesburg, South Africa where he makes similar items which would also benefit Rhodesia since he owns it (a Rhodesian firm) and I was told that to buy the copper items made in South Africa by a Rhodesian owned firm also violated sanctions because it was "too closely identified with Rhodesia". They were externally polite but made it very plain that continuing to bring in Rhodesian goods would result in "trouble". The goods which I had planned to display I cannot sell. Other goods are not yet here so I will be unable to display these items.

Each time I pointed out to him how unreasonable it would be to apply sanctions to all copper produced in Italy and England (refined there) and that that was what he was applying the sanctions to in this case he would run to the telephone and call Washington again. Twice he called for higher instructions and came out with a ruling which was in effect that if Rhodesia benefited from the import it must be stopped because that was the intent of the sanctions. Incidentally though he offered to reimburse me for the telephone calls I must confess I lacked the courage to request it as he is in my home trying to decide whether to arrest me or not. It was a terribly frightening experience to go through to know that the president can sign an order under which I could go to jail for ten years, without approval of congress, the order being interpreted by his political appointees with abvious intention to create as much hardship and difficulty as possible for me and without the protection of the courts. Even the courts now being political appointments are no longer any protection on a politically motivated decision. Such men as Arthur Goldberg and associates are so unconcerned with justice when opposed to their political views that a fair trial in our courts is not possible. This is a fearsome thing to view. In my mind there is no doubt that the government will spare no expense or effort in order to convict those who assist that great anti-communist threat to world peace, Rhodesia. If similar efforts were made to control those promoting our great peace-loving friends of Russia one would feel better about it. I shall continue to help Rhodesia because Rhodesia is defending my country in the great struggle which will determine the future of my two children. By aiding Rhodesia I am in service to my country. If my country chooses to imprison me for my efforts to defend it then it must be. Somehow people must wake up.

Yours in service to our country,
ROBERT L. WYCKOFF, M.D.

P.S. You may use this letter in any way you see fit. I am writing my congressman and perhaps one or two others. I am also going through the formality of requesting an import permit for the copper plaques which should not be sanctioned but knowing the permit will be refused.

Gov. Harold Hughes, of Iowa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RAY J. MADDEN
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, on last Saturday evening Gov. Harold E. Hughes, of Iowa, addressed over 4,000 Democratic precinct committeemen and workers at Indianapolis. This banquet was under the auspices of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association working in conjunction with Gordon St. Angelo, chairman of the Indiana State Democratic Central Committee.

The following are excerpts from the speech made by Governor Hughes:

> It would have been worth the trip to Indiana—even if I had to pay for my dinner, which I hope I won't—to congratulate you Indiana Democrats on the great job you have done in recent years in putting the Hoosier state on the move.
>
> Needless to say, this achievement did not come about without a tremendous effort on your part from the precinct level on up—and I commend you for it.
>
> As we gather together our forces and lay out our battle plans in this interim period, we know that the Democratic party has the resources to win decisively in 1968.
>
> We have the record; we have the goals; we have the leadership on the national level and in key states, such as Indiana.
>
> Yet it should be frankly admitted that we have not yet fully recovered from 1966 and regained the clear-eyed sense of purpose that marked our united effort in 1964.
>
> In a great Democratic meeting such as this—and I have never attended a finer one—it seems to me that we should discuss candidly the ingredients needed to bring our party back to full strength and unity.
>
> We have heard scathing and unending criticism of Mr. Johnson himself, the credibility gap and all of the rest of it.
>
> But it never seems to occur to these critics that whatever faults they accuse Mr. Johnson of having can only be dwarfed by the mighty structure of this administration's historic contribution to building a better society in America.
>
> The Great Society label has been ridiculed and abused. Flaws and haste and bureaucratic foibles have been pointed out in some of the vast array of federal programs.
>
> Yet the cumultaive effect of these programs—admitting that there have been mistakes here and there in their administration—has been to lift the over-all quality of our society ahead by 50 years.
>
> The tremendous, innovative force of these programs reflects a political philosophy that is faithful to the highest ideals of the American dream.
>
> Whatever anti feelings anyone may have had against Mr. Johnson, this fact, in simple fairness, should be acknowledged.
>
> In perspective, the central fact about the War on Poverty is not some bureaucratic malfunction, imagined or real.
>
> The significant fact—in terms of our entire history—is that our national leadership had the courage to discard the ignoble notion that the poor must always be poor and to move boldly and imaginatively to lift them permanently out of their poverty.
>
> To anyone with a sense of history, the wonder of it all is that this had not been thought of or tried before.
>
> We can only come back into our full strength again, as I see it, if we keep the lights of our party's idealism burning brightly.
>
> And if anyone wonders if there are things worth fighting for as a political party, then let me put his doubts to rest at once.
>
> The great social gains of the Johnson and Kennedy administrations are in severe danger, if we slacken off for a moment in our duty to defend them.
>
> We are in a vulnerable period.
>
> There are unmistakable signs for all to see of a backlash against progress, social gains and the sacrifices required to make the public investments we must make to assure our continuing advancement as a society.
>
> It has been our mistake to underestimate the vigor and determination of this reaction against our traditionally prized public institutions as well as the great public reforms of recent years.
>
> Take education, for example.
>
> In the past, we have heard anti-education people talking about what they would do to cut the high costs of public education if they had the opportunity.
>
> We have taken the attitude: Well, these people might be a little conservative in their attitude toward education, but they wouldn't really go to the extent of carrying out their threat to reduce the role of education in our society.
>
> *Wouldn't* they?
>
> You'd better believe that they would—and there is abundant evidence on the contemporary scene to bear this out.
>
> The anti-progress people, the anti-education people, the anti-welfare people, the bigots, the racists and all the other extremist groups in our society mean exactly what they say, and if given the opportunity to implement their reactionary convictions, they will carry them out to the letter.
>
> The idealism of our party is a big umbrella under which people of all races and creeds and walks of life can stand with pride. But the bigots and the hatemongers do not belong under this umbrella—and we are a stronger party without them.
>
> On the other hand, we invite those who *do* stand for the great goals of enlightenment, equality and justice in our society to join us in pursuing the great goals, whatever our differences may be on minor issues.
>
> The Republican party can count in its ranks today a number of attractive leaders of liberal persuasion.
>
> Yet the emergency of each of these men is an isolated, ad hoc occurrence unto itself that does not relate to the mainline philosophy of the Republican party.
>
> We know what the Republican party is against, but we don't know what it is *for*.
>
> Where do you find in that party's philosophy the creative idealism that would energize the great innovative forces for the public good that have marked the Johnson and Kennedy administrations?
>
> The great goals of our party both animate us and unite us. It is time to invoke their creative force again.
>
> To be sure, the course of true love does not always run smoothly in our own ranks. We are not historically or currently the cult of the rubber stamp.
>
> Since the Governor's Conference at White Sulphur Springs when I spoke out rather frankly concerning the Administration on behalf of the Democratic caucus of Governors, I must confess that some people have questioned my position regarding the Administration in Washington.
>
> I would make it clear to all concerned that this candid criticism within our party did not indicate any lessening of my support for the Democratic administration or for the President, personally.
>
> I have supported the President for a good many years, longer perhaps than any politician on the state level in Iowa.
>
> There has been no change in this support.

If there is anything in which I have complete confidence, it is this:

That the Johnson-Humphrey ticket will lead the Democratic party to another victory in 1968!

The war in Vietnam hangs over our land and over the future of our party like a heavy cloud.

As Americans and as Democrats, I think we must speak out on this issue for it is neither healthy nor right to repress feelings of such depth that cry for expression.

I am saddened by the conflict between the Doves and the Hawks; but this is something that will be, and I believe we would not want this honest difference in convictions to be suppressed.

There are great men of our party in both camps . . . and others standing in between.

I personally would identify with this latter group, not arrogantly, I hope, but thoughtfully and reverently.

These two viewpoints probably will never be reconciled—it is the case of never the twain shall meet.

Yet, we can agree, as Americans and as Democrats, to three fundamental propositions—support for our men on the battlefield, on the one hand; support of the right to dissent, on the other; and support for the proposition that, in the final analysis, the President of the United States is the only man who has available to him all the information necessary to make the ultimate decisions.

The one unforgiveable transgression we should not be guilty of is to impute insinserity to the great people in either camp.

The Democratic party has traditionally been the party that cared deeply about all the great human issues. It has also been traditionally the party that has recognized the right of dissent and free expression.

This is no time to change that tradition.

I have faith that there is a union that binds us together that is deeper and more lasting than the cleavage caused by this war.

We need to fix our eyes once again on the stars of unselfish purpose that have guided us as a political party in our greatest years.

If this seems like naive oversimplification to some, then so it must be.

It is time we returned to the simple values and the uncomplicated goals of building a better society at all levels for a free people.

In the meantime, in dissent or in agreement, there is no choice but to abide by majority rule, as we have done through the generations.

I do not for a moment mean to minimize the great problems that face us as a nation and as a political party.

I remember the remark a wife made to her husband recently:

"Better help Johnny with his homework while you can. He'll be in Third Grade next year."

Every generation of man has been faced, at times, with problems that seemed beyond the capabilities of human beings to solve. Yet, somehow, those problems were met—not solved, perhaps, but met—and humankind has moved forward, sometimes almost imperceptibly and sometimes with giant leaps.

One of our troubles, I believe, is that we seem to be looking for neat, final solutions to great social, economic and international problems that have never been amenable to that kind of solution.

This, I believe, accounts for much of the fatalistic pessimism we find these days among the professional commentators on public affairs.

They have incredible stores of factual information, but one simple truth seems to have escaped them—that life is a process of seeking solutions to problems but never perfectly solving them—and that this is the secret of its mystery, pain and grandeur.

The truth of the matter is that in the struggle to make man's lot better and nobler on this planet, we have the essential ingredients of the good life.

We also have the essential ingredients of a great political party.

It is good to be alive.

And it is good to be a Democrat—which is saying the same thing twice.

I leave you with these words of Scripture that admonish us to keep working toward the great goals ahead, without stopping to look back:

"No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." (Luke IX 62).

Is McNamara Really Saving Us Money?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

IS MCNAMARA REALLY SAVING US MONEY?

(By Vice Adm. Ruthven E. Libby, USN, Ret.)

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara is about to look into the question of how much excess profits, if any, defense suppliers have skimmed off the top of the billions of dollars worth of procurement contracts let by his department for military supplies and equipment.

Two years ago, these contracts amounted to about $28 billion; last year this increased sharply to $38.2 billion. What the tab will be this year is anybody's guess, but it will be a big one, with Vietnam running now about $2 billion per month.

Presumably the anti-profiteering activities in McNamara's shop (the Washington HQ of which shop, by the way, now comprises more than 73,000 persons with an administrative budget for the next fiscal year of $3.1 billion) will supplement those of the Renegotiation Board and of the General Accounting Office, which have been charged with this function for some years. The combined activities of these three eventually may return some money to the Treasury, which I am sure would be a welcome switch. Such a development might even reinforce the popular belief that the defense secretary's worship of his "cost-effectiveness" fetish has, in fact, saved money.

Unfortunately, there is no yardstick by which the results achieved by his years of extraordinarily heavy military spending can accurately be determined in terms of the over-all effectiveness of the military establishment and its ability to respond to developments worldwide. Our lack of knowledge on this score is something which a lot of Americans find disquieting, not excluding the Senate preparedness subcommittee headed by Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss.

Under normal circumstances, the crucible of war would provide a pretty accurate indication of the combat effectiveness of weapons and weapon systems, but we are denied even this in Vietnam.

There the crippling restrictions imposed upon our fighting men for political reasons—"in pursuit of administration objectives," in McNamara's words—have contributed to, if they have not been responsible for, the loss of 500 U.S. airplanes and to thousands of casualties sustained without bringing victory detectably any closer.

That these restrictions have not wrecked military morale is a great tribute to the competence of the military leadership. But one must reluctantly conclude that the "over-all effectiveness" of the U.S. effort in Vietnam leaves something to be desired.

As for savings, not a few qualified individuals believe that the defense secretary's methods—far from saving money—have cost the taxpayers a tremendous amount more in the long run than previous methods in which our military experts had some voice. They cite such examples as these:"

He has flatly refused to give Chairman John L. McClellan, D-Ark., of the Senate investigating subcommittee, who is also a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the latest cost estimates of the notorious TFX fighter airplane, the cost of which original estimates and the usefulness of which has yet to be demonstrated.

McNamara made his estimates last year on expenditures in his department on the assumption that the Vietnam war would be over by June 30, 1967. The military had no choice but to plan accordingly. When it became apparent that this assumption was probably wrong, a lot of manufacturing had to be speeded up on a semi-emergency basis. The year's cost of Vietnam was more than twice McNamara's original estimate, and probably increased by late decisions to a considerable extent.

It will be recalled that as a part of this emergency procurement, the United States bought back thousands of bombs and shells from "surplus" which we had given, under military aid programs, to various of our allies plus 5,570 bombs from a West German fertilizer firm at a much higher price than we sold them for. It also will be recalled that persistent rumors of ammunition shortages in Vietnam were denied repeatedly by the Pentagon.

Airplane procurement is another example. For the last three years all the services have asked for more planes, basing their requests on estimated expenditure rates in Vietnam and normal losses. The secretary cut these estimates drastically.

But last fall he called an emergency conference of aircraft manufacturers, the result of which was a crash program to increase the production of aircraft. This required new contractors, three-shift work, rapid increases in personnel, and all the other emergency measures which cost money—lots of it. The cost per plane has been estimated, conservatively, at 1½ time normal.

Many other examples can be cited in support of the contention that the secretary may have saved money on peanuts, but has lost a great deal more by belated decisions forced upon him by the pressure of events, contrary to his preconceived ideas.

As for our over-all military posture worldwide, it is shaky in several important areas. We have just withdrawn 18,000 troops from Europe incident to De Gaulle's ejection of NATO forces from French soil. If it is true, as the secretary says, that this withdrawal and relocation was accomplished "without significantly degrading combat effectiveness," it would appear that they should have been brought home long ago.

Now there is talk of cutting our remaining troop strength in Germany—approximately six divisions—by a factor of two-thirds by means of a rotation system, leaving only six brigades there at a time. This is an extremely dangerous concept since in time of tension we would hesitate to build up strength for fear of upsetting a delicate international balance, and once hostilities began a buildup would be impossible in time.

Similarly, the time-space factor in Western Europe vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. should render militarily unacceptable to us the repeated Soviet proposals for mutual troop reductions in this part of the world.

There is considerable indication that we have sustained our military effort in Vietnam only at the expense of military strength elsewhere. There is reason to suspect that we have increased military expenditures in Vietnam faster than we are replenishing our military capabilities in such things as the production of war materials, troop and pilot training, shipping, and the like, so that we are stretched pretty thin.

The administration would have us believe that our fiscal position and our military establishment both can be strengthened by deficit spending. I fear they are wrong on both counts.

Elbie Jay Makes His Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker. Arthur Hoppe has place another of his interesting columns in the San Francisco Chronicle under date of May 7. His column follows:

ELBIE JAY MAKES HIS PEACE

(By Art Hoppe)

Howdy there, folks. How y'all? Time for another tee-vee visit with the rootin'-tootin' Jay Family—starring ol' Elbie Jay, a peace-loving man who's dedicated to fightin' for peace. And fightin' and fightin' and fightin'.

As we join up with ol' Elbie today he's spending' a quiet evening at home with his pretty wife, Birdie Bird, watchin' his favorite program on tee-vee—video-tape re-runs of his old speeches.

Elbie (applauding): My, that certainly was heart-stirring. I think I like the part best where I said, with moving sincerity, "And I will go anywhere at any time to talk to anybody in the interests of peace."

Birdie Bird: It's shame, dear, that everyone isn't as peace-loving as you.

Elbie: That's true, Bird. I may be the most humble man in the world, but I got to admit I love peace more than anybody and . . . (the phone rings)

Birdie Bird: Hello? Oh, Just a minute, please. It's Bobby. He wonders if you'd mind dropping over to his house to maybe patch up your differences.

Elbie: You tell him I'm ready to begin unconditional discussions at any time.

Birdie Bird (after repeating this into phone): He says fine, what about tonight?

Elbie: But so far my sensitive antennae have not picked up any key signal from his side. And I'm not about to start these unconditional discussions until this condition is met.

Birdie Bird: He says conditional unconditional discussions are a new one on him. But seeing that's the way you feel, how about stopping bombing him with press releases, news leaks and snide remarks about his loyalty?

Elbie (shocked): Why, I was only bombing him in retaliation for his infiltrating his liberals into my local party committees and supplying their friends with money and reprints of old Walter Lippmann columns. But even so, I am magnanimously willing to talk to him if he'll take just almost any step to show good faith.

Birdie Bird: He wants to know what "just almost any step" you have in mind.

Elbie (thoughtfully): Well, just something symbolic. Like withdrawing all his liberals and quitting supplying their friends.

Birdie Bird: He says if he does that you and he wouldn't have much to talk about.

Elbie (smiling): Or else I'll be forced to escalate my attacks and point out where his disunity is giving aid and comfort to the GOP.

Birdie Bird (happily): Oh, Elbie, he says he can't take any more and he quits. He'll do everything you say.

Elbie (rubbing his hands): Now he's talking. Tell him if he kindly crawl over here I'll meet him at the front door. Like I say, I'll go anywhere at any time to talk to anybody in the interests of peace. As long, of course, as they see thinks my way.

Well tune in again, folks. And meantime, as you mosey down the trail of life, remember what Elbie's ol' granddaddy used to say: "Blessed are they called peacemakers. 'Cause they've shown they can lick any man in the house to prove it.'?"

A Flag Law Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the attention which proposals to enact legislation to punish desecraters of the American flag is receiving, I wish to call attention to a recent editorial which appeared in the Topeka, Kans., Daily Capital, "A Flag Law Needed."

In addition to the strong case this editorial makes for a Federal law to punish those who would wilfully desecrate the flag, it also points out the fact that the State of Kansas has had such a law for a long time. I commend this editorial to all patriotic Americans:

A FLAG LAW NEEDED

To patriotic Americans, the United States flag is a symbol of their country, to be loved and respected—and any desecration of it makes their blood boil.

The occasional acts of scorn for the flag which have been reported in recent months have aroused the righteous ire of those who read about them.

To most people such vandalism and outright scorn of the country and its flag are even worse than the acts of misguided youths who publicly burn their draft cards. But, apparently, in many places there has been little or nothing that could be done to prosecute those who spit on the flag or otherwise dishonor it. The U.S. district attorney's office in Topeka says there is no federal law against such actions, but pointed out that Kansas does have such a state law and has had for a long time.

Now there's a move afoot to correct the oversight on the national level, with the House Republican policy committee strongly supporting it. The proposed legislation now before Congress would prohibit the deliberate and defiant desecration of the American flag.

In Kansas, the state law says anyone who shall "publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon or cast contempt, either by words or act," upon the U.S. flag shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 or by 30 days' imprisonment or both.

It's almost inconceivable that a nation which thrilled to the raising of the flag by six Marines at Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima in 1945 and who cherished the story of Francis Scott Key watching in 1814 "at dawn's early light" to see if the flag still waved, and then penned the inspiring lines of "The Star-Spangled Banner," does not have a law making its desecration a crime.

There are, of course, the flag codes adopted by Congress in 1923 and 1942, which tell how the flag should be displayed and used, but no penalties are attached for not observing the rules.

There was a time—a long time—in the nation's history when few, if any, even thought of showing disrespect for the flag and no federal law to protect it was necessary.

But apparently we are living in a different era now and it's time to curb the insults a few half-baked nitwits cast on the flag in their misguided use of freedom of speech and action. The penalties should be severe.

Great Giveaway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to the Members of the House and the Senate that they read an editorial in the Cumberland Advocate of Thursday, May 11, 1967.

It is my firm belief that this editorial represents the grassroots thinking of the average citizen back home, no matter what part of the Nation he might be living in.

Our Nation has already given away too much of its substance, money, and resources in an attempt to help people who despise us and trample our flag at every opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I include this editorial as a part of my remarks:

GREAT GIVEAWAY

Ever since World War II our officials have tried strenuously to get rid of this nation's wealth by throwing it around to nations all over the world. And it must be admitted that they've succeeded beyond the wildest nightmares of America's taxpayers. Between 1946 and 1964 our politicians have succeeded in giving away more than $80 billions to some 100 nations.

In case you think that astronomical figure doesn't affect you, guess again. That $80 billions represents a charge of $400 against every man, woman and child in the U.S. And that isn't all. As of January 1, the Treasury Department reported that 17 nations still owe us $21 billions from World War I (that was father's money). And various nations owe us another $19 billions for World War II (that was our money). Want to bet that we ever collect a dime of it?

The most notorious deadbeat nation, is you might suspect, la belle France. Not only is France letting us hold the bag for many billions, but has the unmitigated Gallic gall to demand gold from our fast disappearing Fort Knox reserve. Under DeGaulle, France has called on us month after month for gold until today our reserves have dropped to a 29-month low.

Dwindling gold reserves are only one indication of the fact that we no longer are the affluent nation we used to be. Our national debt is now $332 billions, as of April 4 (that's our children's money). And don't ever swallow that political soothing syrup that "we only owe it to ourselves." You'll make a small token payment on the interest on our nation's debts on April 15, but the politicians wouldn't dare tell you how much you really owe. They'd rather leave that to some later administration—to collect from your children and their children. After all *they* can't vote the current crop of politicos out of office.

A change for the better could be made if our politicians would do two simple things. First, stop giving away everything they can lay their hands on. Second, when Big Charlie and the other deadbeats show up, tell them to go away and come back when they've squared old accounts.

Keeping politicians in 100 countries solvent is too much. We didn't even vote for them!

Time Is Running Out for the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Ira C. Eaker, USAF, retired, has written another pertinent newspaper column on the reasons why serious consideration should be given to the possibility of replacing our present military manpower procurement system with that of a volunteer professional army.

The action by the Senate last week in approving a 4-year extension of the draft without the reforms so urgently needed, seems to confirm General Eaker's prediction of an automatic continuation of the present system. I would hope that when this body has an opportunity to consider an extension of the draft, the opinion of military experts, such as General Eaker, will receive our most careful attention.

General Eaker's column is reprinted below:

TIME IS RUNNING OUT FOR THE DRAFT

(By Ira C. Eaker)

The Selective Service Act, generally called the draft, will expire in two months. Military manpower requirements, in addition to volunteers, now running at about 25,000 per month can scarcely be met without it. With the war in Vietnam growing in size and intensity, Congress will not, of course, discontinue the draft now although most members and a large majority of our citizens find it defective and inequitable.

The probability now is that Congress will, in the last few hours before the present act expires, merely continue it for another four years, as it has done in the past.

More than six months ago two committees were appointed, one by the President and the other by Congress, to study the subject of military manpower and recommend a substitute for the draft or propose needed amendments to the draft law. Both failed to find adequate answers to the problem largely because they did not come to grips with the primary defects in the present system.

The worst defect in the present draft law is that it does not provide adequate manpower for our present and future defense needs. It is also grossly inequitable in its selection processes, often favoring groups like married men and college students, while placing the primary burden and hazard of military service upon 19 year old boys.

When the Selective Service Act was passed originally in 1917, it was designed to provide the manpower for a war in Europe to help the Allied Powers overcome the Axis aggressors. When the same law was employed in 1940, it provided the manpower to defeat two tyrannies, the Nazis in Europe and the Japanese in the Pacific. Each of these emergencies was temporary, for three or four years only.

Today the military manpower requirement is different in several regards. The present struggle, the conflict with Communism—the urgent necessity to prevent a general, nuclear war—probably will continue for as long as we can see into the future. No quick fix, temporary expedients for manpower problems will suffice.

In 1917, and even as late at 1940, 19 and 20-year old youths could, with a few months' training, meet many military manpower requirements. Today weapons have become so complex that draftees with a few weeks' training often are wholly inadequate.

In earlier wars the U.S. had allies to hold the enemy until its manpower was recruited or drafted and trained. Today we have no allies with the power and disposition to perform this role.

Nuclear weapons have changed the time factor in defense manpower requirements. Needed now are strategic, deterrent forces, about 1,500,000 men, instantly ready, thoroughly trained professionals. This is not a job for unwilling boys or temporary draftees.

The additional manpower requirement for Vietnam-type, limited wars can best be supplied by the National Guard and Reserve Forces, which have responded superbly to such emergencies in the past.

There will be no satisfactory solution to military manpower problems until we discard two ridiculous notions. The first is that military service is of minor importance, a temporary nuisance which citizens can discharge before maturity and before undertaking more important things like college, marriage or business careers.

The second dangerous illusion is the mistaken belief that we cannot afford the cost of volunteer, professional military manpower. We can get military technicians if we pay them the wages we pay similar skills in civil life. We can get military pilots, for example, if we pay airline salaries (more than 3,000 military flyers resigned during the past year to take airline jobs).

Military manpower is the most important issue presently before Congress because national security is vital to the welfare of every citizen.

Is the Job Corps for the Jobless?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MASTON O'NEAL
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. budget for fiscal year 1967–68 describes each Federal program by function in order to justify the administration's request for funds. The following is a verbatim quote from the section of the budget describing economic opportunity programs.

The Job Corps provides work and training in 128 residential centers away from home for young people aged 16 through 21 who are out of school and out of work.

Consider then the following article from the Camilia, Ga., Enterprise written by my good friend, Thomas Burson:

HERE'S WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES—JOB CORPS PULLS WORKER FROM PLANT TO TRAIN AS BRICKLAYER

(By Thomas Burson)

"This will make you laugh", the party on the other end of the line begun.

"Well, I need a good laugh," I said, "What is it?"

"You know how hard we've worked to train labor out here at the boat plant for the past two years," Mr. Raiford Royal begun, "we have a worker, he's been with us about two years who is leaving to go with the Job Corps. We've just got him trained to do his job and he currently is making $1.50 an hour. We understand that he is to be flown out to Montana, jet at Government expense, to be trained to be a brick layer."

"That sounds sort of foolish", I replied, "why would the Government come in and take a man off the job and send him away to train for another job? I thought the Job Corps was supposed to work with the unemployed."

"We don't understand it, either," Mr. Royal replied, "but it sure hurts a local plant to train labor and have a Job Corps man recruit your labor off the job and send him across the country to train for another job. We need some trained men ourselves—to help build boats. We are constantly seeking trained men."

And so the story went—not funny when you think about mine and our tax dollars going to pay for this. Not funny, either, when you think of the fact that there are three vocational technical schools within thirty miles of Camilla where the same trade is being taught and what a difference in cost to by pass these local schools and go to Montana. Maybe they have a special technique in Montana we don't know about.

Anyway write your congressman a letter about this.

Phenomenon of Clay and Medal, Brings Thoughts of shame for So-Called Champ

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACK BRINKLEY
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, a close friend of mine, Mr. Robert T. Wilhite, Jr., the son of Lt. Col. R. T. Wilhite, USAF, retired, of Warner Robins, Ga., has given me the May 3, 1967, issue of the Warner Robins Reporter containing a most timely editorial by Mr. Wallace I. Reid, an American in the truest and finest sense of the word. This editorial reflects on the soul of America and I feel that my colleagues will derive as much satisfaction from what "Wally" has to say as I did. The editorial follows:

PHENOMENON OF CLAY AND MEDAL, BRINGS THOUGHTS OF SHAME FOR SO-CALLED CHAMP

The medal was there on my desk. It was a familiar one, giving a warm, yellow glow from the gold of it and the silhouette of George Washington sparkled with its newness.

Only recently it had been presented to a young Warner Robins man, half-way across the world in South Viet Nam. Even as his mother brought it proudly to our offices, her son lay in a far-away hospital, recuperating from the wounds which had won him the medal.

It was a Purple Heart and we felt strangely humble even in its presence. We have seen men earn them and cried for them as they won them. They are not come by easily.

They are presented only after your own life-blood has been spilled on behalf of your country.

It is a medal which says for all eternity that this man, this hero, has stood firm between America and her enemies during a time of conflict, and that those enemies have wounded him.

And that medal lay on the desk, glinting in the afternoon sun, which streamed through a nearby window.

We glanced toward the corner of the desk and there lay the afternoon's newspaper, with a picture, face up, of one Casius Clay, so-called heavyweight boxing champion of the world.

Suddenly, it seemed the very desk itself had been defiled and was not worthy of holding that honored medal. We quickly gathered up the newspaper and tossed it into the nearest trash can.

But throwing away a printed page cannot erase the thoughts, which all of us must be having in these troubled times.

What kind of society can produce these two phenomena at one and the same time?

On the one hand is the youngster, barely fresh from his crib, fighting, without whimpers or pleadings, and taking wounds on his young body from a relentless enemy, who would enslave us.

On the other, a clown, who says he will sit in a jail cell before he will take his place beside the youngster.

And this clown is a direct product of the free society for which the young man from Warner Robins lies hurt and wounded.

What a strange and unfathomable thing it is.

This clown, by the name of Clay, has become wealthy through his ability and willingness to beat other men senseless with his fists.

A member of a minority in the polyglot of groups, which make up this America, he could have reached his present heights nowhere else in the world.

By the grace of God he was, along with the rest of us, fortunate enough to be born in a land where he could truly *"lift himself by the boot straps."*

It is true that his race has, in many ways, been poorly used by many of us, and for that we must all bear the shame and guilt.

It is, however, just as true that his race enjoys nowhere else on earth the opportunity, rights and privileges he enjoys here.

And for this nation, he says he will not wear the uniform or fight.

He says it is because of his religion, which is supposed to be Muslim or something.

And so he joins the ranks of the beatniks, draft-card burners, border-crossers and that ilk.

While others, such as the youngster from Warner Robins, defends our very liberty in one of the most vicious wars of all history, they hide behind mealy-mouthing and excuses.

This clown's case is now expected to be in the courts for at least a couple of years. And what the final outcome will be is anybody's guess.

Meanwhile there have been many suggestions as to what should be done with, and to, this so-called boxing champion.

The most often heard suggestion is that *"he should be drafted immediately and sent straight to Viet Nam along with all those other beatniks."*

At first blush this seems like a reasonable punishment to be desired.

This writer learned the other afternoon, however, that this is not the answer.

The uniform of the various armed forces of the United States of America is a beautiful, and honored, and respected thing.

It has been worn proudly by such giants among us as Eisenhower, York, MacArthur, Diamond, Jones, Kelly, Wainwright and Sullivan, just to mention a few.

To put it on the likes of this clown would only be to soil and degrade it.

Instead, let us do with them as this writer did with the old newspaper.

Let us consign them to the trash can of our disdain and contempt and let honorable men turn away when they pass our way, and let us not look upon them, or speak their names ever again.

Let us make sure that nothing about them, not even their names, come in even the remotest proximity to those who are now protecting us with their very lives.

Shall We Chance Destruction of Our World?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, U Than, Secretary General of the United Nations, gave us serious warning that now we are witnessing the initial phase of world war III. By virtue of his position, Mr. Thant can be regarded as the foremost statesman today. In the New York Times of May 12, 1967, there was quotation of observations by Mr. Thant at a luncheon of United Nations correspondents. Mr. Thant's words follow:

"In my view, if the present trend continues," he said, "I am afraid direct confrontation first of all between Washington and Peking is inevitable. I hope I am wrong. I am afraid we are witnessing today the initial phase of World War III.

"If you recall the series of events leading to World War I and World War II, you will realize that the prologues were quite long; what I mean is, the psychological climate, the creation of political attitudes, took some time and when conditions were ripe for some plausible excuse, then the global wars were triggered.

"In my view we are witnessing today similar conditions.

"As you no doubt agree with me, when A and B are fighting more or less, with A more or less on its own and B is receiving or has received quite a substantial volume of psychological or military aid from, let us say, C and D, it is inevitable, in my view, that this fight is prolonged and intensified. It is only logical and rational that A has to confront not only B but C and D.

"I think this is the only logical conclusion and the only rational sequence of such actions. I am really concerned about the potentialities of this war, knowing as I do the intention not only of the principal parties primarily involved but also some of the parties not directly involved at present.

"That is why I say that if the present trend continues, a direct confrontation between Washington and Peking is inevitable and I am afraid that we are witnessing today the initial phase of World War III.

"I must say in this context that the mutual defense pact between Moscow and Peking is still in force."

Mr. Thant also read a statement which reinforces the counsel contained in his remarks. His statement follows:

STATEMENT BY THANT

During the six weeks which have elapsed since we last met on 28 March, the war in South Vietnam has intensified with increasing casualties on all sides. There has been a new escalation of the air war against North Vietnam, with a mounting number of victims. There is no need for me to emphasize that these last steps are fraught with very grave consequences.

The fact that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a developing nation, is continuing to withstand the pressure of an enormously superior power has been and still is the essential factor which has prevented an enlargement of the conflict beyond the frontiers of Vietnam.

But, in the meantime, further very heavy damage continues to be inflicted upon Vietnam both in the North and in the South, and there is a greater risk that the possibilities of a just and lasting settlement in Southeast Asia will be definitely jeopardized, as well as the détente between the larger powers who carry the major load of responsibility for the maintenance of world peace.

WISH TO PUT RECORD STRAIGHT

In view of the above events, and others which have followed my proposals of 14 March for a general standstill truce. I wish to put the record straight. You may all be aware by now that neither side has fully and unconditionally accepted those proposals, which must therefore be regarded as being no longer under consideration.

Meanwhile I am convinced that now, as before, the first obstacle to talks remains the continued air bombardment of North Vietnam. On the prerequisite of their cessation, I found myself in agreement with every one of the five Asian Governments I consulted during my recent trip.

Since 28 January, and even recently, members of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have repeated that if the bombardment were to cease there could be talks. It may be assumed that such a diplomatic stand has been taken by North Vietnam with full knowledge of the positions of its allies, and I regard this as a very important development.

The view has been often advanced that the positions of the parties being what they are, such talks would fail to bring about peace negotiations. However, I personally continue to believe that talks conducted in the spirit of the Geneva agreements could pave the way for a settlement.

ESCALATION DEPLORED

But first there must be a reversal of the trend of mounting escalation with its ever present risk of internationalization of the Vietnam war, and a willingness to deal with the problem in its national context, making full use of all the processes for peaceful settlement which are envisaged in the Geneva agreements.

These agreements, the first of their kind to be arrived at between all great powers, were probably one of the most important achievements in the field of international relations since the end of World War II. If there is a willingness to return to the situation envisaged by these agreements, then the way would be open for new, imaginative and constructive steps towards peace.

Mr. Speaker, in contrast to these warnings, I noted in a nearby column of the Times, a Washington news item which stated:

> United States officials do not see any increased likelihood of Chinese intervention in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Speaker, the cool assurance of high-level authorities about the unlikelihood of major war borders on irresponsibility. As individuals we are brought up to work, sacrifice, and take precautions for our future safety, never flagging in our vigilance. Fathers of families pay out for life insurance the margin of their incomes that would otherwise make their lives more tolerable. We worry about locks and keys and safe deposit boxes to save our valuables. We spend stupendous fractions of community income for firefighting equipment. Whole cities are caught up in controversy when peaceful nuclear plants are proposed within their limits. We are a Nation of security seekers, and rightly so.

But the prospect of the world's destruction that Mr. Thant can foresee in the offing, is set casually aside by those who "do not see any increased likelihood" of the danger. It is set casually aside by those who say, "I don't think Russia would go to war over Vietnam."

It is set casually aside by those who say we can keep the conflict in Vietnam within bounds, and win it besides.

Such bland confidence by Americans who are normally prudent and trained to take precautions is incredible to me, Mr. Speaker. I do not fear if our Nation has to stand up to invasion here and fight for its life some day. But I do deplore our casual willingness to risk society's destruction so as to win an argument 10,000 miles from home. I do deplore our hastening blithely forward to the bring under the banners of exaggerated patriotism, emotion, and sudden anger.

Anti-Americanism Boiling Up in Panama

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, as all students of Panamanian history know, the isthmus has been an area of much turmoil and strife, and politically instability. The acquisition by the United States of the Canal Zone in 1904 for the construction and operation of the Panama Canal placed in the midst of that turbulent country an island of stability that on more than one occasion has served as a haven of refuge for Panamanian leaders fearing assassination. In 1964 it served as refuge for our own diplomats threatened by Panamanian mobs.

Efforts by some of our own Government since 1936 to appease radical Panamanian demands have brought only one result—more and greater demands. Their ultimate object is clear—driving the United States off the isthmus, all in line with the Communist aims since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution.

For those seeking authentic information on canal history and problems, I would invite attention to House Document No. 474 of the 89th Congress, entitled "Isthmian Canal Policy Questions." It contains a wealth of authentic material and was distributed to all Members of Congress and depositories for Government documents over the Nation.

A recent editorial on the Panama situation, by Harold Lord Varney, president of the Committee on Pan-American Policy of New York, is most interesting.

The indicated editorial follows:

ANTI-AMERICANISM BOILING UP IN PANAMA

The question which is disturbing Washington is whether a new Panama Treaty, if signed by the Panamanians, would be worth the paper it was written on.

Encouraged by the flabbiness of United States policy since 1964, all the ugly elements of anti-Gringoism are surfacing in Panama, and reviling Washington. Recently, when U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Adair made a courtesy visit to the University of Panama, he was greeted by an epithet-shouting mob of anti-American students, who, after hurling insults, squirted black ink over his clothing. The faculty, many of whom are in sympathy with the trouble-makers, stood idly by.

On his recent departure from Panama, Canal Zone Governor Robert J. Fleming was given the decoration of the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the usual diplomatic gesture by President Robles. A storm of indignation swept Panama. Street agitators draped the statue of Vasco Nunez de Balboa with black. The Panama City Municipal Council unanimously passed a resolution condemning Robles for conferring the decoration. The National Assembly sent a note to the Foreign Ministry asking for an explanation of this honor paid to an American. Other civic groups joined the outcry.

The irony of the incident is that Fleming, as Governor, was a submissive supporter of the Washington policy of surrender to Panama in 1964. In a public statement last year, he admitted that he had been sent to Panama by the Kennedy Administration to make changes in the Canal Zone status.

What has roused the particular ire of Panamanians is the currently proposed adoption of a total nuclear weapon ban agreement in Latin America. Panamanians argue that, with the U.S. still maintaining military and air defenses in the Isthmus, Panama alone among the Latin countries would be exposed to atomic attack. This possibility is feeding the Panama desire to get the U.S. out of the Isthmus, boots and baggage. The demand has been expressed openly in the Panama National Assembly.

Leading the hue and cry against the United States is the formidable "Panamenista Party" led by former President Arnulfo Arias. The violence of his attacks upon the Robles administration, which is now negotiating with the U.S., was instanced in his Jan. 26th declaration that "We're starting now the task of national salvation, in union with all the free peoples' forces, against this police state".

Robles, a reasonable man, was elected as a minority vote President and there is no confidence that he can control the next election. If the "Panamenistas" are successful, there is little doubt that they will repudiate the present negotiations, and demand a new Treaty even more heavily loaded against the U.S. than the present Johnson-accepted draft.

The trend of Panama thinking can be seen in the prominence that has recently been given in Panama to the news that Nasser cleared a profit of $300 million on the Suez Canal last year. Many Panamanians want to emulate the Nasser example. They have been encouraged to do so by the spinelessness of Washington policy.

On second thought, the idea of "partnership" with Panama in the Canal doesn't look so good after all.

Princeton Students Fast for India

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it was refreshing and gratifying to me to read the Associated Press dispatch concerning the recent action by many Princeton University students. These students have shown a deep concern for the unfortunate, underfed people of India.

It is a pleasant contrast to the outburst of frenzy and lack of respect for law and order exhibited by unfortunately too many students in our great country.

Under leave granted, I enclose the article:

SOME 1,450 FAST AT PRINCETON FOR FAMINE

PRINCETON, N.J. May 14.—Some 1,450 Princeton University students passed up their prepaid dinners tonight to raise money to help fight famine in India.

The University dining hall and eating clubs at which the students regularly eat agreed to donate the cost of the missed meals to the United Nations Childrens Fund. Nearly $1,300 was raised, including $200 donated by Princeton residents.

The "fast for famine" was sponsored by the University Chapel Fellowship, a social service organization. An estimated 1,250 of 3,200 undergraduates and 200 of 210 graduate students took part.

Food Stamp Act Needed—Without Committee Amendment for 20-Percent Cut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Food Stamp Act has been important to my district as well as most other parts of the country. We should extend the act as it is and not cut back by requiring a 20-percent local contribution to the cost of the stamps.

The county welfare board serving my district has done an excellent job of helping the food stamp program grow. Their resolution opposing the 20-percent amendment is set out below as a concrete example of the harm that would be done by the committee amendment.

The amendment follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY WELFARE BOARD, HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINN.

Whereas, It has been reported that the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has approved an amendment to the federal food stamp law which would require state or local governments to pay 20% of the cost of bonus food stamp coupons beginning July 1, 1969; and

Whereas, The bonus food stamp coupons presently are paid for entirely by the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas, This proposed change would result in substantial increases in the cost of participating in the food stamp program to municipal governments in Hennepin County because of the special Minnesota Law permitting Hennepin County to participate in the food stamp program which prohibits the expenditure of county funds for the food stamp program; and

Whereas. The food stamp program is in operation in Minneapolis and 16 suburbs, namely: Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Champlin, Crystal, Deephaven, Eden Prairie, Edina-Morningside, Golden Valley, Hopkins, Maple Plain, Minnetonka, Richfield, Robbinsdale, St. Anthony, St. Louis Park, and Shorewood; and

Whereas, The value of bonus food stamp coupons distributed in Hennepin County amounts to approximately $50,000 a month or $600,000 a year of which 20% would be $10,000 a month or $120,000 a year; and

Whereas, The impact of these bonus food stamp coupons in improving the nutrition of Hennepin County low income residents is recognized; and

Whereas, It is doubtful that municipal governments in Hennepin County will be willing to assume these additional costs with the result that they may withdraw from participating in the food stamp program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Hennepin County Welfare Board requests the support of the Hennepin County Congressional Delegation in continuing the present policy of financing the cost of bonus food stamp coupons entirely from federal funds; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hennepin County legislative delegation.

Claremont (N.H.) Daily Eagle Fears Nonview at Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Claremont, N.H., Daily Eagle in a signed editorial on Tuesday, May 9, 1967, presents an excellent case for preservation of the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park, Md.

The editorial, signed by Editor Kenneth Whipple, who lived in Washington 5 years, expressed the opinion that—

> It's unthinkable that our federal government, which spends millions and even billions for every-proliferating projects of all types, has become suddenly so niggardly that it can't afford to spent $2.7 million of our tax money to save the view from Mount Vernon for ourselves and our posterity.

Indeed, Mr. Whipple correctly foresees a "nonview which can be created by today's type of 'progress,'" if funds are not appropriated now to save this historic view.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Whipple for his fine editorial in the Claremont Eagle, and I include it at this point in the Record:

MOUNT VERNON: A VIEW OR A NONVIEW?

If you have ever lived in Washington, as we once did for five years, one of your most pleasant memories is sure to be the view across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon.

If you have ever visited Washington, as millions have (and do) annually, you are bound to have placed this historic site high on your "must" list to explore and to enjoy.

Piscataway Park, opposite Mount Vernon, is in much the same scenic condition as when George Washington looked across the Potomac from his estate and admired the river and its beautiful shoreline.

But, for lack of a mere $2.7 million in federal funds, the view may shortly be lost forever. In fact, it may become a nonview instead.

Congressman Hervey G. Machen of Maryland, leading a last-ditch fight against the "spoilers," outlines the story of the past six years, starting with enactment by Congress of initial legislation designed to protect and preserve the area.

It's a complicated story, with private landowners and non-profit foundations playing vital roles in offering to donate properties which, together with the federal share of acreage, would protect hundreds of acres from the "developers."

But Congress, or at least its lower House, has balked at a proposed final appropriation of $2.7 million in matching funds to acquire the federal share of 500 acres. Since private donations were conditional, they will begin to revert to the original owners in August unless Congress acts.

And Congress, or at least its lower House, refuses to act. Its Appropriations Committee has denied the request for funds to finish the project, and the House itself will undoubtedly concur.

Only hope of sponsors now rests with the Senate Appropriations Committee, which can restore the item to the Interior Department budget for fiscal year 1968.

Private landowners, with assistance from the federal government, have so far carried the ball in efforts at preservation of the status quo. But if the government won't go along with the final stages of the project, their efforts will have been in vain.

Pressures of massive urban development from the suburbs of Washington threaten to engulf the shoreline in a dizzy array of apartments and high density construction, resulting in a total loss of open spaces. Within six months the Piscataway Park area will have water and sewer service, and resultant pressures for development will be tremendous.

Writing in a recent issue of the Washington Star, staffer Shirley Elder said:

"On a clear day you can see for more than 200 years . . .

"If Congress will do its share, the millions who visit Mount Vernon each year will be able to look across the river for another 200 years and see the same view that greeted the country's first president in the 1730s.

"But Congress must act swiftly or the valuable waterfront property . . . will become available once more to the developers, who have threatened with oil storage tanks, sewage treatment facilities, vast commercial recreation areas and, at one point, an airfield . . ."

It's unthinkable that our federal government, which spends millions and even billions for ever-proliferating projects of all types, has become suddenly so niggardly that it can't afford to spend $2.7 million of our tax money to save the view from Mount Vernon for ourselves and our posterity.

If Congressman Machen's efforts are thwarted, future vistors will see, not the view famous in the past, but the non-view which can be created by today's type of "progress."

Such a thing shouldn't be allowed to happen.

Our Twin State Senators—Norris Cotton, Tom McIntyre, George Aiken, Winston Prouty—can help to keep it from happening.

Why not let them know how you feel about it?

Amelia Earhart-Joan Merriam Smith Aviation Day in Miami

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on March 21, 1967, I introduced House Joint Resolution 458 which resolved that the Congress of the United States designate the 12th day of May, each year, "Amelia Earhart-Joan Merriam Aviation Day," in order to recognize the historic aviation achievements of these two late patriotic American aviatrixes. And therefore, I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues the proclamation of the mayor of Miami, the Honorable Robert King High, of Friday, May 12, which designated Amelia Erhart-Joan Merriam Smith Aviation Day in Miami. The citizens of Miami recognize the many significant contributions of these two American aviatrixes in the field of American aviation. The proclamation reads as follows:

Whereas: the first session of the 90th Congress of the United States has, in Senate Joint Resolution 61 and House Joint Resolution 458, officially recognized the historic aviation achievements of two late patriotic American aviatrixes, Amelia Earhart and Joan Merriam Smith, and

Whereas Amelia Earhart (1897–1937) was America's first and greatest aviatrix, with many firsts to her credit, and

Whereas Joan Merriam Smith (1936–1965), a native of Miami, flew the 1937 Earhart Equator route (March 17–May 12, 1964) to become the first to fly solo around the world at the Equator, for which she was awarded the 1965 Harmon International Aviation Trophy posthumously,

Now, therefore, I, Robert King High, Mayor of the City of Miami, Florida, do hereby proclaim Friday, May 12, 1967, as Amelia Earhart-Joan Merriam Smith Aviation Day in Miami.

In observance thereof I call upon and encourage all Miamians to join with me in supporting the memorial resolution and other honors now before Congress, wherever possible, in order that the many significant contributions these women have made may become more widely appreciated and may be fittingly preserved in the pages of American aviation history.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the City of Miami, Florida, to be affixed.

Done in the office of the Mayor of the City of Miami, Florida this the 2d day of May in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

ROBERT KING HIGH,
Mayor.

Citizens Community Centers Give Vital Service as Part of the Poverty Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the director of community action programs for my district, Edgar D. Pillow, has sent me the story of how one family was helped by a citizens community center in Minneapolis. Because this is dramatic evidence of the need for expanding and strengthening the community action programs, I have secured unanimous consent for this to be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WHEN THE ROOF FELL IN

TO THE EDITOR:

It is easy to condemn people or organizations, often with no more reason that we don't like the shape or shade of a person's face. Unreasonable? Sure, but how many times have you seen or heard of an individual or organiaztion being picked apart, or ridiculed, or worse, for no more reason than that?

Just about everyone knows about President Johnson's War on Poverty and everyone has an opinion. I, like so many, felt my family could never be so poor or that we'd have to ask anyone for help. In my condemnation, I didn't think about the individual services that I believed were good, not realizing they were a part of the anti-poverty programs such as Project Enable, Head Start, free summer school, the Lincoln Learning Center.

Then calamity. Unexpected illness—doctoring, medicines, finally hospitalization and surgery. Pay checks stopped, savings gone, panic and despair. Then we heard about the Citizens Community Center North. We called and were invited to come over. They said they would do what they could. It was like a miracle. They were all so kind, right down to the lady they sent to our home to fix meals and clean house. It was such a relief to have this desperately needed help.

These services are all a part of the War on Poverty program, and are all important to someone. Like many new services there are bound to be mistakes, but then, on the other hand, consider all the good that has been done, too. It would be a shame to lose these services because of lack of funds. If people would only write a letter to their senator or congressman asking him to support these programs where funds are being cut back and debated in Congress. If people have any questions, they could surely get answers by calling one of the three Citizens Community Centers, Southside, Northside or Eastside.

I never realized how important this was, or how many people have been affected—until the roof fell in on us.

Mrs. Bruce Cameron.

Minneapolis.

More Support for Legislation To Prohibit Desecration of Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the current interest in legislation which would prohibit desecration of the flag by making such activity a Federal crime, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a resolution unanimously adopted by the members of Brighton Council No. 100, Daughters of America, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have introduced legislation which would make desecration of the American flag a Federal crime and once again urge that swift and favorable action be taken. It is indeed unfortunate that this problem has reached such proportions that we must consider legislation in an effort to insure proper respect and protection for our flag. But the growing number of cases in which our flag was mutilated and held up to derision point up the urgent need for legislative action to correct these abuses.

The text of the resolution supporting Federal legislation that would impose a strong penalty for desecration of the flag follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, we the Members of Brighton Council No. 100, Daughters of America, believe that patriotism and love of country should be instilled into the hearts of children, and that with the sacred words of "Mother, Home and Heaven" our children should be taught that our Flag is the symbol of all that makes a home for us.

And whereas, we note that in recent anti-war demonstrations during which an American Flag was set fire;

And whereas, the Federal Statute says "No Disrespect should be shown to the Flag of the United States of America," we note that there is no penalty attached to such disrespect.

Therefore be it resolved, that this Council go on record that we believe that the burning of the Flag of the United States of America is an act of treason. Now let us go on record supporting legislation to set a strong Federal penalty that would apply throughout the Nation.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be sent to our two Members of the United States House of Representatives with the hope that they will support a strong Federal Law.

Alice R. Keitel,
Viola Rupert,
Robert L. Kerr,
Emma Meyer,
[SEAL] Mary C. Eubank,
Recording Secretary.

May 6, 1967.

Opposition to Idaho State Firearms Control Assistance Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the Congressional Record an excellent resolution adopted by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission in opposition to the State Firearms Control Assistance Act of 1967, S. 1 and H.R. 5384, pointing out why this outrageous legislation should not become law.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION BY THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

A Resolution concerning the "State Firearms Control Assistance Act of 1967" introduced by Senator Thomas J. Dodd as S.B. #1 (as amended) and H.R. #5384, introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler in the first session of the 90th Congress

Whereas, restrictive firearms legislation proposed in the 90th Congress as S.B. 1 (as amended) or H.R. 5384 conflict with the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which constitutes the American citizen's right to keep and bear arms, and

Whereas, any restriction on firearms would tend to reduce the amount of hunting enjoyed by the American people, one of the basic freedoms traditional to the growth and development of this great country, and

Whereas, a reduction in the sport of hunting would impair the economic welfare of the State of Idaho, where the pursuit of wild game represents a thriving industry, and

Whereas, this proposed legislation on gun control would only restrict unnecessarily, law-abiding American citizens, leaving the criminal at large free to steal or smuggle firearms at will, since criminals do not abide by any laws, let alone firearms control, and

Whereas the sportsmen of Idaho, representing over one-half of the state's population, have repeatedly expressd thir disapproval of any additional firearms control legislation, and

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission that its responsibility in administering the wildlife policy of the State of Idaho includes the protection of the rights of the wildlife resource users: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, at its regular quarterly meeting in Boise, April 27, 1967, does hereby express strong opposition to the legislation proposing restrictions on firearms as submitted by Senator Thomas J. Dodd and Representative Emanuel Celler in the first session of the 90th Congress in S.B. 1 (as amended) and H.R. 5384; and be it

Resolved further, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Don Samuelson, Senator Frank Church, Senator Len B. Jordan, Representative George Hansen, Representative James McClure, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Representative Emanuel Celler, members of congressional committees considering this legislation, and officials of the National Rifle Association, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

Maryland Senate Resolution Asks That "Savannah" Continue To Serve Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the announcement that the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will continue hearings May 16 and 17 on the Government's proposal to lay up the nuclear merchant ship, *Savannah*.

The *Savannah* has been called an international symbol of the use of American nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In view of the current debate on how best to revitalize the U.S. merchant marine, a thorough examination of the implications of terminating the operation of this ship is certainly in order.

The State of Maryland is deeply concerned about this matter. On March 22, 1967, the Maryland senate approved senate resolution 54, proposed by Senator Julian L. Lapides, requesting "that the nuclear ship *Savannah* be allowed to continue to serve the Nation and be kept in full operation."

I insert the full text of senate resolution 54 in the Record:

Senate Resolution 54

Senate resolution requesting the U.S. Government not to lay up the nuclear ship *Savannah*

Whereas, There have been proposals to terminate the operation of the nuclear merchant ship "Savannah"; and

Whereas, The vessel has been a source of pride and distinction to all Americans; and

Whereas, Such a move would be a drastic mistake, especially at this crucial time when ships are drastically needed to supply our worldwide military commitments; and

Whereas, In recent times, the Federal Government has slighted the nation's merchant marine with the result that our merchant fleet is falling behind some of our most serious competitors; and

Whereas, The permanent docking of the "Savannah" would be just another of the government's short sighted non-concern over our former unsurpassed commercial fleet; and

Whereas, The Senate of the great maritime State of Maryland feels deeply concerned over this matter; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Maryland, That this Body requests that the nuclear ship "Savannah" be allowed to continue to serve the nation and be kept in full operation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to Senator Daniel B. Brewster and to Senator Joseph D. Tydings, Representatives Rogers C. B. Morton, Clarence Long, George Fallon, Edward Garmatz, Hervey Machen, Charles McC. Mathias, Samuel Friedel, and Gilbert Gude; Senator Warren Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee; and John Connor, Secretary of Commerce.

By the Senate, March 22, 1967.

Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Star Endorses Preservation of View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Norfolk, Va., Ledger-Star views the Washington area as one which, because it is the Nation's Capital, should be the concern of our entire population. In an editorial, "Green Oasis for Mount Vernon," of May 10, 1967, the Ledger-Star states that—

> There are very few places in the country where urbanization is eating up the land so heedlessly as in the environs of Washington, or where the desirability of preserving pleasant vistas is greater, from the standpoint of the whole nation.

The Ledger-Star's editorial outlook on this Washington area is an enlightened one, and one which I would hope a majority of Americans would hold. And it is certainly a national concern when urbanization and lack of action by Congress threatens to eat up one of our national attributes, the view from historic Mount Vernon.

In announcing its support for our efforts to secure restoration of funds to preserve the view from Mount Vernon before our deadline is passed, the Ledger-Star has presented an intelligent outlook on a critical problem of national interest. I commend the newspaper for this position, and include the editorial at this point in the Record:

Green Oasis for Mount Vernon

If given only a quick glance, the project which claims the anxious attention of Maryland's Representative Hervey G. Machen, and several hundred others allied with him, might seem to carry historic preservation a bit far.

Congressman Machen is fighting to preserve "the view from Mt. Vernon"—and a superficial reaction might be to ask if it isn't enough to save America's shrines themselves without undertaking to preserve entire "views" as well?

The question, however, has little validity in the case of George Washington's Virginia mansion, and the effort being made to head off commercial uglification of the shore area just across the Potomac in Maryland is very much worthwhile.

The peaceful green scene from the columned home, from its commanding point over the river, has been an essential part of Mt. Vernon's charm for millions of visitors over the years, just as it figured in the original choice of the building site.

Moreover, there is in this an opportunity for the government to do, at a very reasonable price right now, the kind of thing its experts are preaching to everybody else—the setting aside of ample "green space" in the path of urban sprawl.

There are very few places in the county where urbanization is eating up the land so heedlessly as in the environs of Washington, or where the desirability of preserving pleasant vistas is greater, from the standpoint of the whole nation.

The unhappiest part of the present situation is that the despoiling of the view seemed, only a short time ago, to have been successfully headed off, yet right now the whole cooperative undertaking by individual landowners, foundations and the federal government is in a fair way to go down the drain.

The reason is that the House Appropriations Committee has suddenly and almost casually reneged on the government's part of the bargain by cutting off $2.7 million of land-buying funds which had already passed the authorization stage.

So Congressman Machen and the supporters of the project not only have the merits of the view preservation project on their side, they are properly insisting that Congress has an obligation to the 200 private landowners who have offered scenic easement and to the other donors who counted on the federal government to fulfill its commitment.

Since the House committee's cut will probably be endorsed in routine fashion on the floor, the best remaining hope now is that the Senate committee will restore the funds.

It most certainly should.

My Friend Is Gone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the food industry of the Nation as well as New York has lost a champion of fair play and free enterprise with the passing of Arthur Laufer. As a former businessman associated with the grocery industry, I had occasion to work alongside Arthur through many of the trials and tribulations of this rapidly expanded industry that is a cornerstone of American enterprise. Arthur Laufer was a close friend and his loss to me and the industry is best expressed in a front-page editorial of the Food Advocate of the New York State Merchants, written by William G. Hildebrand, executive secretary.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include this article which appeared on April 20, 1967, marking Mr. Laufer's demise:

My Friend Is Gone

My world stood still for a long, painful moment on April 20th. That was when I learned that Arthur Laufer was dead.

Hundreds, even thousands, of others must have felt the same shock at the loss of a truly great man—a man among men. Even those who had only the briefest encounter with Arthur Laufer came away with the full knowledge that they had met an unusual person—one of charm, vitality and warmth.

Those fortunate enough to call him friend knew well the truth of the old adage about a man lucky enough to end his life with a handful of friends.

To those who knew and loved him, Arthur Laufer was not only a handful in himself; he was an entire heartful.

"Laufer the Lover" was the kindly label given him by Ingemar Johannsen. And an apt title it was, for Arthur loved life and the people in it for the challenges and opportunities they presented.

He met the challenges with strength and fortitude—particularly the Great Challenge of his last remaining days. Then, above all other times, he was the greatest possible source of inspiration to those who shared his plight.

Each new day was to him a whole new raft of opportunities—for himself and others—and on many occasions he created opportunities out of the challenges that were not immediately soluble. How many times did you hear him say "Our blessings come in disguise"?

Arthur Laufer was an investor in the world and all its decent aims. Surely he invested more of himself in other people than anyone we've ever known. His tangible returns were unimportant. He sought and earned the only dividends that really had meaning for him: Love, devotion, trust and loyalty.

His standards were high. To those who walked by his side he was hard and demanding; less than good would never do.

But he was equally—even more so—soft and sensitive, tender and understanding, possessing a burning desire to know and deeply understand what made all those he met think their thoughts or do their deeds. This desire was matched by an unbelievable perception that gave him light while others were blinded by darkness.

Arthur Laufer was a brilliant lawyer, respected and admired by all who faced him in the legal arena.

Arthur Laufer was a leader in the food industry, giving to it and all the people in it the benefit of his vast store of knowledge, experience and dedication.

But most of all, Arthur Laufer was a builder; a builder of people, of character, and of strong foundations.

He could not possibly have completed all he set out to do in life. He had so much to do, and so little time.

But let us hope that the hertiage he has given us will forever serve as our standard to help us live the good life with each other.

My friend is gone but I promise him I will do his work as if he is still by my side.

My friend is gone. These are not my words alone. I know they are shared by countless others.

—W. G. H.

President Johnson Reaffirms U.S. Commitment to Republic of China

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the Record a joint statement by President Johnson and Vice President Yen Chia-Kan of the Republic of China which was released by the White House on May 10, 1967.

I think we are fortunate that Vice President Yen who is also Premier of the Republic of China has paid us this visit.

It is under his leadership that the gross national product in Taiwan has risen at the rate of 8.2 percent annually since 1952. It now stands at $3.1 billion and industrial production has been increasing nearly 14 percent a year. Industry on the island is four times broader than it was in 1952.

Premier Yen has been the moving force behind this great economic achievement and is to be congratulated for his untiring efforts toward achieving a stable and growing economy in a country that is one of our truest and most valuable friends.

The joint statement follows:

His Excellency Yen Chia-kan, Vice President and Prime Minister of the Republic of China, has concluded a two-day visit to Washington at the invitation of President Johnson. Vice President Yen met with President Johnson to discuss matters of common concern on May 9. Also present were Ambassador Chow Shu-kai, Minister of Economic Affairs Li Khow-ting, Ambassador to the United Nations Liu Chieh, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Samson C. Shen, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Ambassador to China Walter P. McConaughy, and Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William P. Bundy. Director of the Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Lai Chia-chiu was present as recorder for the Chinese side.

The President welcomed the opportunity to reaffirm to the Vice President the solemn commitment of the United States as provided for in the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954. Vice President Yen noted that the Chinese Communists pose a continuing threat, and the President reassured the Vice President that the United States intends to continue to furnish military aid to the Republic of China in accordance with the provisions of the Military Assistance Agreement of 1951.

The President and Vice President reviewed the international situation, with particular reference to the current situation in East Asia. They exchanged information and views on conditions on the Chinese mainland resulting from the Cultural Revolution. They agreed that the struggle for power is far from over and that developments on the Chinese mainland are closely related to the peace and security of Asia. They further agreed to consult on future developments on the Chinese mainland.

The President and the Vice President reviewed the Free World effort to halt Communist aggression against the Republic of Vietnam. President Johnson and Vice President Yen agreed that unless the aggression is stopped, peace and security cannot prevail in Asia and the Pacific region. The President expressed his gratification with the Republic of China's contributions to the development of Vietnam's economy, noting especially the work of Chinese technicians in assisting the Republic of Vietnam to increase her food production. The Vice President expressed the strong support of the Republic of China for the United States policy in Vietnam and the hope that the Republic of China would find it possible further to strengthen her economic and technical cooperation with the Republic of Vietnam.

It was agreed that periodic consultations between the United States and the Republic of China on problems of common concern in East Asia had been fruitful and should be continued.

The President and Vice President discussed the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations. They noted the favorable outcome of the 21st General Assembly when efforts to expel the Republic of China from the United Nations and seat the Chinese Communists were decisively defeated. The President reaffirmed that the United States firmly supports the Republic of China's seat in the United Nations. The President and the Vice President agreed that their Governments would continue to consult closely on the best means for achieving their common objectives in the United Nations.

The President expressed admiration for the continuing progress made by the Republic of China in developing Taiwan's economy since the conclusion of the U.S. economic aid program in 1965. He also noted the sharp contrast between economic conditions in Taiwan and on the Chinese mainland.

The President congratulated Vice President Yen on the remarkable success of the Republic of China's technical cooperation programs in friendly countries, particularly in the field of agriculture, and noted that the Republic of China is making a most significant contribution to the collective War on Hunger.

In the course of their conversion President Johnson and Vice President Yen also reviewed programs intended to develop cooperation among Asian nations. The President and Vice President noted the potentialities of the Asian and Pacific Council and the Asian Development Bank to promote peace and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific region.

Vice President Yen spoke of the need to strengthen science and technology in the Republic of China as a vital force in national and regional development. He welcomed the President's offer to have his Science Adviser, Dr. Hornig, lead a team of experts to Taiwan to survey scientific and technological assets and needs in the Republic of China. Dr. Hornig will also advise on ways by which more career opportunities might be provided in Taiwan for Chinese scientists now teaching and working outside China.

President Johnson and Vice President Yen reaffirmed the strong ties between the United States and the Republic of China founded on the historic friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

Proposal To Fly the American Flag on Sunday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have just received correspondence from Mr. Samuel L. Abrams, chairman of the Business and Public Affairs Committee of the Kiwanis Club of Cleveland. Mr. Abrams, as chairman, has proposed a campaign urging everyone in the United States to fly the American flag on Sundays as well as national holidays.

The Kiwanis Club of Cleveland has been distributing pamphlets on the subject, a copy of which I shall include in my remarks.

I believe this is a very worthwhile suggestion, and I trust the people of the United States will readily participate in the display of the flag on Sundays.

The pamphlet follows:

FLY YOUR FLAG ON SUNDAYS

To pay special tribute to our servicemen in Viet Nam, we urge all Americans to begin every week with a public declaration of our private commitment to our country, by flying the flag every Sunday.

Flying the flag is the symbol of (a) the American way of life, (b) the principle of equality of all peoples, regardless of race, religion, or national origin, (c) equal opportunity for all, (d) equal treatment under the law, and (e) people working together to bring a better life.

By flying your flag, you are casting your vote for what America stands for. Let everybody fly his flag every Sunday as well as on national holidays.

KIWANIS CLUB OF CLEVELAND.

Review the Prospects of a Change in the Communist World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, with the administration frantically propagandizing their dangerous policy of building bridges to the Soviet Union it is well for us to review the prospects of a change in the Communist world. Such a review has come to my attention in an article by columnist Dumitru Danielopol which appeared in the April 22 issue of the Elgin, Ill., Daily Courier-News, which I insert in the RECORD at this point.

INTERNATIONAL SCENE: COMMUNISM SHOWS ITS FEAR OF CHANGE

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—Can communism change? Can it mature? Can it become democratic?

All evidence is to the contrary, despite the "thinking" and the "analyzing" of Western optimists.

When it comes right down to brass tacks, a Communist is a Communist, is a Communist, to paraphrase Gertrude Stein.

A case in point is the much ballyhooed "liberal" President Tito of Yugoslavia.

One of the most-accepted myths in Washington is that Titoism, a "milder" form of national communism, is a transition towards more democratic government.

How much of this is wishful thinking was proved by Tito himself when the one-party, one-voice system was challenged last year.

A 33 year old professor and writer, Mihajlo-Mihajlov in an open letter to Tito proposed to put out an "independent sociopolitical and cultural opposition publication defending the principles of democratic socialism."

It would have been the first of its kind to appear in the Socialist world, Mihajlo said.

He reminded Tito that this was in accord with the 1963 Yugoslav constitution. Articles 39 and 40 "solemnly guaranteed the freedom of thought, choice, assembly, press and organized political activity to all citizens."

It was not right, he said, that one organization (the Communist League) which "barely represents 6 per cent of the population," should be placed "above the nation, the Constitution and the law of the land."

Tito did not accept the challenge.

He had Mihajlov arrested, tried on trumped up charges and sentenced to a year in prison.

Another trial for "making propaganda against Yugoslavia" has recently been set by the Yugoslav government.

Tito's action disproves any claim of fundamental liberalization. He has permitted some independent industry in Yugoslavia and he has encouraged tourism because without both he faced financial ruin. But he has never let go the political stranglehold.

Any idea that communism can and will turn into a democratic system is pure wishful thinking.

And it is illogical to expect it. In the whole Red world this is a contest between the thug, who seized power by force, and the intelligent thinker who would bring about change and throw out the thing.

In no civilized and free society could a Stalin, a Khrushchev, a Tito, a Castro, a Mao Tsetung or a Ceausescu reach such elevated "eminence." They had neither the brains, the culture, the experience or know how to be normally and freely elected to high position.

They got there by force and stayed in power purely and simply because they are Communists. They know, if we don't, that in any competition with people of learning and freedom they haven't got a chance.

The muzzling of liberal thinkers and men of culture is essential if the thug is to remain in power.

Mao's "Cultural Revolution" and its purges of teachers and men of letters, the Kremlin sentencing of Sinyavsky and Daniel, Tito's trial of Mihajlov follow a familiar pattern.

Mihajlov was a brave man to challenge Tito. He exposed the fallacy of "liberal" Titoism and showed that fundamentally communism never changes. It can't afford to change.

The free world owes this young man a debt of gratitude.

Radiation Standards for Uranium Miners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, historically, the industrial and technological advances which make a nation strong have always been accompanied by some form of health or safety hazard.

The powerful machines which make it possible for us to build our highways and increase our factories' output and mine our natural resources, for example, present safety hazards to the men who operate them.

The Federal Government has consistently taken measures to minimize the dangers that such technological progress produced. We need only to look at the Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act, the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, and the Longshore Safety Act to realize this.

Now, Secretary Wirtz is continuing this tradition of safeguarding our workers by issuing an order to limit the amount of radiation to which uranium miners may be exposed. This order is meant to reduce the high incidence of radiation-caused lung cancer which occurs among uranium miners.

We will never know exactly how many cases of cancer this order will prevent, or how many families will be spared the grief that accompanies them. We will know, however, that by reducing the number of cases—by preventing even one case—we are upholding our duty to place a higher value on the well-being of each American than on the advancements that his work produces. In this case, we care more about safeguarding our uranium miners than about carelessly producing the uranium needed in our atomic power research.

I heartily applaud Secretary Wirtz for issuing this order.

Fair Housing and the Atomic Energy Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years there has been much interest in the selection of a site for an Atomic Energy Commission accelerator. It has now been proposed that the site be located in Weston, Ill., a small community west of Chicago.

A great many people have advocated that the AEC accelerator not be located in Weston until it is demonstrated that good housing will be open to all AEC employees in the area, without regard to their race or creed.

One group concerned about this problem is the Catholic Interracial Council of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. I include their resolution on this important subject in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Whereas, the Catholic Interracial Council of the Twin Cities is deeply concerned about the continuing inequities in housing, employment and education available to American citizens of minority groups, and

Whereas, it is national policy that Federal monies shall not be used in a manner which derogates the right of persons in the United States to enjoy and participate in the benefits which flow from the expenditure of such funds without regard to race, creed, or color, and

Whereas, the Congress and the Administration at the present time have before them for consideration the location and funding of a proposed Atomic Energy Commission accelerator facility in Weston, Illinois, and

Whereas, a grave doubt exists whether the metropolitan area of Chicago in which the Weston site is located and the State of Illinois have an effective affirmative action program for equality of housing, employment and education consistent with national policies,

Therefore, Be It Resolved that this Board strongly urges the Congress and the Administration to withhold decision as to the location and funding of the aforesaid accelerator installation until a fact-finding committee of the Congress holds public hearings in the Chicago metropolitan area to determine whether the State of Illinois and the metropolitan area of Chicago have in fact or will adopt an effective affirmative action program, including a strong State Fair Housing Law, to implement national policy, and

Be It Further Resolved, that if such a program is not offered within a reasonable time an alternate location be designated which would comply with national policy.

Senior Citizen's Day at Lakeland Senior High School, Shrub Oak, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 5, the ninth and 12th grade American history classes of the Lakeland High School held a discussion between students and senior citizens in recognition of National Senior Citizens Month. Over 200 students and about a dozen senior citizens participated in the exchange of views about old and young. This is the second year for such an observance.

In order to bring this most unique observance to my colleagues' attention, I would like to enter some observations from that event at this point in the RECORD:

"Why should older people complain about short skirts worn by teenagers today? Or about 'wild' teen dances? Didn't you have a 'swinging' time in the 20's with short skirts, wild parties, and zany dances?"

Thus went the exchange between a Lakeland High School senior in Room 205 at the high school today as she questioned one of the Senior Citizens visiting her classes.

Today was Senior Citizen's Day at the school and seventeen of the "older" citizens from the Lakeland community and surrounding areas appeared in the twelveth grade American history sections. Mr. Paul Leith, President of the Senior Citizens' Club of Crompond, worked out the visitation in cooperation with staff members Mr. Michael Lane, Mr. James Walker, Mrs. Julia Bradley, Mr. Roland O'Neal, and the principal, Mr. Merritt Lindsey.

"I think seniors in high school are old enough to decide for themselves as to the length of skirts," said one of the visiting ladies.

When asked what type of life a retired person led, Mr. David Gordon noted that he was on the go from slightly after 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. Several of the seniors were amazed at the vitality of their guests, a point that was re-enforced when Mr. Leith remarked "you can be 70 years young, or 40 years old."

The graduating class was challenged to review the stereotypes of what it means to be elderly and to face the candor of several Senior Citizens. Mrs. Chester Rick asked her youthful hosts not to be set in their ways, but to be active in community affairs, "so you won't leave the world with as many of the problems as you've inherited from us."

In evaluating the second annual Senior Citizens' Day at Lakeland, Mr. Paul Leith observed that "there was great interest displayed in all classes by both students and Senior Citizens. The history department is to be praised highly for arranging this Senior Citizens Day. I hope that other school districts will establish a similar discussion next May during Senior Citizens' month."

Mrs. Paul Leith, Secretary of the Senior Citizens' Club of Crompond, concluded that she "was pleasantly surprised at the students' understanding of the problems of older people."

Approximately 200 students participated in the program with the 17 Senior Citizens. Miss Eleanor Coccocia, Chairman of the Homemaking Department, served coffee and cake to the guests between classes with the assistance of students in the home economics courses. Those Senior Citizens in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leith, Mrs. Chester Rick, Mr. David Gordon, Mrs. William Vulcan, Mr. Louis Levy, Mrs. Mary Slater, Mr. Philip Shindelman, Mr. Joseph Rincione, Mrs. Lee Shankman, Mr. Charles Terr, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. John Baluff, Mr. Max Halpern, President of Mahopac Seniors, Mrs. Max Halpern, Mr. Lee Shankman.

Looking Forward With TVA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, 34 years ago this month the people of this Nation created the Tennessee Valley Authority so that the potential of the mighty Tennessee River might be realized.

The wisdom of that move has been exhibited time and time again in the Tennessee Valley region and in the contributions of that area to the defense and general advancement of this country.

An editorial by Mr. Harold May of the Florence, Ala., Times commemorates the TVA's 34th anniversary in appropriate words. I include the editorial in my remarks at this point and commend it to my colleagues:

LOOKING FORWARD WITH TVA

Thiry-four years ago this month the Tennessee Valley Authority was created to operate government-built facilities already constructed in the Tennessee Valley and to develop a great river basin for flood control, navigation and low cost electric power, the latter to become a yardstick for power costs the nation over.

The TVA has not only done a great job with the physical aspects of the region but has been responsible for one of the greatest economic and social accomplishments in the world's history. It brought a great but undeveloped region out of the kerosene age into the age of electricity in a little over three short decades. It raised the standard of living for countless thousands while benefitting the economy of an entire nation.

All has not been smooth sailing for the Agency. Many times its loyal friends in the Congress have had to fight for its very existence . . . but because TVA is a "basically right" concept, right has prevailed and TVA has moved forward to develop and protect the resources of a great valley. It has done its job smoothly and efficiently.

And TVA is still on the move with a continuous improvement program power-wise as well as in the fields of resource and recreation development. The giant power system of dams and steam plants will soon be augmented by a nuclear power plant. The great Muscle Shoals Fertilizer Center is to become an International Center to find ways and means to feed the exploding population of the world through the development of better plant foods.

TVA has provided low cost power for the development of the Valley's great aluminum industry, the key metal in the manufacture of space vehicles, planes and automobiles of the present and future.

TVA lakes provide one of the nation's major water transportation routes, possibly to be augmented soon by the construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Canal providing a short route to the Gulf of Mexico.

So much, thanks to TVA, is in store of the Tennessee Valley that it staggers the imagination.

Wilson Dam, completed in 1924 by U.S. Engineers, sparked the great TVA and factory complex in the Muscle Shoals area. Then the world's largest dam, it formed the nucleus for the Authority's great program of power, flood control and navigation.

This great dam will become a National Historic Landmark on TVA's 34th birthday on May 18th, as well it should. Modernized with the world's highest single lift lock and generating more than twice the power of Niagara Falls, this great monolith stands as a monument to man's imagination and ingenuity.

It is not the largest dam in the world today. There are several larger and higher but to the people of Muscle Shoals, who remember the long struggle to save the dam and plants from the scrap heap, Wilson Dam will always be the greatest.

Educator Cites Flaws in Quie Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which will soon be debated on the floor, has received rather extensive press coverage in recent weeks, particularly with respect to an amendment proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota, Representative ALBERT QUIE.

One of the most succinct arguments against the Republican proposal, and one which I support, appeared in a letter to the editor in the Washington Post of May 9, by my former law school classmate and member of the Cleveland Board of Education, Hugh Calkins. As Mr. Calkins states, the main flaw in the alternate bill is the shift of focus away from the disadvantaged child.

It is this elimination of emphasis on the disadvantaged—so clearly expressed as the intent of the Congress in the original Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965—which Mr. Calkins sees as the real danger, and I commend his letter to the thoughtful attention of my colleagues:

THE QUIE AMENDMENT

Two years ago Congress faced forthrightly the central problem of American education—the fact that 20 percent of our children still do not learn enough in school to make their own way in a technological world. Recognizing how closely the educational failure of children is associated with the poverty of parents, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 has invested 80 per cent of its funds—roughly $1 billion per year—in intensive education for disadvantaged children in low-income neighborhoods.

Now the Congressional decision of 1965 is threatened. H.R. 8983, the Quie Amendment, will come to a vote this week without hearings, with little debate. If it becomes law, equal opportunity will no longer be the central focus of the Federal effort in elementary and secondary education.

This retreat from equal opportunity results from three basic flaws in Congressman Quie's bill. H.R. 8983 reduces the proportion of the Federal appropriation which is earmarked for the educationally disadvantaged from 80 per cent to 50 per cent. It eliminates the concept of poverty from the selection of the schools into which the Federal funds are directed. And it prescribes that questions of interpretation are to be resolved "whenever possible in favor of the programs proposed by the state."

The certain result of these three changes will in nearly every state be a sharp reduction in funds allocated to intensive education for the disadvantaged in urban and rural low-income neighborhoods.

The Quie Amendment is intended to soothe the inevitable strains of developing in a few short years a new focus in American education. But it is a mustard plaster with too much mustard.

It is understandable and praiseworthy to seek simplified administrative relationships between states and the Federal Government, as the Quie Amendment seeks to do. It is constructive to propose, as Congressman Quie has sought to do, a less complex formula for allocating funds among the states.

But substantially to eliminate the focus on the disadvantaged before it has become a part of established educational practice can only result in keeping that focus from ever becoming a part of that practice.

The bipartisan majority which enacted the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 was far-sighted, courageous, and correct in its appraisal of the first priority for Federal support to elementary and secondary education.

Let not that decision be hastily abandoned!

HUGH CALKINS.

(The writer is a member of the Cleveland Board of Education and the legislative committee of the National School Boards Association.)

CLEVELAND.

Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal Feels Piscataway Park Is Worth Saving

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial entitled "Potomac Greenery," the Syracuse, N.Y. Herald-Journal on May 6, 1967, expressed its support for preservation of the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park, Md.

Forseeing a "concrete forest of apartments and similar high density buildings," the Herald-Journal states that—

> We agree that every bit of greenery which can be saved is worth it.

Mr. Speaker, all of us who have been campaigning for restoration of funds for parkland acquisition at Piscataway Park to save the view from historic Mount Vernon are deeply appreciative of the support from the Herald-Journal. I insert this editorial in the RECORD at this point:

POTOMAC GREENERY

Visitors to historic Mount Vernon always stop on the wide porch to admire the sweep of lawn down to the Potomac river and the greenery of Piscataway Park on the opposite shore.

But, unless Congress changes its mind, this opposite shoreline may become a concrete forest of apartments and similar high density buildings.

Congressman Harvey G. Machen of Maryland, a leader in the battle to save the green shoreline of the park, asks our support in his fight to have the Senate Appropriation Committee restore $2.7 million to the Interior Department budget for fiscal year 1968. This money, once proposed for land appropriations to buy the private park, was denied by the House Appropriations Committee. The only hope is the Senate, Machen says.

We agree that every little bit of greenery which can be saved is worth it.

Power Struggle in I Corps Area of Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, 1967, I stated to the House that important information had come to me regarding a power struggle which was going on in Vietnam that was causing a deterioration in the war effort in the I Corps area. At that time I told the Members here that I intended on April 25, 1967, to invite for a private briefing for Members Gen. Nguyen Cahn Thi, the former military commander of the I Corps area. General Thi had made known to me that he was interested in the situation in Vietnam solely from the point of view of a professional soldier.

At the briefing on April 25, many of the Members here attended the briefing; and I am happy to report that as the result of that meeting, Premier Ky has opened negotiations with a view toward reconciliation with General Thi. The return of General Thi to I Corps would, I believe, be a factor of major importance toward the early conclusion of the war.

I wish to insert in the RECORD at this time an article which appeared in the New York Times of May 9, with respect to this matter; and a letter from Mr. Tran Van Dinh, the representative for the United States and Canada of the Hoi Phat Tu Viet Kieu Hai Ngoai—Overseas Vietnamese Buddhist Association:

OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE BUDDHIST
ASSOCIATION (HOI PHAT TU VIET
KIEU HAI NGOAI),
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1967.

Hon. LESTER WOLFF,
The House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WOLFF: I am sure you have read the articles in the Washington Post of May 8th and in the to-day New York Times about General Nguyen Chanh Thi, former commander of I Corps.

I would like to confirm to you that General Thi has been contacted by Saigon government which I believe will soon invite him to go back to Vietnam. General Nguyen Cao Ky's decision to send his most important associate General Nguyen Ngoc Loan, Director of Civilian and Military Police to see General Thi last week in Washington, has been triggered, according to my information, by your concern about the situation in I Corps. When you asked General Thi and myself on April 25, 1967 to brief the members of the US Congress on the I Corps situation which has been deteriorated mainly because of the internal fighting between General Nguyen Van Thieu, head of state and General Nguyen Cao Ky, Primer Minister, you have done so to serve the basic interests of the US and of Vietnam. Your patriotism and your affection to the Vietnamese people will be long remembered. General Thi, myself and the Vietnamese Buddhists will never accept a Communist domination of our country, but we will not ask the American people to make unnecessary sacrifices in the task of reaching a just and honorable peace especially in the fields where we ourselves must make first our sacrifices.

General Thi asked me to send you his sincere thanks and on behalf of the Overseas Vietnamese Buddhist Association I would like to express to you our gratitude for your work for just peace and future development of our country.

Sincerely yours,
TRAN VAN DINH,
Representative for United States and Canada.
Canada.

[From the New York Times, May 9, 1967]

KY MOVES FOR AN ACCORD WITH GENERAL HE EXILED—THI, NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, BACKED BUDDHIST DISSIDENTS IN 1966—ELECTION LINK IS SEEN

(By R. W. Apple, Jr.)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM, May 8.—Premier Nguyen Cao Ky has opened negotiations toward a reconciliation with a general he banished from South Vietnam last year following the Buddhist crisis.

Government sources reported tonight that the premier was studying the possibility of recalling the exiled general Nguyen Chanah Thi, from the United States. The sources said the two officers had exchanged letters in the last few weeks.

Marshal Ky's decision, it was learned, will depend in part on a report by Brig. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan, the chief of the national police, General Loan, who flew secretly to Washington last Tuesday, was reported to have talked with General Thi Saturday morning. He is due back in Saigon this week.

Meanwhile, the chief of the joint general staff, Gen. Cao Van Vien, issued a formal statement asserting that the armed forces, because they are "not a political group," would "not nominate an official candidate for President."

KEY WORD "OFFICIAL"

Political observers said the key word in General Vien's statement was "official."

Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, the chief of state, has been trying to persuade the Armed Forces Congress, an assembly of the nations senior military officers, to choose between himself and Marshal Ky as a candidate in the Presidential elections scheduled for Sept. 1.

Premier Ky, whose greatest strength lies among junior officers and the rank and file rather than the generals, has opposed such action by the congress. His friends conceded that General Thieu might well be endorsed if the congress ever took a vote.

Thus General Vien's statement in not ruling out an unofficial military candidate, apparently constituted a victory for the premier.

The return of General Thi, a flamboyant 43-year-old paratroop officer, could have important political implications, but it was not clear what role Premier Ky might have in mind for him.

One cabinet member suggested that the premier might hope to persuade General Thi to run for vice president on a Ky ticket. The apparent goal of such a move would be to win support for the ticket in the northern provinces, where General Thi is still considered popular.

BUDDHIST LEADER COOL

However, Thich Tri Quang, the Buddhist monk who led the anti-Government "struggle movement" last spring, is reported to have told a visitor this week that his followers would not be lulled into voting for Marshal Ky by General Thi's name on the ticket.

Another suggestion, advanced by some South Vietnamese Army officers, is that General Thi might be sent back to the I Corps area, where security has deteriorated rapidly in recent weeks.

General Loan's trip to Washington, has not been announced here, but it has nonetheless become a prime topic of political conversation. In part, this has resulted from the police chief's reputation as the government's silent strong man.

RAPID MILITARY RISE

General Loan is a small unkempt Air Force officer who often appears in public without shaving. He has been used by the Premier in an increasing number of jobs despite the fact that he is in some ways a political liability. He is loathed, for example, by the politicians from the Mekong Delta, whom the Premier considers his main political opponents.

General Loan, who is 37, has risen from captain to brigadier general in four years, During the period his duties have grown enormously. He now not only serves as head of the national police, but also runs the military police, acts as vice commander of the II Corps area around Saigon and of the Air Force. And he makes key decisions for a brother-in-law, Van Van Cua, who is Mayor of Saigon.

Premier Ky choose him to put down insurgencies in Hue and Danang last year—a role that placed him in direct conflict with General Thi, who sided with the Buddhists.

Government sources said that Premier Ky might have sent General Loan to Washington to make sure there would be no friction between the two General Thi returned to Vietnam.

General Thi has always been highly regarded as a fighting man by American officers. But he refused, while in command of the I Corps—the five northern-most provinces in the country—to subordinate himself to Saigon.

He was accused of ward-lordism and was removed on March 10, setting off the Buddhist crisis.

He returned to his home in Hue and stayed there throughout the crisis. On May 27, as the trouble neared an end, he met with Premier Ky in Chulai to discuss a possible reconciliation.

For a time, that appeared a real possibility. But on July 9, a military tribunal, of which Premier Ky was a member, sentenced General Thi to 60-days' detention and dismissal from the army. Three weeks later he flew to the United States.

Modern Communications and Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, for the past 4 years, the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements has studied ideological efforts in U.S. foreign policy.

Under the chairmanship of our distinguished colleague from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], the subcommittee has compiled an enormous amount of valuable information on all aspects of the way our Nation communicates to other nations and peoples around the world.

The subcommittee study has won deserved recognition and commendation from American scholars and specialists for its important findings and penetrating analysis.

Last week the subcommittee issued its fifth report in the series, together with part X of its hearings. This report is devoted to the modern methods and techniques of communications and their impact on foreign policy and international development.

Like past reports, this study is a significant contribution to our understanding of America's impact upon the rest of the world.

I wish to take this opportunity to commend Chairman FASCELL and the members of his subcommittee for this outstanding effort, and to urge my colleagues to obtain and read the report, "Modern Communications and Foreign Policy."

At this point, I wish to insert into the RECORD the recommendations which the subcommittee has made, because of their importance for the effective operation of American foreign policy:

RECOMMENDATIONS: GENERAL POLICY

First, we recommend that the Government continue its present policy of promoting an open dialogue with all foreign nations, and that we assign much higher priority to this task.

In our view, the pursuit of this course is necessary if the likelihood of dangerous behavior by foreign states is to be reduced. By attempting to provide the peoples of all countries with access to factual information about each other, and about us, we are encouraging a more rational appraisal of the world environment on their part and, hopefully, more rational international conduct.

We recognize that this course stands in sharp contrast with the policy of information control practiced by the Soviet Union, Communist China, and other totalatarian states. We realize that, in the short run, the latter policy has paid certain dividends to the governments of those coutnries. Nevertheless we believe that, in the long run, freedom of information is much more effective and absolutely necessary to the attainment of the kind of world in which we want to live.

It also appears important that the dialogue conducted by the United States be sufficiently broad to include free discussion of different concepts of social and political organization and development. Our initiatives in this respect would be helpful in demonstrating the relevance of our national experience to the solution of many of the basic problems confronting the developing countries.

Second, we urge the executive branch, particularly those agencies involved in the dissemination of information abroad, to confine their activities to undertakings which complement rather than compete with the private media.

We noted earlier that private American communications directed abroad greatly exceed the volume of those initiated by our Government. We believe that this is a good thing. Government information activities should be designed to fill voids left by private media; to provide depth coverage of significant news events; and to encourage the dissemination of accurate information regarding the policies and actions of the U.S. Government.

In this regard, we see an urgent need for the distribution of USIA-sponsored publications in such countries as the Soviet Union in which private American publications are not circulated generally. At the same time, we can find no justification for the dissemination of similar Government-financed magazines in areas adequately served by American and other free world materials of private origin.

Third, we find that both the form and the fact content of information relating to foreign affairs are in need of improvement and we recommend that appropriate steps be taken to remedy this situation.

The achievement of this goal will require action on several fronts. For one, the executive branch ought to release promptly more information on crises developing on the international scene. The spasmodic performance of our governmental information services during certain phases of the deepening crisis in Vietnam provides an excellent example of the kind of approach which should be avoided at all costs.

Further, our Government ought to sponsor more sound research relevant to foreign areas and foreign populations. As we indicated earlier, public resources currently devoted to this type of research are thoroughly inadequate. Much of the research presently conducted under government auspices has too narrow a base by being tied to the mission needs of specialized agencies, or is peripheral to the basic problems confronting us on the world scene.

While it may be informative and even useful in the long pull to compile information about the Australian aborgines' proclivity to perspire under strain, there are certainly many pressing problems which would appear to have a more valid claim on our available research resources.

Finally, although we are mindful of the excellent work being done in this field by the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, we recommend a thorough reappraisal by a group of communications experts of the entire range of international communication techniques and instruments employed by our Government.

And we urge both the Executive Branch and the Congress to assign a higher priority in the allocation of available resources to the financing of this highly specialized worldwide communications system in an age in which communications are increasingly determining the course, and the cost, of international relations.

Fourth, we recommend that an expanded effort be undertaken to assure a systematic, coordinated use of international communication tools available to our Government.

Whether we refer to Voice of America broadcasting, to the dissemination of educational films by the Agency for International Development, to the exchange of scientific publications by the National Institutes of Health, or to the presentation of a special overseas exhibit by the U.S. Information Agency, we are in fact talking about communicating with foreign nations.

As we said on previous occasions (see, for example, "Ideological Operations and Foreign Policy," Report No. 2 on Winning the Cold War: The U.S. Ideological Offensive, 1964), in order to produce maximum effect, these diverse activities must at some point be related to each other and to clearly defined foreign policy objectives. In many instances, this is still not the case.

In addition, we believe that the division of responsibility between the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency for the administration of the cultural presentations program, and the fragmentation of authority with respect to educational exchanges, are not conducive to best performance.

Fifth, we recommend that the Department of State and related agencies directly involved in foreign policy operations stop procrastinating and gear up for effective handling of the huge flow of information resulting from the 20th century breakthrough in communications.

Studies of information-handling by governmental agencies have been going on for years. In the area of foreign policy administration, concrete improvements resulting from these efforts have been minimal. In the meantime, the failure to obtain vital information, to assess its relevance to a rapidly developing crisis, and to bring it to bear in making policy decisions, has on a number of occasions resulted in considerable costs to our Nation. A critical analysis of our foreign policy operations would undoubtedly reveal many more cases than those cited in the record of the hearings appended to this report.

We recommmended previously, and do so again, that no time be lost in applying advanced automatic data processing techniques to the information-handling tasks in the Department of State and related agencies.

Sixth, we consider it important that officials of our Government concerned with the conduct of foreign affairs—particularly those in positions of responsibility—become "sensitized" to the psychological and public information aspects of foreign policy.

This task will not be accomplished overnight. We believe, however, that increased emphasis on this subject in the training of Government personnel, and increased attention to the performance of individual officers, can help us avoid such politically costly embarrassments as that which resulted from the poor handling of the recent visit of the U.S.S. *Franklin D. Roosevelt* to South Africa.

RECOMMENDATIONS: COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Turning now to the task of communicating with the developing countries, particularly those which are or may become beneficiaries of our foreign assistance, we recommend the following:

First, that our Government employ modern communications on a broad scale to launch a frontal attack on the basic problems of the developing countries, altering as necessary the scale of priorities which until now has dominated the structure of our foreign aid program.

Testimony presented in the record of our hearings stressed time and again that the primary task confronting the less-developed countries is the development of their human resources. Until those resources come to be utilized in the processes of development, there will be no lasting solution to the problems of hunger, disease, and poverty which are the daily lot of nearly two-thirds of the human race.

There isn't enough food in the world, or enough aid that can come from the industrialized countries, to improve materially the condition of life of the majority of people of the developing countries. Only they can do that job. And modern communications offer us the opportunity to help them get started.

Modern communications can be used to stimulate achievement motivation, to spread innovation which is necessary for growth, to teach skills, and to help in the establishment of cooperative and community institutions which can multiply the product of development efforts.

Communications are being used for those purposes today—but on a very modest scale. During one recent period, more than 30 percent of our economic aid to Turkey, for example, was devoted to transportation; less than one-half of 1 percent to the improvement of communications. And the story apparently is not much different in other countries.

Last year, in enacting Title IX (Popular Participation in Development) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966, as well as the related amendments to sections 211 (Assistance to Educational Institutions in the United States) and section 601 (Collection and Dissemination of Information Relating to the Development Process), the Congress pointed the way toward a new emphasis in foreign assistance.

This new emphasis is consistent with, even demands, greater support of communications in our foreign aid undertakings.

Second, we recommend that our Government exert special effort to make the content of our communications responsive to the aspirations and conditions of the people in the developing countries. We should also strive to discover and employ the combination of media best suited to promote the process of development in each given case.

Many of our present-day communications bear little relation either to the aspirations or to the condition of the people in a particular developing country. As a result, we have encountered repeated difficulties in trying to associate ourselves with their hopes for a better future, and in helping them to attain it.

The usefulness of talking about industrialization in a country whose primary job is to find a source of food for its people; or of broadcasting the advantages of labor-saving machinery in a country which has a labor surplus; or of teaching concepts of social and economic organization which will not become relevant to a given society for decades if ever, is, to say the least, questionable. The wasted effort expended in trying to sell in other cultural environments concepts and slogans which are only pertinent in a setting of Western institutions, should have taught us this lesson once and for all.

The job of communicating with people raised in a different culture is not easy. We must be prepared to do much more listening, and learning, before we arrive at a given formula for successful communication. And this formula will differ from country to country, even from group to group in a single country.

Also, in order to maximize the effectiveness of our communication, we may have to resort to transmitting it through different media. The mass media, for example, offer the immediate advantages of extensiveness and rapidity. Yet American researchers have found that for improved effectiveness, they should be supported by personal communication.

Finally, we recommend that the United States endeavor to assist the developing countries in organizing and developing their internal communications systems in order to advance their development objectives.

Until now, the development of internal communications in the developing countries has proceeded largely in a haphazard manner, without any conscious plan or deliberate connection with the task of development.

This has meant a loss of a resource which those countries can ill afford to misuse.

Pentagon Censorship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a column entitled "The Pentagon's Silly Secrecy," which appeared in the May 10, 1967, issue of the Los Angels Times.

The article was written by the Los Angeles Times Washington bureau military writer, Mr. Ted Sell. It will be of interest to many Members of Congress and the public inasmuch as it discusses the problem of overcensoring of information by the Department of Defense with regard to testimony presented to the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. Sell states in his opening comment about Pentagon censorship practices:

> If the administration wonders why it must so often defend its credibility, it need look no further on occasion than its testimony before Congress.

The article follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 10, 1967]

THE PENTAGON'S SILLY SECRECY

(By Ted Sell)

If the administration wonders why it must so often defend its credibility, it need look no further on occasion than to its testimony before Congress.

A series of exchanges in testimony, released last week after censorships, is enough to illustrate. The exchanges reflect a spectacularly inept performance by the Pentagon—a stunning exercise in overcensorship.

The ineptitude was probably innocent. But that is not the point. The point is how such performances can be seized on by critics as evidence of administration manipulation in presenting policy or stifling objections to it.

Two examples suffice. Both dramatize the point that censorship is often capricious. Both illustrate the governmental verity that the instinct of bureaucracy is to over-comply. And both can be seized on by critics of policy to prove that the Administration seeks to control debate by withholding information from the debate.

Worse yet, both cases border on the ridiculous.

They apepar in a lengthy transcript of hearings before the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was testifying. He said that military operations in Vietnam were proceeding well. He said he thought the Communists expected not to win on the battlefield but in Washington, a restatement of the military belief that the Communist aim is to achieve victory through political attrition of the American will to continue.

Such a statement by the nation's top uniformed general might be used by those who favor a tougher stand than followed by the Administration.

"Why," asked Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.), "is that classified?"

Gen. Wheeler's reply indicated surprise. He said he had said the same thing many times publicly. He said he even said it in a speech at a newspaper convention.

Laird proceeded to prove that in earlier hearings, when Gen. Wheeler said the same thing, it had been censored from the hearing record by the Pentagon, thus effectively preventing those who had heard it from repeating it.

Turning to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Laird inquired, "If the gentleman said that before one of our newspaper fraternities, why can we not have it in our record?"

"I do not know," McNamara said. As is obvious, the statement ended up on the record in the second transcript along with the sorry record of how it was deleted from the first.

Similarly, Republican Laird nailed McNamara on another deletion.

In earlier hearings, McNamara had indicated that an optimistic prediction on events in Vietnam was based on the assumption that, "the government of South Vietnam will be able to govern its own people."

Laird had replied, "I just do not think that is possible." But his comment disappeared in censorship—McNamara's statement remained in the record—and Laird asked why.

McNamara explained that some felt Laird's comment might adversely affect negotiations with South Vietnam. He said he did not share the belief. He pointed out, in a heated exchange, however, that because Laird was chairman of the Republican campaign committee in 1964, his printed comments on such a subject might carry more weight than would the opinions of others.

Regrettably, neither Laird nor McNamara addressed himself to the propriety or even legality of a nameless security reviewer deleting political comment when the basic function of the Pentagon's security review is to censor only military information of potential value to an enemy.

By reinstating the deleted material, McNamara by implication indicated he felt the Pentagon's censors exceeded their instructions. The subcommittee exchange attracted attention to the relatively unimportant statements which, had they not been deleted and then argued over, would probably have escaped attention. Because the exchanges show that on occasion Pentagon censorship hides information which does not have to be—should not be—hidden, they bolster suspicion that such censorship occurs over and over again, not for security reasons but for political aims or even for no aims.

At almost the same time as the hearing transcript was published, the Pentagon was issuing a directive on censorship. It was sent to military commanders. It said commanders could not set themselves up as censors over military newspapers and withhold information from troops. It said soldiers were entitled to the same information as was available to the American public.

The subcommittee's record shows that the Pentagon's anonymous censors do not themselves know what that means.

May 12—The Anniversary of Joan Merriam Smith's World Flight

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, last Friday marks the third anniversary of Joan Merriam's history-making solo flight around the globe. She completed the equator route flight that Amelia Earhart was attempting when she mysteriously disappeared.

For her remarkable solo flight, Joan Merriam was posthumously awarded the 1965 Harmon International Aviation Trophy. Her flight through life was tragically ended in 1965 when she and her navigator crashed. Perhaps as Miss Peg Schroeder suggests she still flies and now forever free.

In tribute to Joan Merriam Smith, Miss Peg Schroder has written a copyrighted poem which I commend for the RECORD:

JOAN MERRIAM—("J.M.")—TO ALL: NOW I FLY FREE

Dear Mother, Jack, pen pal Peg, Long Beach, "99's", and others dear to me,
Please do not be sorry for me—for now I fly free.
Up near the moon and with the stars beyond,
With dad, "A.E." and Trixie-Ann and others to chat and love fond.
My life's work was done—for now I fly free.

Like an eagle, I flew over the world's oceans, jungles, deserts, and seas.
Around the world in 56½ days was my 1964 spree; great was my "Piper" Apache,
My personal effects—photos, trinkets, log—now belong to U.S. Aviation History.
For my girdling the Equator—solo—was first and longest—all agree.

Tell my fellow Americans—my patriotic Aviation Story!
It took courage, determination, dedication—as in pioneer glory.
Either a discouragement or hazard was my constant foe,
But stayed by the touch of the Lord; thus a U.S.A. first-show.
They much rededicate themselves—if they wish to stay free.

And the greatest sight for me of my '64 "A.E." route jubilee,
Was returning to Oakland to see Old Glory waving to me.
"Now my dream was ended in joy." Do remember my plea.
So farewell for now—forever—I fly free.
Love,
JOAN.
P.S.—"A.E." said "well done"—"J.M." to me.

Federal Goal: Eradicate Neighborhood Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the reason behind the administration's all-out attack on the concept of bloc grants to the States for educational purposes is made abundantly clear in an article by U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe II, in the May 1967 issue of Outlook, official publication of the New York State Department of Social Welfare.

The master planners of the Great Society must retain absolute control over Federal school funds if their goal of eradicating the neighborhood school is to be accomplished.

I call my colleagues' attention particularly to Mr. Howe's statement:

> We could, for example, alter political boundaries to bring the social, economic and intellectual strengths of the suburbs to bear on the problems of the city schools.

And to his educational park concept. The Howe article follows:

THE CITY IS A TEACHER

(By Harold Howe II, U.S. Commissioner of Education)

The city is a teacher.

Its boundaries—particularly in the case of the American city, with its roots in a hundred different nations—encircle the cultures of an astonishing variety of national, religious, and ethnic groups.

Each of its facets offers its own lesson. But the kind of lesson you learn depends on where in the classroom you sit.

To some, the metropolis represents excitement, a sense of being where the action is.

But the metropolis teaches a different lesson to those who sit in the back of the room. Removed from the scenes of splendor, excitement, and romance that beguile the rest of us, they see only the squalid, the depressing, and the dangerous. And they conclude—rightly—that the city is a prison.

Jane Addams called these prisoners "the city's disinherited." They are the Americans who have not shared in the great American success story * * * the story that describes how generations of Irish, of Italians, of Germans and Poles labored, prayed, fought, and hoped until they escaped from the immigrants' ghettos to a more generous life.

I refer to the American Negro. He was poor, ignorant, and without hope 200 years ago. By modern American standards, he remains poor, ignorant, and without hope today. He was a slave in the South 200 years ago; and he remains a slave to unemployment, to poverty, and to despair in the North today.

I want to discuss the educational aspect of the poverty that flourishes in the inner city's to point out that no matter where you sit in the city's classroom, you pay the tuition for the kind of education it dispenses . . . and whether that education is good or bad, its cost is very high; and finally, to discuss some measures for improving education in the ghetto, whether its residents be white paupers or Negro paupers.

I suspect that most white people feel a generalized sympathy with the Negro in his struggle for equality. They may object to some methods used by the civil rights groups, and even favorably disposed whites probably believe—after some spectacular incident—that the Negro is trying to go too far, too fast.

But I suggest that it is a good deal easier to counsel restraint in the attainment of a goal when you have already achieved that goal yourself. Moreover, I believe, every white man has a stake in seeing to it that the Negro progresses just as far as he can, just as fast as he can. For, leaving entirely aside the moral issue, our experience has shown that every one of us pays in a number of ways to maintain the Negro in his subordinate position.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has estimated that every drop-out costs the nation about $1,000 a year while he is unemployed. To this expense must be added the waste of individual talent, the loss of individual income. We pay for poor education and for poverty in other ways: in rising crime rates, in military service rejection rates, in social problems springing as much from lack of dignity, lack of hope, and lack of possibilities for family life as from the flawed human nature which we all share.

And such expenses of spirit and matter diminish, finally, the quality of all our lives as citizens of a city . . . a modern city, moreover, whose boundaries do not stop at the red lines on the maps. Like it or not, we all help maintain the chain of poverty that binds the ghetto.

THE GHETTO SCHOOL

The education link in this chain of social slavery is the segregated, inferior ghetto school.

The ghetto school is underfinanced. Our public schools are paid for with taxes; they depend first of all on the incomes of the community's adults.

The ghetto community simply does not have the funds to support schools as educators know they should be supported. It is for this reason that cities need special financial assistance from state and federal governments.

Further, the children who attend ghetto schools walk in the door suffering from handicaps that do not hinder their counterparts in suburban schools. They come from homes in which their parents read little and write less.

The educator's jargon for these children is "disadvantaged." The term means that they will start slower than children from middle-class homes and that they will not run as fast. It implies that they will in all likelihood not pursue their educational journey as far, unless they receive special help.

The ghetto schools usually have the least experienced teachers. This is not necessarily planned discrimination by the school board. Often it is simply understandable human preference. As a teacher gains tenure, he frequently gains the right to ask for another assignment. It is entirely to be expected that a teacher with this choice would want to serve in the more attractive neighborhoods. Hence year after year, the ghetto schools must replace vacancies on their staffs with brand-new graduates from the schools of education. It is fortunate indeed that a hard core of able, experienced teachers have made these schools their life work. We need more of them.

The ghetto school has little community understanding or support. Why should parents—many of them undereducated or even illiterate—understand what their sons and daughters do every day from nine to three? They are incapable of judging the quality of the education their children receive, even if they are interested in doing so. How can they frame their questions, how can they articulate their hopes and doubts?

They cannot, and the ghetto school continues to limp along. . . .

Congress has passed 24 pieces of legislation touching every aspect of education from pre-kindergarten to post-graduate. One of the most impressive is the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Title I of that Act is aimed specifically at schools in low-income areas, whether in the city or rural districts. It pumps a billion dollars a year into special educational programs for the children of poverty. It recognizes what school administrators have always known: poverty and ignorance go together. And it is giving them the resources to break up that sad association.

Closely allied in spirit to Title I is . . . the National Teacher Corps. This Corps is composed of teams of young teacher-interns led by experienced, career teachers. At the invitation of local school systems, and under the supervision of local school boards, they bring their dedication, talent, and spirit into classrooms that can now afford precious little of any of those commodities. At the end of their service in the Teachers Corps they will be ready for careers among children of the poor.

But efforts to serve the children who are harder to serve may well be futile unless every citizen accepts this problem as his own . . . especially those citizens who are in a position to do something about it.

MORE THAN DOLLARS NEEDED

We must recognize that the ghetto school needs not just as much financial support as the suburban school, but much more. We must realize that it must provide special services that were considered educational frills just five years ago . . . such services as counseling and guidance; small classes; remedial instruction; the latest teaching methods and equipment; psychological, medical, and dental aid.

We must change inner city schools from nine-to-three-o'clock citadels into neighborhood resources that teach parents as well as children. The inner city school must create community where there is no other focal point for a common life and shared interests. We must staff our ghetto schools so that they can remain open from morning to late evening, offering adult instruction in everything from reading to making the most of the shopping dollar.

We must, above all, create the opportunity for, and the expectation of, performance by the children of the poor. Cultural disadvantage need not foreshadow poor academic achievement, as Operation Headstart demonstrated. Children sense a school's lower expectations and grow to demand less of themselves because the school demands so little of them.

Schools are not custodial.

Children are there to learn, not just to be kept off the streets.

We must focus upon a kind of teacher preparation which is necessary to serve the children of the poor. In general, our colleges and universities train teachers for ideal classrooms, and although the classrooms in the slums may be in some cases excellent in their buildings and equipment, their human environment cries out for special attention of every kind.

Further, school systems must adopt assignment policies that will guarantee slum schools their share of experienced, able teachers. We must also change the policies of schools and teacher organizations which tend to confront the slum child with the inexperienced, uncertified and impermanent teacher.

In addition, slum schools need volunteers and paid teacher-aides to supplement the work of the fully trained teacher. Added personal attention from adults who really care about the child can do as much as any other service to lift the potentialities of the children of the poor.

These are some of the immediate steps that can be taken to improve the ghettto school. But I believe that more drastic measures will be needed over the long run.

We could, for example, alter political boundaries to bring the social, economic, and intellectual strengths of the suburbs to bear on the problems of the city schools. Building programs for the future could be planned so that new schools break up, rather than continue, segregation of both the racial and economic sort. The Office of Education will provide federal planning funds for such efforts right now . . . and, if I have my way, the Office will provide construction funds before long.

THE EDUCATIONAL PARK CONCEPT

We have been considering financial support for a comprehensive study of a system of educational parks to be established within the inner city. We visualize each of these centralized school complexes as educational centers that would provide classes ranging from pre-kindergarten through junior college.

These entities will house 20,000 or more pupils, and will cut across all geographic, economic, and social boundaries to draw students. While such a park would deny the neighborhood school, it would express the vitality, the imagination, and the cultural mix that every vigorous city exemplifies. Students in such a facility would attend a genuine city school in the deepest sense, rather than going to school in one section of the city which is untouched by the broader influences of metropolitan life as a whole.

Altering political boundaries or consolidating the educational facilities of a large city would involve major organizational changes, major educational surgery. But I believe that major surgery is required if we are to liberate the children of the slums.

To reach that goal, we will require money; but money is not enough. We will need teachers; but teachers are not enough. We will need research, and educational research is already giving us new teaching techniques, new methods of evaluating academic progress, and a host of additional helps to educate the slum child. But research is not enough.

What is enough?

Perhaps the answer to that question will emerge only when every American recognizes that educating the slum child as a way of breaking the chain of poverty is in his own immediate, direct interest.

The ghetto school perpetuates a poverty, an injustice, and a weakness that daily saps all our lives.

It is time we learned that lesson and put it to use.

Allyn M. Schiffer Discusses "Tight Money and Credit"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Allyn M. Schiffer, my constituent, author of "Profitable Use of Credit in Selling and Collecting" published by Fairchild Publications, Inc., and expert in credit problems, recently gave a talk before the Akron, Ohio, Credit Men's Association entitled "Tight Money and Its Effect in the Extension of Credit."

It contains some interesting comments on the need, purpose and use of credit and dealing with it, and I am certain my colleagues will find it of value:

TIGHT MONEY AND ITS EFFECT IN THE EXTENSION OF CREDIT

(By Allyn M. Schiffer)

To understand the situation, so far as the ramifications of credit are concerned, one must understand the meaning of "tight money". Anything referred to as "tight" means that there is a lack of maneuverability. It means that there is a restriction. If tightness continues, usage is impossible. Applying this to economics or the use of money, you will find that money is not only restricted, and becomes unavailable, and purposes for which that money is used, stagnate.

We, in the credit field, are experiencing direful results, because of the inability to acquire working capital at a fair rate of interest, and the limited return of profit resulting from undercapitalization.

Government spokesmen will inform you that business is excellent. They will tell business to moderate the extension of credit. Yet, the government has so many things going, that somewhere along the line, some part of our economy must give way. Government analysts are confident that our economy will not be thrown-off any course, because of credit excesses. At the same time, government has a federal indebtedness well over three hundred and fifty billion dollars, and in order to combat that, government by its action conversely is encouraging gold draining by foreign nations having investments long in our country. This in now a fiscal policy of the government's own making, in accordance with the Federal Reserve Board figures. We are now holding more than twenty nine billion dollars gold, which belongs to other nations, and no one can tell when these claims may be made, and we, in turn, will have to be in a position to make them good. Meanwhile, the gold supply in our country today only approximates some thirteen billion dollars. When our economy reaches this proportion and the programs planned by the government are on the rise, there is no other conclusion than to assume money will be tighter.

When we have a situation of "tight money", the competition by banking institutions to acquire this money, becomes highly competitive. Commercial banks are paying 5% on saving certificates of less than $100.000. On larger certificates of deposit, commercial banks may pay up to 5½%. On ordinary passbook accounts, banks can pay no more than 4%, while mutual savings banks can charge a flat 5%. There are new ceilings set for savings and loan associations. They can pay 4¾% on ordinary passbook accounts, or 5¼% on savings certificates issued for six months or more. These are all maximum restrictions, and when you have these rules placed upon banking institutions, it places the banks in a bind, and many savers or depositors will likely withdraw their money and place it into higher yielding savings and loan associations, and banks, in turn, will find it most difficult to obtain funds for lending purposes. When you ask the Federal Reserve about this, they point out that it had no choice because Congress passed the interest control law, and the Johnson administration demanded it.

When you come to a point that it is difficult to obtain money for the purpose of investment in your business, there are multiple consequences that effect the economy of the entire country. A small or moderate sized firm, working on a possible 23 or 24 per cent gross income, will be obliged to pay not only a higher interest for the money needed, and thereby diminish the net profit, when the banks demand higher interest rates. Loan agents or factors, too, may be obliged to charge more for their money. Consumers, however, will not pay more for something that they can buy for less. Therefore, the manufacturer is obliged to meet consumer's demand for low prices and competitive prices as well, if he is to hold his market.

Bearing all this in mind, credit issued by any credit man becomes precarious. There is a greater burden on the credit man to check his credit more closely from every angle. Past performances on the part of any debtor may be thrown out the window. What held true at times when money was loose is not applicable at this time. Banks had to pay higher rates to attract deposits and have, in turn, searched out for higher yields and for longer term investments, and perhaps more risky. They have, as a result, been obliged to close their doors in some instances or merge with a more affluent depository. The same holds true of businesses, some of which are publicly owned. In checking some of the creditors, where there have been large defalcations in payments on the part of some debtors, you will observe that banks and insurance companies have become ordinary open account creditors on loans running into the millions. Heretofore, I know of very few banks or insurance companies who would extend any credit, other than credit that is secured by collateral. Then again, the credit manager today must find ways and means of extending credit with the assurance that the merchandise sold will be paid with as little difficulty as possible, and yet he must be careful not to restrict sales. Today, there is a great market amongst marginal accounts. This is where the credit man shows his strength, ingenuity, and ability towards the handling of marginal accounts and the collection thereof.

The liquidation of marginal accounts are oftentimes the difference between profit and loss. Terms are usually set by competition, and certainly not by interchange. There are those firms whose law departments recommend that their organization shall not become members of interchange for fear that some government agency may regard it as a form of conspiracy in setting terms. Nothing is farther from the truth, and if a firm is to protect itself from unscrupulous debtors, he must interchange to learn of the paying habits, the integrity or lack of integrity on the part of many purchasers. I know of no interchange group that ever discusses terms; and all any member of interchange looks for is the experience that other firms may have with this same debtor, who seems to be interested in making purchases from some other firm in the same line of business.

Where "tight money" is concerned, a purchaser of merchandise seeks to obtain the best terms. Selling to this particular customer requires a survey which may be beneficial to one firm, but not to another in the same line of business. For example, a firm located in an area where distribution is needed by one firm, but not by another, becomes a prime factor whether credit should be extended. In extending credit to that customer, his paying record may not be as unquestionable as a competitor of his in the same area, but if you need distribution, and you are in need of a market in that particular area, then in selling him, you are confronted with the right kind of method necessary to extend credit, that will enable you to obtain your money with the least possible difficulty. So you come to the point of asking what method would you suggest? There may be many, but the one you choose, must be applicable to the nature of your product, your policy, and the proportionate desire to distribute your product in that area against entrenched competition. To do so, consignment laws have always been favorable, but today with the Uniform Code, there are certain requirements to which you must adhere. You must file a financing statement along with your contract, and they must be filed either with the Secretary of State or County Clerk, and in some States, both. Many firms have been reluctant to file financing statements, but if you want the business, you must file them. The very same firms that were reluctant at one time, have now proceeded to file the financing statement in order to protect themselves. Depending on the nature of the business, there are other methods, such as liens in the building and material industries. Here, too, you must be certain that before you file such a lein that you have complied with the State laws. In some states, as it is in New Jersey, you must first file an Intent to file such a lien. This is important and your own attorney can give you the proper procedure.

There are also guarantees, which can be valuable if it is the right kind of guarantee. It is folly to obtain a guarantee from a man who has no assets. In that case it is very much like the "halt leading the blind". In obtaining a guarantee, irrespective of how it is drawn, depends on the integrity of the guarantor. Guarantors may be, but need not be filed as a matter of record, nor would it be advisable to file a guarantee. A man not identified with the business would dislike very much to have his name bandied around in the record as being a guarantor of a firm with which he may not want to be identified nor as a friend that he may want to assist. Therefore, close tabs might be placed on the guarantor. In addition, there are limitations that a guarantor might insist upon, before he will sign a guarantee. Your guarantee must state clearly whether that limitation is for the first batch of merchandise delivered, amounting to a certain sum or if it is a continuing guarantee for that sum. Collection on a guarantee does not in and of itself mean that it is a foregone conclusion. Many guarantors will hedge upon payment. They will point out, possibly, flaws in the guarantee, they may insist that you exert every effort, even through litigation to establish the indebtedness, and finally when you do that, they may contend the guarantee has not been drawn the way it should have been, and as a result they will refrain from making payment whatever, unless being put through suit. One advantage, however, of a guarantee is the fact that you have an additional source of collection other than the debtor to whom the merchandise was sold.

So far as liens are concerned, or chattel mortgages, you must make sure that in collecting thereon, you have complied with the laws of the state to see that the chattel mortgage is refiled after a certain period of time, if the State laws so require.

You must make certain that the lien is filed within a specified time, so far as consignment is concerned, that, too, calls for special care and watchfulness.

There is, however another way of selling you merchandise to marginal creditors and which I must say is seldom used, and to my mind, it is the most effective. Namely, that of co-purchasing. This phase may be foreign to you, but it is effective, more particularly if your customer is a corporation in which all of the stock is held by a single stockholder or perhaps two or three. The merchandise is shipped and billed to both the corporate name and the individual stockholder's name as co-purchaser. You may find difficulty in pursuing this type of sale, because of sales resistance or perhaps management resistance. It is a form of security which you would not otherwise have. Co-purchasing places the individual's name along with the corporate name, as purchasers. Colleection is demanded in both their names, and payment should be made in both their names, and credited accordingly. It is an effective way of doing business, and both sales and management should go along with it. If the debtor refuses to have his account handled on that basis, you can be sure that you will be the loser in the end, and his account should, therefore, be watched meticulously and taken out of the computer.

Credit extension must be geared with the times—otherwise, a business may undermine its own existence as well as those from whom purchases are made, because much like rungs on a ladder—the weakness of one will in turn weaken the others.

Colleague's Appraisal of Walter Lippmann

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, for many, many years thousands of Americans, including myself, had breakfast with Walter Lippmann through their morning newspaper. It was a stimulating and continuing relationship. His prose style was thoughtful and mannered and conversational. Its content was far ranging and stimulating.

In recent years, Mr. Lippmann has occupied by himself a pantheon in American journalism. But like all those raised to eminence they must expect to be painted "warts and all." In this regard in the Washington, D.C., Sunday Star of May 14, 1967, Howard K. Smith, a thoughtful and stimulating commentator himself, has offered a persuasive appraisal of Mr. Lippmann that I am having printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

COLLEAGUE'S APPRAISAL OF WALTER LIPPMANN

(By Howard K. Smith)

Walter Lippmann last week shook the dust of our city off and quit his residence in Washington forever. He left a void that will not be filled. He is not on a level with the Capitol and the White House, but he is just below it. One pointed out his rambling home next to the Washington Cathedral to visitors as one would a national monument. One boasted of his friendship as one might that of a President or a Chief Justice.

His departure tells a little of the sad state into which Vietnam has thrown our city. Nothing so divisive has struck it since the Civil War. As friends have argued with one another, the arguments have gradually escalated into shrill and dear statements of defiance. GI and Viet Cong do not feel for one another the animosity—indeed they seem to sustain a secret admiration—that has come to affect Hawks and Doves in Washington.

As far back as I can remember, Lippmann has been my beacon. Yet curiously the model has been one of manner hot matter. In substance, he has displayed a strange otherwordly lack of sympathy for positions that our times cry out for our deep involvement in.

He has never developed a real interest in civil rights in an age when its claim seems to me insistent. But it is his consistent rockhard view of foreign policy that seems most remarkable.

Our age is one in which the ancient stabilizing powers—the nations of Europe—have all been toppled. Aggressive ideologues seek to run riot in the power-voids that are left, and would, if allowed to do so, set fire to an unusually inflammable world. There is no real alternative to the one strong new stabilizing power, the U.S., taking an active preventuive role. Lippmann's comments have been marked by a rejection of this argument that seems unreal.

Quoting past opinions of men who have had to write a good deal over a long time is an easy form of cruelty. But most commentators—including this one—whose views are on occasion proved by trial to be erroneous, have altered them to fit facts. That is a normal process of learning. The remarkable thing about Lippmann's wrong guesses is their dogged consistency down to the latest day. As he is more than a commentator—he is a great public force—his remarks deserve to be commented on as a part of the process of trying to understand our times.

Probably his most widely read book, an essay on foreign policy which appeared in paperback, had as a theme a warning against our taking on commitments. In 1940, with the Axis shadow hanging over us, he strongly recommended that we straighten our Navy and Air Force but shrink our Army. The motif seemed to be to keep at a distance a war which in fact could only be settled by our active involvement on the ground in Europe and Asia.

In the case of the Truman Doctrine he once argued that we, like the British, are an island people, and should avoid commitments that lie within marching distance of the Soviet Union. If we sought to contain the expanding power of Russia, he wrote, "either Russia will burst through the barriers which are supposed to contain her, and all Europe will be at her mercy, or, at some point and at some time, the diplomatic war will become a fullscale shooting war. In either event, Europe is lost."

His objection to containing Russia was that "it commits this country to a struggle which has for its objective nothing more substantial than the hope that in 10 or 15 years the Soviet power will, as the result of long frustration, 'break up' or 'mellow' ".

In the Cuban missile crisis, he hastened to propose concessions to Russia that Khrushchev had not even dared demand. When his critics suggested he might be an isolationist, he proudly accepted the description.

The justification for consistent wrongness may be that the commentator has a wholly different function from the official. While an official ought to be right, a commentator ought primarily to provoke thought. Lippmann has succeeded better than anyone in that second function.

But in some degree a commentator must be judged by the potential consequences of his words. Had we heeded the advice listed above, any one of three generations of tyrants might have had an easier time—Hitler, then Stalin and now Mao and Ho. This urbane and humane man would not want that, but that is where his logic leads.

Good Friend as the Chase Manhattan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a recent column by John Chamberlain which appeared in the May 6, 1967, issue of the Washington Post on the subject of East-West trade.

In commenting on the efforts by the Soviets to acquire advanced technologies from the West and on top of that long-term credits for their purchases, Mr. Chamberlain quotes from a recent speech by George Champion, chairman of the board of Chase Manhattan Bank, expressing reservations about such trade.

I commend the article to the attention of the Congress:

[Washington Post, May 6, 1967]

GOOD FRIEND AS THE CHASE MANHATTAN

(By John Chamberlain)

Nothing is simple. It was only a few weeks back that a story appeared in the papers about an agreement between the Cyrus Eaton interests of Cleveland and the Rockefellers to seek new ways of exploiting East-West trade.

The "Rockefellers," of course, are, among other things, the Chase Manhattan Bank. If the Soviets had found a friend at the Chase Manhattan, they were presumably "in."

And, to those of us who think it would be a mistake to extend any out-of-the ordinary long-term credits to a totalitarian government with a deplorable record for double-dealing, this could have meant the ball game.

The Soviets' presumed "friend at the Chase Manhattan," however, turns out to be a most canny fellow who does not believe in indiscriminately casting his bread on stormy waters.

Recently the Chase polled 500 academic economists on the idea of relaxing curbs on trade with the Communist East. Four out of five of the economists were for increased trading with the Russians and the East European satellites. Three out of five thought some dealings with Red China should be permitted.

Strangely, almost half of the economists based their recommendations on political considerations, not economic. They were moving out of their field into the mysterious realm of diplomacy, which economists do not normally study.

George Champion, the chairman of the Chase Manhattan board, went up to Middlebury College in Vermont recently to tell the students he was rejecting the economists' politicalized advice.

"By definition," he said, "trade is the exchange of goods and services . . . But the Communists seem more interested in buying Western know-how than Western goods. They want to import manufacturing units with special emphasis on chemical complexes, automobile plants and the like. To me, this is a strange concept of trade, and raises a question of what we could expect to get in return.

"I would be very much surprised if we wanted the Russians to build us a few MIG factories here in New England or another Aswan dam . . . Our own natural resources, together with those of Canada and other Free World nations, have usually been sufficient to accommodate our needs.

"Russian exports to the United States have been largely restricted to . . . caviar and vodka . . . Altogether, our exports to the Communist world run about $200 million a year, less than 1 per cent of total U.S. exports. Even if restrictions were eased, it is doubtful that this trade would increase substantially . . ."

So, in Champion's estimation, if the Soviets are to get chemical complexes and automobile plants, they must, as he put it, seek "long-term credit—eight years on one deal, 15 years on another."

Champion told the students that "'Buy now' has become a Communist slogan, 'Pay later' a Communist habit.

"In view of the risks involved, little long-term credit would be extended unless Western governments provided companies with firm guarantees—in other words, unless the taxpayers vouched for the credits.

"Now some may call this 'trade,' but it looks to me suspiciously like economic aid, and enables the Communists to divert resources to military production and international subversion."

In short, Champion, as the representative of the Chase, is saying, "Include me out."

If the Russians want to trade, he says, they should try to narrow the "confidence gap" by dealing with others on a "normal trade basis."

Let them "open their books and explain fully the extent of their resources, their reserves, their balance-of-payments situation, and their short- and long-term commitments . . . If Russia's ultimate objective remains to overthrow our system of government and economics, it would obviously be folly for us to build that country up through long-term credit."

Russian Celloist Plays With Fervor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, last week Constitution Hall was graced by the penetrating virtuosity of an extraordinary talent. Mstislav Rostropovich bestowed upon Washington his thrilling interpretation of a great part of the world's wealth of cello literature.

In 3 days, Mr. Rostropovich drew so deeply upon the dimensions of his music that the audience shouted with exultation. He imbued a kind of glory which for some of us reached beyond the music into our highest hopes for man's nobility. Through his genius of communication, he spokes to each of us in the highest terms of creativity.

I insert the following reviews written by Mr. Alan M. Kriegsman of the Washington Post as critiques of Mr. Rostropovich:

[From the Washington Post, May 11, 1967]

INTENSITY AND DRAMA MARK ROSTROPOVICH CONCERT

(By Alan M. Kriegsman)

The Rostropovich marathon got off to an expectedly glorious beginning last night at Constitution Hall in the first of three concerts featuring the famed Soviet cellist.

Rostropovich and his wife, the beautiful Bolshoi Opera soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, joined conductor Howard Mitchell and the National Symphony in a bountiful series of performances that brought the house to its feet time and again.

As the Rostropovich bow bit into the strings for the opening declamation of Elgar's E Minor Concerto, it was clear what sort of evening this was to be. That attack, and the brooding passage that followed, was brimming with passion, poetry and wistful melancholy.

So it was with the elegaic Adagio and the vigorous finale—every note glowed with the artist's fervor. And each rang out with that stunning tone of his, quite literally stunning in its uniquely penetrating intensity.

Others have noted that Rostropovich puts drama ahead of tonal suavity. It is so. What matter if I force the tone, he seems to be saying, even to rasping. To become music, sound must be charged with feeling. It must throb, it must pulse, it must shout its feeling to the rooftop. If anything can be said to be quintessentially Russian, would it not be precisely this temperament?

The very same quality seemed to imbue the singing of Mme. Rostropovich, first in Villa-Lobos' Bachianas Brasileiras No. 5, and then in two encores accompanied at the piano by her husband.

Her approach to the Bachianas melody was not at all the usual pristine, disembodied one. This was the tremulous, humid wail of an Earth Mother. Next to her full-throated tones and the stentorian sounds from her husband's instrument, the remaining seven cellos of the ensemble appeared puny. Again in "Un bel di," we heard no reticent, dewy-eyed Butterfly, but rather a soul-torn, desperate woman hoping against hope.

The commanding aspect in the interpretations of both these magnificent artists was theatricality. Every gesture was seen in the large, and nothing was held back in the way of emotional display.

Yet the word "theatrical" may suggest dissembling or posing, neither of which pertains here. Emotionality is simply their natural mode, as it has been with so many Russians, not only performers, but composers, playwrights, novelists.

Nevertheless, in some ways I found myself most impressed—and moved—in quieter, less florid contexts. Mme. Rostropovich also sang an unassuming, pretty Tschaikowsky song. She gave it such insouciant charm it made the Puccini seem gross by comparison.

Similarly, for me there was nothing Rostropovich did all evening that was more remarkable than his gentle, understated playing of the theme of Tschaikowsky's "Rococo" Variations. It had such simplicity, its confession of sentiment was so open and unforced.

To Bloch's Schelomo, Rostropovich brought a veritable torrent of tone and expression. It was not the warmest performance imaginable, yet it was fiercely impassioned. Its fires kindled a kindred response in Mitchell and the orchestra, who lent fine support most of the evening but outdid themselves here.

[From the Washington Post, May 12, 1967]

SECOND CONCERT: RUSSIAN CELLIST PLAYS WITH FERVOR

(By Alan M. Kriegsman)

The voltage ran high again last night at Constitution Hall, as Soviet artist Mstislav Rostropovich returned for the second round of his unparalleled cello festival.

This time he was heard as soloist in five consecutive works, all of them difficult and artistically taxing. Once more, he tore through the program like a man possessed and held his listeners in unremitting thrall.

The National Symphony, considerably reduced in numbers but in splendid fettle, provided solid orchestral partnership. The soloist himself led them in the first two pieces, in accord with the 18th Century tradition to which the works belong. Howard Mitchell took over the baton thereafter and conducted with a special alertness and gusto Rostropovich seems to inspire in him.

It was fascinating to observe, for the second night in a row, the extraordinary fervor and authority Rostropovich brings to his playing. His connection with the instrument has a powerful intimacy about it. He plays not as if he is manipulating an object of wood, gut and metal, but as if he were summoning up the energies of a part of his own body. The cello becomes his own personal extension into the dimension of tone.

Moreover, he takes his mastery completely for granted. When he wants to, as he did in the lyrical mid-section of the Saint-Saens A Minor Concerto, he can produce a tone of svelte loveliness that fairly glides across the melodic surface. But there are also times when he wants something else—a ferocious surge, for instance, in the brief cadenza of the Boccherini D Major Concerto finale—and will sacrifice anything, tonal niceties included, to get it.

In the first half of last night's program, in works by Vivaldi, Boccherini and Haydn, the emphasis, for the most part, was on classical restraint. The Boccherini and Haydn concertos, by the way, were not the famous B Flat and D Major everyone knows, but fine, recently unearthed works in D Major and C Major, respectively.

The cream of these performances lay in the beautifully sustained slow movements of each. Vivaldi's noble Largo, Boccherini's sensuous, ornate Adagio Cantabile, and Haydn's poignant Adagio, all were deeply affecting under the Rostropovich spell.

[From the Washington Post, May 13, 1967]

CELLIST FINISHES MASTERFUL PERFORMANCES

(By Alan M. Kriegsman)

What can one say but "Bravissimo!" to an artist who has just finished playing a dozen major works covering the entire historical span of cello literature. For that is the task completed by Mstislav Rostropovich at Constitution Hall last night in his third consecutive appearance with the National Sympony and conductor Howard Mitchell. His playing was as full of zest and fire as ever. He ended his one-man festival seemingly as fresh and when he began, and given the nod, could no doubt have sallied forth cheerfully into a second dozen performances.

A remarkable feat, certainly. Yet, though there is plenty of showman in Rostropovich, there is nothing of the braggart. His enthusiasm was focused always and only upon the music, and it was all the more contagious thereby.

A striking aspect of the final program was that all three of the works played were new to Washington. Two of them, Walter Piston's Variations for Cello and Orchestra and Shostakovitch's Second Concerto, were practically brand new, both having performed for the first time within the past nine months, and both were composed especially for Rostropovich. The third composition, Schumann's A Minor Concerto, is far from new, of course, but the Shostakovitch re-orchestration used last night is of recent date.

Both of the newer works were impressive. The Piston Variations have little surface brilliance but everything about them testifies to the composer's high purpose, wisdom and powerful craft. The sinewy, culminating Allegro giusto, and the stoical Lento which precedes it, are outstanding. The solo part is demanding, but rewarding also, for the exquisite scoring always gives the cello clear prominence.

The Shostakovich Concerto is a work of sizable ambitions and major accomplishment, possibly to be ranked among the composer's finest, and is assuredly one of the most attractive large scale works for cello to emerge during our century. The last two movements never quite rise to the haunting eloquence of opening Largo, but they too are filled with imaginative and resourceful ideas.

Rostropovich gave his all to both works. To the Shostakovich particularly, it would be hard to imagine anyone else bringing the same thrilling drive and luminosity.

The Schumann I found disappointing. The interpretation seemed too sharply frenetic for such expansive music and the Shostakovich orchestration, while less gloomy than the original, is also drier and less romantic.

Though Mitchell and the orchestra were a bit tentative in parts of the new works, in general their collaboration with the soloist was excellent.

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Democratic Party Accomplishments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACK BROOKS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, 1 week ago the Democratic congressional committee held a most successful fundraising dinner. One of the highlights of the evening was the remarks of our beloved Speaker JOHN MCCORMACK.

Recognizing that the audience was strongly partisan, the reception accorded him was a good indication of the esteem and deep respect which he enjoys. The Speaker's fighting speech, outlining the accomplishments of our party and the Democratic Congresses, although unintended, was in large part a tribute to the efforts of JOHN MCCORMACK of Massachusetts.

That his remarks were well received was made eminently clear by the many times he was interrupted by applause. The interlineation, "the members rising and applauding," would have been most appropriate and accurate.

The program, with remarks by President Johnson, Vice President HUMPHREY, and Senator MUSKIE, also included a well-earned presentation to our distinguished colleague from Ohio, the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, who has served us exceptionally well as chairman of the Democratic congressional committee. It was a most pleasant and, incidentally, profitable evening.

So that all of my colleagues can have an opportunity to enjoy Speaker McCORMACK's remarks, including those Members who were not present at the dinner, the text of his statement follows:

REMARKS OF SPEAKER JOHN MCCORMACK AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL DINNER, MAY 10, 1967

Mr. President and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey; Mr. Chairman; the Reverend Clergy; my friend the Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield; my distinguished colleagues of both branches of the Congress of the United States; ladies and gentlemen; and fellow Democrats; and above all, fellow Americans.

In speaking for the Democratic Members of the House and Senate, I am expressing our sincere thanks to all of you who have made this dinner a great success. You are enabling the Democratic Members of the House and the Senate to go forward in 1968, under the banner and the leadership of our great President and Vice President, to victory in the coming Presidential election. I have served for 39 years in the Congress of the United States—a long while. In confining myself to that period, I am proud of the record of the Democratic Party. I am proud to be a Democrat. I never apologize for my Party. We may have differences on this or that bill, but the Democratic Party is a National Party—North, East, South and West. It is vitally important for us in 1968 to band together with that unity which will bring about another victory for the people.

Ever since the days of Jefferson, the founder of our Party, and the Democratic Presidents since, and particularly if I might confine it to the last 30-odd years without ignoring other great Presidents who have been elected as Democrats, this Country and our people have seen the greatest progressive program ever conceived by the minds of men and enacted into law.

I can remember in the 1930's, as can our beloved President, in the days of Franklin Roosevelt, when we were fighting for social security, minimum wage, unemployment compensation, low-cost housing; following by Harry Truman with his great progressive program; followed by John Fitzgerald Kennedy with the New Frontier; culminated and extended by Lyndon B. Johnson and the Great Society.

The real conservative is the sound progressive, because a sound progressive looks to the future to see what conditions exist and what legislation is necessary, in the interest of our people, to be enacted into law. The Democratic Party has enacted into law these great programs. All for the best interests of the people of our Country.

In the last 30-odd years, the people of America have given to the White House, as our Chief Executive, four great Presidents who are Democrats. And I admired and respected President Eisenhower very much as I do now. But in confining myself to the presidents selected on the Democratic ticket—great men, great leaders, men of vision, men of courage, and one of the most courageous Presidents that we have ever had in the history of our Country is the man who sits to my right, President Lyndon B. Johnson. I have sat in every meeting with Presidents of the United States since 1940 where high policy was made. I've seen all, and the courage and the determination of Lyndon Johnson will go down in history as giving to our Country the leadership that in terms of history was not only for the best interests of our Country, but for the best interests of a future world of peace.

Our Republican friends call themselves the party of the "loyal opposition." I call them "blind opposition." In the first place, they do not know Constitutional Government when they term themselves the party of "loyal opposition." There should not be a party of "loyal opposition" under a Constitutional Government. The party of "loyal opposition," if I studied my history correctly, exists under Parliamentary Government. But for 38 years, they have been a party of blind opposition—the great majority of them. If the Republicans had their way, we would not have had social security; we would not have had unemployment compensation; we would not have had low-cost housing; we would not have had minimum wage and other progressive measures. Look the record over. We would not have had the great program of the last Congress, enacted under the leadership of our President, elected as a Democrat.

The Democratic Party, from the time of Jefferson, has been the Party of the people—fighting always for the people's interest—fighting always in the cause of all segments of American society; trying to improve and build up, not to tear down. Building up from the bottom and not the trickling down theory which trickles down very slightly on the part of our Republican friends.

And I am watching the Republicans in this Congress to see if they are still going to be a party of "blind opposition." If they are going to try and think in terms of the 1960's and 70's and 80's or whether they are going to continue to think in terms of 1860 and 1870. This record . . . we're watching and we're going to observe, and people will observe.

Now we had an election last year. We didn't take a defeat. There were Democrats defeated—true. But it was an off-Presidential year. And in every off-Presidential year there is a loss on the part of the party in control. True, we would like to see many of them and all of them re-elected. But the fact is, the people elected 248 Democratic Members of the House—and that is the second largest majority in an off-Presidential year ever elected since 1936, with the exception of one other off-Presidential year.

And in 1966, our Republican friends campaigned negatively. They appealed to every dissatisfaction, to every emotion, to every gripe. They took the line of least resistance. But in 1968, they've got to stand for something. They've got to take a position, they've got to take a position in foreign affairs, they've got to take a position on domestic affairs, and the position they take has got to be established during the present 90th Congress. But if they continue as they have in the past, the party of "blind opposition," they are going to be another asset to us in 1968, the same as they have in the past elections.

So my friends, with this wonderful gathering, we can look forward to 1968 with confidence. Let us unite, let us tell the people what we have done for them. We have the issues, we have the legislation, we have everything in our favor, we can go ahead affirmatively telling the people what the Democratic Party has done. And in 1968, we will have the election of a Democratic President and Vice President and another election of a Democratic House and Senate in the Congress of the United States.

I have every confidence that we are the united Party. Oh, we don't have to agree on everything, but we can unite in the great principles of the Democratic Party: what it stands for in the light of the people of our Country—not only today, but in the future.

And having talked longer than I was permitted to talk, for which I ask the President and the Vice President and you to forgive me, I have a very pleasant duty to perform. I'm reading an inscription on a plaque. And I am going to read it and then tell the name of the gentleman to whom it will be conferred. "In recognition of his outstanding leadership, as Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee for 20 years, thus setting an all-out time precedent of the longest tenure of service as Chairman of this Committee in the history of the Congress and further as a stalwart Democrat, whose record of continued and dedicated service to his fellowman, he epitomizes the highest tradition of an able and respected legislator who has served in the United States Congress for over 30 years." I am presenting this in the name of you and the Committee and I know of the President and the Vice President to our great friend, our dear friend, Congressman Michael J. Kirwan.

Some Fallacies of the "Great Society"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Tribune recently editorialized the provocative speech of Miller Upton, president of Wisconsin's Beloit College, in an honors convocation at Ripon College in Wisconsin. Mr. Paul E. Manson, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., one of my constituents, thoughtfully forwarded a copy of the Tribune editorial to me with the suggestion that it would be well worth the while of all Members of Congress and the Senate to read it. I agree with Mr. Manson and respectfully submit the following for consideration by my colleagues:

Some Fallacies of the Great Society

President Miller Upton of Beloit College, in an honors convocation at Ripon college, had some timely things to say about the "Great Society" and the need once again to start honoring people who make it on their own and don't sit back and wait for handouts. He spoke up for doers and achievers—the upperdog.

Dr. Upton confessed his tolerance was growing short for a society which seems to have sympathetic concern only for the misfit, the pervert, the drug addict, the drifter, the ne'er-do-well, the maladjusted the chronic criminal, the underachiever, the loser—in general, the underdog.

"The attitude is being developed," he said, "that if you really want people to care for you [and who doesn't?], don't be successful, be a misfit, a loser, a victim of one's environment."

He said that a misapplied sense of general social guilt had developed a form of masochistic reaction to problems of the day. We berate ourselves, martyr ourselves, pillory ourselves. Dr. Upton found these tendencies especially evident among WASPS [white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant suburbanites] who engage in sick self-immolation because others are less fortunate than they.

Dr. Upton deplored the lot of many Negroes, but he said that society's short-comings in dealing with this problem do not justify condemning successful white people who have fought their way up, often after great struggle, and now form a segment of society which in many ways is the backbone of the community.

"Just as we point an accusing finger at those who succeed within our economic system," Upton said, "so we accuse the system of faults which are not of its creation. It is important to recognize that the quality of any society is directly related to the quality of the individuals who make it up. Therefore, let us stop referring naively to creating a 'Great Society.' It is enough at this stage of our development to aspire to create a decent society. . . A decent society cannot be created out of a vacuum and imposed. It can only evolve out of the lives of constitutent members. In this regard, our economic system has become the scapegoat for the failures of our educational, religious, and family institutions to develop decent and responsible individuals."

Dr. Upton remarked on the current notion that to love is to sacrifice, that the Good Samaritan was good because he put himself out. Love, he said, regarded as a duty to be performed, not a blessing to be received, and this is a masochistic evaluation, a perverse and futile attempt to escape the pain of guilt.

"It you would put my claim to the test," he said, "just make a date sometime with a girl who doesn't go out very often and tell her you did it because you felt sorry for her. . . . Our loving should not be restricted to the poor and dispossessed but should be offered to all.

"To be authentic, this compassion must spring from real contact with a situation which our love can affect, and not with a figment of our imagination. How dare we be so insolent as to speak of creating a great society when we aren't even capable of creating a healthy home environment?"

Dr. Upton said that a good society, much less a great one, will never be created until individual excellence is not only respected but encouraged. If everyone had the drive to make the most of himself, the great society would arrive much faster than it ever could be provided by political dispensation.

Fireproof Standards for Fabrics and Household Goods

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUGH SCOTT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, an editorial from the May 6, 1967, edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the important point that President Johnson's proposed amendments to the Flammable Fabrics Act are not merely a matter of consumer protection, but of protecting human lives. The editorial should be of interest to all Senators. Accordingly, I ask permission that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Saving Them From Fire

A two-year-old girl, Suzanne Vanderwinn, got too close to a heater in her house and her flannel nightgown caught fire. Her small body had 85 percent burns, and her doctor said that he prayed for her death.

Eleven-year-old Carole Hackes struck a match which ignited the blouse she was wearing. Her mother tried vainly to smother the flames with her hand, and then with a towel, and finally pushed the tortured child into a shower. With most of her upper body burned, she spent months in a hospital and still requires plastic surgery.

The two little girls were unseen witnesses before a Senate subcommittee which is considering a proposed bill that would establish minimum fireproof standards for fabrics and household goods. Present Federal law bans specific types of extremely flammable clothing.

Carole Hackes' father pointed out to the committee that the clothing she was wearing at the time of the tragedy had met existing Federal standards.

Suzanne Vanderwinn's doctor told the committee that a reduction in the flammability of children's clothing, "and not half-hearted safety slogans," is needed to prevent serious burns to children.

Betty Furness, who made her first appearance on Capitol Hill as President Johnson's special adviser on consumer affairs, indorsed the Administration bill before the committee. Here is a matter not merely of consumer protection but of protecting human lives.

Watchful Women Cut Indianapolis Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, in the following article from the May 13, 1967, Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Indianapolis, tells the story of the Indianapolis anticrime crusade. The quotation from Edmund Burke that ends the article is certainly fitting, and the success of the crusade is a superb example of what can happen when good women do something:

Crime Dips as 50,000 Women Act

(NOTE.—*In line with the current interest in court reform, here is a report on an unorthodox citizen campaign in one city. The author is coordinator of the Anti-Crime Crusade, composed of more than 50,000 Indianapolis women.*)

(By Margaret Moore)

INDIANAPOLIS.—More than 50,000 women of Indianapolis are waging the most unorthodox campaign of crime prevention and law enforcement since the topsy-turvy days of the drive for woman suffrage. The women want a city in which streets are safe for them to walk without being molested or assaulted.

The Anti-Crime Crusade began in 1962 after a series of purse grabbings, muggings, and criminal assaults in which lone women were victims. The death of a 90-year-old retired psychologist was the igniting spark. She was injured fatally by a 15-year-old boy who was trying to take her purse.

GOALS DRAFTED

Thirty indignant women met for lunch. Their aim: to make the streets safe for women. They literally picked up their brooms to start the fight.

Today, five years later, the volunteer crime fighters number 50,000. The crime rate of Indianapolis took a dive of 2.2 percent in 1965, in a year when the national crime rate rose 6 percent. Last year robberies and burglaries were up, but aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and purse snatchings decreased.

The 30 original members of the Anti-Crime Crusade decided that they would have no dues, no minutes of the meeting, no bylaws, and that they would operate without tax money. They decided to study, ask questions, listen to the experts. They would curb one crime, get one dropout back in school, provide one job for one youth, get one bright light on a dark street, help one youth released from an institution, sit in one court. There now are 14 divisions of the crusade.

ASSEMBLY ADDRESSED

The women have not waited for others to do the job of crime fighting. Their citywide crusade not only is making Indianapolis streets safer, but the pattern of the widesweeping program is moving throughout the nation.

The President's Crime Commission, in its 300-page report, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," said of the women's program: "The most dramatic example in the country of a citizens' group that has addressed itself forcefully and successfully to the problems of crime and criminal justice is the Anti-Crime Crusade in Indianapolis."

The chairman of the large volunteer group, Mrs. C. B. LaDine, wife of a physician, and the crusade's coordinator, Mrs. Margaret Moore, were two of 12 women who attended the First National Conference on Crime Control in Washington, D.C. James Vorenberg, chairman of the conference, asked the Indianapolis women to speak to the assembly. Since then more than 400 cities and towns have asked for the Hoosier pattern.

Court watching is one of the most important areas of work done by the women. They are assigned to a criminal, municipal, or juvenile court, two by two. Their job is to see what happens each day in the courts, to learn whether justice is truly impartial, and to find out for themselves what that important third branch of government really does.

Both men and women—indeed, teenagers—can serve as court watchers or observers, but in Indianapolis, women have proved most effective because they have more time to devote to regular court visits.

DISCUSSION ATTENDED

The women now have reports on some 70,000 court cases. They look at patterns, not at the outcome of specific cases. They voice shock at the constant procession of people in trouble, and the tabulations of cases gives the women an increasingly sharp picture of the courts. The most recent tabulation shows that the median age of defendants in criminal court has dropped into the 18–25 age group from the 26–40 age level.

The court watcher program (some attorneys call the women watch birds) was preceded by a series of short courses in "Law and the Courts," during which panels of experts explained how their work related to courts. On the programs for women throughout the city were former Indiana Supreme Court Judge Arch N. Bobbitt, Chief of Police Daniel T. Veza, Judge Charles Daughtery, Judge Saul I. Rabb, and Commissioner of Corrections Anthony Kuharich.

"You're taking on the devil and he's a very busy man," James L. Miller, former assistant United States district attorney, told the women.

There was no book about court watching, so the women wrote one. It is called quite simply, "Court Watcher's Guide." It is a fact book about courts—where laws originate, kinds of courts, procedures, types of sentences, definitions of court terms heard from day to day.

Each court watcher, on entering the courtroom, hands the bailiff her card, "Court Watcher Identification." Then she sits down quietly, and without fanfare, reports on cases as long as court is in session. Sometimes she hears one case in criminal court. Sometimes she hears 100 or more in one morning in municipal court. She mails her reports to the court watcher chairman, and every three months, tabulations showing patterns are charted on large posters.

INFORMATION GLEANED

The charts show whether the judge is present or whether a pro tem or special judge presides; the age level of defendants; continuances and delays; and the outcome of the trials. Reports show other details. Women's groups look regularly at the findings. Judges receive typed reports of comments by court watchers.

"It's the only honest evaluation a judge gets," said Judge William T. Sharp, of Municipal Court 4. "It shakes everybody up and makes us analyze our decisions. As for the women, court watching makes them better citizens. They know better how to deal with community problems."

An attorney in Criminal Court 2 asked Judge Rabb to bar court watchers from a murder trial. Judge Rabb reminded the attorney that the public had originally been admitted to the courtroom for the protection of the defendant. He quoted from the Magna Carta.

"The court watchers have as much right to be here as members of Murder, Inc., or the gambling syndicate," the outspoken judge said. "It's within their right to see that the judge is not fixed."

AWARENESS INCREASES

When the attorney took the query to the Indiana Supreme Court, the court upheld Judge Rabb's decision. The court watchers stayed.

Women have become increasingly aware in Indianapolis of the power of the courts, of the staggering number of citizens who appear each day, and the frequently difficult decisions judges make. At the same time, they have learned that it is the right of the public to demand efficient, mannerly operation of the courts.

In the beginning, patterns soon showed up. Too often, arresting officers didn't appear to press charges, or judges were late. The court watchers took their charts to six judges and to the police chief. And they asked questions. Court procedures were tightened up.

Other changes brought about by court watchers:

A hallway bailiff has been named to clear loiterers from court halls.

Deportment and appearance of police witnesses has improved.

Judges appear on time.

Arresting officers are absent less often.

There are fewer pro tem judges and fewer delays.

Service on rearrest warrants has improved.

A permanent Marion County Driver Improvement School, under the direction of the Marion County criminal municipal judges, has been established.

Women set up an information table in the municipal court halls, and bail bondsmen stopped soliciting.

REASONS UNCERTAIN

In juvenile court, the women heard again and again, "I don't know why I did it—I just didn't have anything else to do."

The flimsy excuses came from teen-agers, many of them from families middle-class or higher in economic level.

Teen-agers from high schools throughout the city offered a solution. They edited a directory for teen-age volunteer service. To date, 3,000 youths who never before had volunteered for service have been recruited to work in clinics, hospitals, community centers. Judges say that young people in service seldom get into trouble.

Many juveniles in court said they didn't know they had broken laws—they knew something was wrong, but they didn't know that they had committed an offense.

Teen-agers and the women wrote another book—"What Is the Law for Juveniles?" Well-groomed and well-trained policemen went into the schools last semester and talked to 26,000 seventh- and eighth-grade pupils in 920 classrooms. Then they asked for questions—and now have a list of more than 600. The policemen gave each pupil a booklet on "Laws for Juveniles."

STUDENTS ADDRESSED

This semester the police talked to 40,000 high-school students, and next fall they will return to elementary schools to talk to fifth- and sixth-grade pupils.

Every child, teacher, and parent in Indianapolis will have an opportunity to learn the laws that affect juveniles.

The women have accomplished other things related to the courts. They have been able to get more than 2,000 dropouts back in school, without tax funds, by using the one-woman, one-child plan. The women work directly with schools in this widespread program.

They have helped to light up the city, thus cutting down on crime. They have found that good housekeeping is directly related to crime—it's a deterrent. The Spruce-Up chairman of the crusade has organized more than 500 block clubs and helped to clean out 125,000 tons of debris this spring alone. The block clubs keep the areas clean.

The women work directly with police, backing them up, and supporting salary raises. They have arranged college-credit courses for policemen at the new police wing of the City-County Building through Indiana University. Now they're arranging for scholarships for the policemen who need help with fees.

The women quote Edmund Burke: "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Resolutions Adopted by the National Association of Pro America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES B. UTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I wish to include a set of resolutions adopted by the National Association of Pro America at its recent convention in Houston, Tex. These resolutions are completely in line with my beliefs, and I feel they should be implemented by the Congress and the administration. The resolutions follow.

NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

Whereas America's unique experiment in self government is dependent for its success upon a literate and responsible electorate; and

Whereas our American system of public education was founded upon the concept of local control of education and of neighborhood schools as the best means of assuring educational excellence and a literate and responsible citizenry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Pro America reaffirm its support for local control of public education, believing that neighborhood schools are a necessary part of local control, and convey to the President of the United States and to the United States Commissioner of Education its unqualified opposition to the abandonment of the neighborhood school concept in order to establish, instead, "huge educational parks" and to achieve the announced goal of "social and economic integration".

RESTRICTING FOREIGN AID

Whereas Americans are now giving their lives in Vietnam to protect the entire free world against the encroachment of Communism; and

Whereas the American citizen must pay oppressive taxes to support this Vietnam war and to maintain a costly defense in the nuclear race with Communist nations; and

Whereas the constant erosion of our gold balance jeopardizes the financial security of the United States and of all of its citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no aid, subsidies or credits be given to any nation that is known to be either directly or indirectly giving aid, credit, or comfort to avowed enemies of the United States.

NAMING THE ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas the United States of America established themselves as a constitutional Republic; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States which they adopted, and as now amended, is the Supreme Law of the Land; and

Whereas that Supreme Law sets forth measures for the protection of the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of the various States and the United States, and charges the Government of the United States with the implementation of such measures; and

Whereas the United States and the citizens of the various States are today under attack and duress at the hands of foreign powers and foreign ideologies which have expressly proclaimed the goal of the destruction of the lives, liberty and property of its citizens; and

Whereas the citizens of the United States and the several States have been, and in fact, are being deprived of life, liberty, and property by foreign powers and ideologies; and

Whereas the individual citizens of the various States and the United States are powerless to defend themselves against this attack due to the Statutes and Laws impressed upon them by the Government of the United States as to the existence or designation of the enemies of the United States: Therefore: be it

Resolved, That Pro America, urge the Congress of the United States to declare that Communism and members of the Communist Party are enemies of the United States, and that any foreign powers under the domination or rulership of Communists or Communist-controlled governments are enemies of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That all laws or statutes now part of the laws of the United States which now protect, give aid or comfort to, or in any way affect cooperation with Communists or Communist dominated foreign powers be stricken from the Statute Books of the United States.

See Sec. 9 p. 2 No. 133

United Nations Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Whereas the document called the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination would override the Connally Reservation (See Sec. 10, p. 13, Res. 208) and destroy the sovereignty of the United States; and .

Whereas this document would control decisions on religion, employment, immigration restrictions, occupation, suffrage, and housing; and

Whereas this document, being a treaty, when approved by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate would become the law of the land: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Pro America ask the Senate to deny ratification of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Changes in the Draft

Whereas the Universal Military and Selective Service Act of 1955 will expire on June 30, 1967, and will be extended or amended by Congressional action; and

Whereas the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor, and many Congressmen are advocating the registration and conscription of youth to serve the government in programs of social work, nationally and internationally, as an alternative to military service; and

Whereas the programs advocated are of questionable benefit to the individual draftee as well as to the welfare of the nation; and

Whereas the cost of such programs would add to the financial burden of the taxpayer to a disastrous degree: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Pro America reaffirm its Resolution No. 128 of 1951 with the added provision that no service be a substitute for military service.

Crime

Whereas crime in the United States of America is growing at a rate 5% faster than the population; and

Whereas recent Supreme Court decisions have weakened the forces of law and order and unbalanced the scales of Justice; and

Whereas the words of the constitution have been reinterpreted so that they favor the criminal and place in jeopardy the law-abiding citizens: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Congressional action be taken to strengthen the hand of law enforcement and remove some of the rigid curbs imposed upon it by rulings of the United States Supreme Court and lesser courts.

Congressional Code of Ethics

Whereas the office of a Congressman is an office of public trust and honor, and members thereof should recognize this by maintaining the highest standard of personnel conduct; and

Whereas, since the duty of Congressmen is to write the laws under which we must live, proper respect for and obedience to law must be mandatory for all Congressmen; and

Whereas, certain Congressmen have shown flagrant arrogance toward the laws and the people of the United States through abuse of office, misuse of public funds, dishonesty in conduct, and an open disregard of personal morals; and

Whereas Article 1, Section 5 of the Constitution of the United States says "Each House may determine the rules of its proceeding, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member": Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Pro America ask our Congress to create a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct who will set up a strict and enforceable Code of Ethics for its members; and be it further

Resolved, That Pro America urge that the Constitution of the United States be amended to require that no person may serve in Congress who has been duly convicted of a felony or a crime of treason; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of Congress.

National Expenditure

Whereas American dollars are recognized as a standard of value equivalent to gold throughout the entire Free World; and

Whereas doubt of the reliability and gold equivalence of American dollars would result in catastrophic demands by other nations for gold payments in return for our dollars; and

Whereas increasing national debt threatens to arouse such doubt in other nations; and

Whereas our national debt has increased from $267 billion in 1952 to $335 billion in early 1967 which is an increase of $68 billion in approximately fourteen years; and

Whereas approximately one half of this increase, namely $34 billion has occurred during the past six years, during a period of unprecedented prosperity; and

Whereas expenditures for "Federal aid to the poor" are estimated at $22 billion in fiscal 1967 and at $25.6 billion in fiscal 1968 as stated by President Johnson in his budget message of January 24, 1967; and

Whereas this enormous increase in "Federal Aid to the Poor" combined with continuing expenditures for foreign aid accounts for most of the increase of the national debt during the past six years: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress and Executive Department of the United States should be urged to cooperate intensively to reduce expenditures each year to less than the annual income, so that the national debt may be progressively reduced and confidence in the safety and reliability of American dollars may be maintained throughout the world.

Dismissal of Five Supreme Court Justices

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States, in a 5 to 4 decision, on January 21, 1967, has declared unconstitutional a New York law which makes Communist Party membership grounds for dismissal of state university and college teachers; and

Whereas the Supreme Court has also declared unconstitutional a New York law which makes "the utterance of any treasonable or seditious word or words or the doing of any treasonable or seditious act" grounds for dismissal from the public school system; and

Whereas the upsetting of these laws could also affect the ruling of California's Loyalty Oath, which was defended by the United States Supreme Court in the past as being completely constitutional; and

Whereas, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I. has declared that New York and California are havens for the largest number of Communists and communist sympathizers in the entire United States; and

Whereas the upsetting of these laws could conceivably make it possible in the future for communists in every state in the nation to teach freely and openly in every school, thus indoctrinating our children to the communist way of life, and the eventual substitution of the communist philosophy for our Constitutional form of government; and

Whereas the five justices responsible for this act, (namely Justices Warren, Brennan, Black, Douglas, and Fortas) have (in the words of Justice Clark) "swept away one of our most precious rights, the right of self-preservation": Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States shall ask for the resignation of these five Justices. It is the conclusion of the National Association of Pro America that these five justices have, by their continued decisions in favor of the communists and communist sympathizers, betrayed the American people, and have violated the trust of the high office to which they have been appointed.

Resolution on Vietnam

Whereas Americans are being killed and wounded every day by the arms and equipment which is more than 80% supplied by Russia and her Soviet satellite nations; and

Whereas without this assistance the military victory of South Viet Nam and her allies would be more easily and speedily won; and

Whereas the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce and other policy makers in the Administration are asking the American people to support "bridge-building" programs with Communist States, such as the recently-signed Consular Treaty with the USSR, the Moscow-New York air service, more cultural and technical exchanges and greatly expanded trade with Communist countries in materials which can and will enhance their capability to supply war materiel to be used against our forces and our allies; and

Whereas there has been no evidence of a "tempering" of the Soviets' aggressive intent: Therefore be it *Resolved,* That the National Association of Pro America respectfully request the President of the United States to cease and desist from engaging in these inconsistencies, thereby uniting all loyal Americans behind him in this crisis in our history, as all Americans have been united in previous wars, for the purpose of achieving a military victory and an honorable peace in Viet Nam.

* Resolution No. 136, adopted 1952.

The Supersonic Transport Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, over the years the United States has maintained its leadership in the aerospace industry. Recently, however, our preeminence in the field of air transportation has been challenged from abroad, and for this reason our decision to proceed with the supersonic transport program is both timely and welcome.

It is no secret that the Soviet Union is actively engaged in building a supersonic transport plane on their own. So are the British and French. But I am certain that our American plane will be second to none.

The importance of the decision to go ahead with this project is made clear by the fact that for 30 years the United States has dominated the world market for commercial aircraft. Today, 80 percent of all commercial jets in service everywhere in the free world are products of the U.S. aerospace industry. This industry has served our Nation well. Through care and leadership, this industry has not only proved profitable but technologically rewarding in many spin-off areas as well. And, needless to say, our aerospace industry has provided good jobs for hundreds of thousands of skilled American workers. But progress demands new challenges and new horizons to conquer for a dynamic industry. And air transportation thrives on these challenges. For these reasons, it is imperative for us to proceed quickly and decisively with the supersonic transport development program. Any delay in launching this program can seriously hamper our competitive position with other countries which are now working at full speed in the hopes of capturing the world market in supersonic commercial aircraft.

With the proper support by the Congress, the SST program will become one of the most successful ventures in the history of American commercial aviation. Economic surveys prepared by FAA reveal that at least 500 SST's will be needed by 1990 to serve transocean routes alone. Moreover, if these supersonic aircraft will be permitted to operate over land, as many as 1,200 could be sold by 1990. The meaning of these surveys—both in economic and technological terms—is self-evident. The SST will be built on a unique Government-industry partnership in which our Government will invest in American industry's proven genius, while industry works full throttle to help maintain American technological leadership in the world. This is a partnership that has proven its ability to work miracles in the past. And I see no reason why it will not continue to work these very same miracles in the future.

The SST would not be viewed as an end in itself. The development of this marvelous transport plane can become the key to future development—much of it still undreamed of—that will insure transportation progress for future generations of Americans. The nation that builds SST successfully will be a nation with the proven technology to build the hypersonic transport, or whatever vehicle comes next from human genius.

Our Government's willingness to share the high technical and financial risks with the aerospace industry has been made clear. This project will serve, as President Johnson noted recently, as "an outstanding example of creative partnership between our Government and American industry." This partnership will be just as cooperative and successful as the one that has reached for the stars in our brilliant space program. This participation by the public and private sectors will help to assure that sound business judgments are exercised in the development of this program.

We have every reason to be hopeful and enthusiastic about the final outcome of this SST program, and I am confident that my feelings are shared by the majority of my colleagues in the 90th Congress. America needs the SST program. And we in Congress must deliver to the American people the means to get this plane into competition on time.

Leavenworth, Kans., Chamber of Commerce Hears Senator Frank Carlson at Its Golden Jubilee Banquet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the Leavenworth, Kans., Chamber of Commerce observed 50 years of service to the Leavenworth community on May 10 by holding a golden jubilee banquet at which the senior Senator from Kansas, the Honorable FRANK CARLSON, delivered the principal address. Senator CARLSON's remarks on this occasion have a significance beyond the Leavenworth community. His words of wisdom carry a message for all of us in these critical times.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to call attention to Senator CARLSON's address, and in so doing pay tribute to the leaders of the Leavenworth community who are responsible for the progress which is being made there today. Their names are included in the program. The fruits of their efforts in just 1 year of the 50-year history of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce are recorded in the highlights of the 1966–1967 regime.

The program, the highlights, and Senator CARLSON's address follow:

PROGRAM—GOLDEN JUBILEE BANQUET, LEAVENWORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1967, OFFICERS' CLUB, FORT LEAVENWORTH

Master of Ceremones, E. Bert Collard, Jr.; Invocation, the Reverend Harold S. Strickland, Pastor, St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Welcome, Major General Michael S. Davison; Introductions—Guests, E. Bert Collard, Jr.; Introductions—Officers, directors, staff, Vic Shalkoski, Jr.; Remarks of outgoing president, J. Sanford Bushman; Remarks of incoming president, Leslie V. Olm; Introduction of speaker, Senator Edward Reilly, Jr.; Address, Honorable Frank Carlson, Senator—State of Kansas; Adojurnment, E. Bert Collard, Jr.

Music, Leavenworth High School dance band.

HIGHLIGHTS, 1966–67

The letting of a contract to build a new four-lane divided highway from Lansing south to the Turnpike. The direct result, after nine years of your Chamber's relentless efforts teamed with the tenacious insistence of Chamber Director Harry "Bud" Timberlake to obtain a safe modern entrance and exit for your City.

Met with State Highway Director John Montgomery and State officials regarding a connecting road to the new Mid-Continent International Airport, and a highway due west out of Leavenworth to U.S. 75, Junction City and the City of Manhattan, Kansas.

State Senate Bill No. 130—co-sponsored by Honorary Chamber Director, Senator Edward F. Reilly, Jr., that provides for a new modern express highway starting in Galena, Kansas, and terminating in Leavenworth.

Fathered the idea that resulted in Leavenworth City and County joining the Kansas City Metropolitan Planning Commission.

Your Chamber optioned and later purchased a 131-acre tract of ground from Col. Ralph B. Stewart. After six months of negotiations this property was selected by Hallmark Cards, Inc., as the site for their new multi-million dollar Production Center.

Many hours were spent in obtaining options, coordinating meetings with City Officials, Waterworks Board, and Utility Companies for Select Products Co., Inc. Result: The announcement by this Company to expand their plant in Leavenworth in the amount of $400,000.00.

A combined effort with the Leavenworth Times resulted in more than 400 civilian and military families locating a place to live in the Leavenworth area.

Forty-four new members joined the Chamber to help make this a better community in which to live, work and play.

Co-sponsored with Fort Leavenworth—an enormous fourth of July Fireworks Display attended by approximately 17,000 people.

Farewell reception for Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Harry Lemley.

Sponsored a coffee for the new officers of the two Associate Courses and the Regular Course of the Command and General Staff College.

Reception for the new Kansas Highway Director John Montgomery.

Held a series of Saturday Legislative Luncheons for the General Public during the State Legislative Session.

A welcome stag honoring Major-General Michael Davison, Brig. General Robert Taber and Brig. General James K. Terry.

Governor William "Bill" Avery dedicated the new three block mall in the downtown area.

Conducted the Annual Fat Stock Show that resulted in Sales amounting to $18,000.00 going to the 4-H'ers participating.

Mimeographed more than 25,000 copies of special materials for members of the Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations in Leavenworth; distributed more than 25,000 brochures on Leavenworth, and more than 6,000 City maps.

Your Chamber furnished information regarding our City by phone, walk-in, or letter to more than 60 people each day.

Entertained more than 20,000 children through the Santa Land Magic Merry-Go-Round promotion.

Purchased new Chrismas decorations for the downtown area in the amount of $1,700.00.

Attended Governor Docking's State Conference on Economic Development, and numerous other meetings, seminars and clinics conducted by State and U.S. Chambers of Commerce.

SPEECH BY SENATOR FRANK CARLSON

It is an honor and privilege to be invited to participate in the Golden Anniversary Program of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce.

An anniversary is an occasion, A fiftieth anniversary is a special occasion. The half-century milestone gets the memory cells to working as we try to reconstruct the past and savor again those eventualities and especially those pleasant experiences of the years gone by.

While we observe the 50th anniversary of your Chamber of Commerce, let us remind ourselves that Leavenworth—your city—observed its 50th anniversary in 1904—sixty-three years ago.

The Good Book reads, "Where there is no vision people perish". During these 113 years of history, your city has grown and prospered through the sacrifice and dedication of men and women with vision and courage.

We are faced with what seem to be almost unsurmountable problems—both domestic and international.

In Congress, we are wrestling with such domestic problems as taxes, deficit financing—balance of payments—inflation—international trade and the Great Society.

We also face international pressures and problems on every continent on the globe. The prayers and desires of our citizens are for peace—yet as we observe conditions in 1967, there are wars, threats of war and civil strife all over the world.

While our immediate concern is our war in Vietnam, we cannot overlook or underestimate the conflict between India and Pakistan—the Congo and Rhodesia in Africa—the general deterioration of NATO in Europe—unrest in Latin America—and, closer home—the festering sores in Cuba and Santo Domingo.

It cannot be said too often that the business of being a great world power is not easy. Great power involves greater responsibility and sometimes greater risks. This is especially true in an atomic age.

It is quite true that Americans want an end to the war. It is quite true that most of their friends around the world want it ended too—but it is not true that Americans and their friends could accept peace terms which would humiliate the United States and destroy South Vietnamese hopes for freedom.

There is a great uneasiness in this country about the war in Viet Nam. The fact that is contributing to the uneasiness is the feeling that the Americans are gradually being sucked into a larger and larger war under conditions and tactics highly favorable to the enemy.

While I fully support the President in his actions in Viet Nam, that does not mean that I fully approve of every action taken. I am hopeful that negotiations can be achieved at an early date.

I do believe that we should be prepared to pay a very large price of patience for peace. We should be prepared to pay a substantial price of economic and educational assistance for peace. We should be prepared to pay an extraordinary price of diplomatic endeavor—of pioneering—of leadership efforts in the United Nations—and of thoughtfulness for the differences of cultures—aspirations—and circumstances of other peoples—all for peace.

FISCAL PROBLEMS

April 15 has just passed and it again reminded us of our tax burdens—both national and state. As a result of the ever increasing tax burden, our citizens are questioning the size of the budget—the effect of the tax burden on our economy—and the possibility or need for a Federal tax increase.

This year the President, in his budget, is requesting an expenditure of approximately $135 billion for the coming fiscal year.

Since the government's last surplus in fiscal 1960, budget expenditures have climbed from $77 billion to an estimated $135 billion for fiscal 1968—a gain of over 75 per cent. The overall deficit for these eight years amounts to $48 billion.

Meanwhile, trust fund payments have doubled and spending by state and local governments has risen almost as fast. As a result, cash outlays by all governments will exceed $240 billion in fiscal 1968, versus $133 billion in 1960 and $61 billion in 1950.

It seems hard to believe, but annual government spending at all levels is now equal to $4,000 for every household in the country.

Not many decades ago, our Nation experienced its first one billion dollar budget. We have come a long way since then.

We are at war—and in time of war and national emergencies—every citizen realizes his obligation to meet any budgetary requirements requested by the Federal Government for prosecution of the war.

Our citizens will fully support any costs that our Nation is required to assume to preserve the opportunities and the freedoms that we enjoy. The question is whether we should expand many of the Great Society Programs at this time.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue was established by Congress in 1862—over 100 years ago. It is interesting to note that the first tax collection of the Bureau in 1866 was $310 million. In 1966—or last year—the Bureau collected over $140 billion—not million.

In 1866 the per capita tax was $8.49 and last year the per capita tax was over $600.00.

Taxes can destroy or taxes can build. We must not let taxes get so high that they destroy the free enterprise system—or stifle initiative—or penalize investment.

There is an old tax axiom which reads: "The history of every decadent nation is one of oppressive taxation that first destroys private initiative and then the very government itself".

It is interesting to note what has happened to tax exemptions. For instance, in 1932 tax exemptions were $2,500 for a married couple and $1,000 for each dependent. Today—even though the country is bigger and richer—the exemption is only $600 per person.

It is estimated that the average person actually has to work from January until the end of April each year before he can call his pay his own. With new taxes and increased Federal spending, you may soon have to work from January until June—to pay off your tax bill—before you can call your year's wages your own.

While it is vital that we maintain strong Federal, State and Local Governments with our tax moneys—it is essential that we keep in mind that taxes can become so high that they destroy the very governments that are so important to our every-day life.

It has been a privilege and pleasure to have been with you on your 50th anniversary. It is doubtful that I will be with you as you celebrate your 100th anniversary—50 years from now—but if I am, keep in mind that I would like very much to be invited back.

Mary Lou Kieswetter, Munster, Ind., on Americanism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Mrs. John—Mary Lou—Kieswetter, a constituent of mine from Munster, Ind., is an outstanding patriotic message for all Americans to read.

When her son, Jim, was sent to Vietnam, Mrs. Kieswetter made a deep and personal reappraisal of her feelings about patriotism and as a result, she created a one-woman crusade to have the American flag flying from every doorway. She recently was awarded the American Legion citation for Meritorious Service. Mrs. Kieswetter also has a daughter, Marilyn.

The article follows:

YOU BET I'M A FLAG WAVER

(By Mary Lou Kieswetter)

The rat-a-tat-tat of a drummer's stick; the clash of brass cymbals; the twirling of silver batons, and a brilliantly dressed, fast stepping color guard marching down the middle of Any Street U.S.A., are the appetizers that stimulate my hungry heart for a nourishing feast of patriotism. The chemistry of my anatomy has lacked this ingredient for a near disastrous length of time and my system is suffering from "patriotic decay".

I want to feel my heart race, a mist to cloud my eyes, and the tightness of that "lump in my throat" make speaking impossible for a moment. I crave to know that good old-fashioned spirit of patriotism. Let me see visions of Betsy Ross, Washington, Jefferson, and Nathan Hale, as I watch a parade pass by.

If I become so stirred that I shout "Three cheers for the red, white and blue," don't jeer me, join me, and let the world know you're proud to be an American!

Why can't Americans let loose emotionally and allow their fervor for flag and country to ripple forth as do the red and white stripes of our beautiful American flag? Because somewhere along the curbside of every parade Americans are brainwashed into believing it "corny" to become wrapped up constitutionally with a 3 x 5 red, white and blue piece of cloth. A complacent attitude towards our fifty stars seems the socially accepted way to respond. God forgive you who have allowed this apathy to destroy our national heritage. A heritage so desired by those who conceive to destroy it, that they strive continuously to unravel our red, white and blue braid of unity and endeavor to steal our precious privilege of living free. We modern Americans take so for granted the inheritance we have been given, that we have become negligent of the realization that we have been intrusted to preserve this heritage for those yet unborn. It is an awesome responsibility.

No one is born patriotic. Patriotism must be instilled through constant introduction to the subject just as we are taught our religion. The cross and the flag are the two symbols we as Americans may still share, regardless of our race, creed, color, financial status or political views. We enter the house of worship to acknowledge our belief in God.

The American flag is displayed to educate those around us that we love our country and its many freedoms.

How do we preserve our heritage for future generations? It would be simple if Mason jars could be filled and labeled with "Blood shed while the Star Spangled Banner was written" or "Tears and sweat from those who fought at Flanders Field, Corregidor and Pearl Harbor". But the accomplishments of the past cannot be bottled and placed on a shelf for the future generations to open. Our national heritage must be preserved within the capsule of the human heart with enough dedicated character to subject its overflow into our nation's young people.

Heritage is preserved through citizenry. We are citizens. We must set the example for our children to become "good citizens". The demonstration of strong faith in democracy and undivided devotion to our country must be made prevalent. The youth of our nation is Uncle Sam's strongest weapon against defeat. Each generation must endeavor to rekindle in its youth the allegiance to our flag, reverence for those in our nation's past and a spirit of loyalty and cooperation with the administration in office, regardless of personal political sympathies.

Count the flags displayed on your street this Memorial Day. Will you be proud of the number? Total the flagpoles you find standing naked of their Stars and Stripes on Flag Day, Ashamed? I am. Numerate your blessings on the Fourth of July, our nation's birthday, for your material accomplishment could not be totaled if the first blessing of being born an American hadn't been given to you. You bet I'm a flag waver!—And when I place my hand over my heart as that glorious American flag is raised or passes by, I feel very near to God; and that's a pretty good place to be in these troubled days. Try it!

Remarks of Chairman Rivers Before the Hampton Roads Maritime Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday evening nearly 600 business and maritime leaders in the tidewater section of Virginia jammed the Hampton Roads Maritime Association annual dinner at the Hotel Monticello, Norkolk, Va., to hear our colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina, L. MENDELL RIVERS. Never in the history of this maritime association, has there been such a huge, enthusiastic, and responsive audience. Scores of people had to be turned away due to lack of space. The reason, of course, was MENDEL RIVERS.

Congressman RIVERS delivered an address which was interrupted time after time by applause. He expressed, in forceful terms, his concern over what is happening in America today, and very obviously this same concern is shared by many Americans.

Congressman PORTER HARDY, of Virginia, as a ranking member of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, introduced Chairman RIVERS with great eloquence.

Under unanimous consent I insert both his introduction and the main address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The address is as follows:

INTRODUCTION OF REPRESENTATIVE RIVERS BY PORTER HARDY OF VIRGINIA

It has been my privilege to introduce a number of your speakers during the past twenty-one years, but in no case have I felt such a keen personal pleasure as I feel tonight.

When I became a member of the Armed Services Committee almost twenty years ago I was in #14 position, and occupying the #7 position on the committee was the gentleman from South Carolina who is our speaker tonight. It took sixteen years for him to move those seven seats to the position of chairmanship and for me to move up to #6.

Like every member on our committee, I am completely happy with my chairman. We have been good friends during the more than twenty years we have served together in the Congress. On occasion after occasion we have found it mutually advantageous to work together. And I have been grateful to him many times for his helpfulness with matters concerning all of us in the tidewater area.

But I have been grateful to him particularly for the leadership he has provided as chairman of our committee. He is a truly outstanding chairman, He is a champion of the people. He is dedicated to the constitution. He is determined to retrieve for the Congress the constitutional prerogatives which, through the years, have been steadily eroding and taken over by the executive branch. In his endeavor to further this effort he caused to be made a plaque which he installed on the front of the committee desks in a position where no witness can avoid seeing it. The plaque quotes from the constitution:

"The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies—to provide and maintain a navy—to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

As I said before, our speaker—a native of South Carolina, a brilliant lawyer, an outstanding chairman—is dedicated to safeguarding these provisions of the constitution. He is dedicated to the constituency of his district. He is dedicated to the men and the women in our military services. He is dedicated to the people of the United States. He is committed to protecting the integrity of the Congress—to protecting the safety and security of our Nation. It gives me pleasure to present to you my chairman—my leader—and my good personal friend, the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers.

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE L. MENDEL RIVERS, DEMOCRAT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN, ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TO THE HAMPTON ROADS MARITIME ASSOCIATION, NORFOLK, VA., MAY 11, 1967

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, when one of your distinguished representatives in the Congress, Porter Hardy, asked me if I would speak to the Hampton Roads Maritime Association, he used the typical Hardy approach.

Porter, as you may know, is Chairman of our Special Investigating Subcommittee, and he would have made one of the great prosecuting attorneys in the history of the nation if he had been an attorney.

He didn't say to me "Mendel, could you come to Norfolk and talk to the Hampton Roads Maritime Association?" He looked me straight in the face and said, "What time will you arrive on May 11th to deliver an address to the Hampton Roads Maritime Association?" And being a very humble and meek pjerson, I said, "Whatever time you want me, Porter."

And that is why I am here tonight.

I am always amazed when I come into this area and find that it is still growing. And I am not being obsequious when I say that I know of no area in America which knows better how to take advantage of progress and prosperity.

When they closed down the Army Terminal, the City of Norfolk leased it and now they are going to expand it.

You are deepening the channel in Hampton Roads.

You are building a seven and a half million dollar cargo pier in Newport News and putting up a $7.2 million cargo pier in Portsmouth.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, one of the world's great shipyards, is engaged in a large modernization program.

Likewise, through increase in facilities the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, headed by Mr. Roper, is expanding its services in the repair field and into new shipbuilding also.

Modernization of our shipyards, as you know, is a subject dear to the hearts of the Armed Services Committee. We know that modern private yards and modern Navy yards are vital to our future.

So we think the Department of Defense should build at least a couple of Fast Deployment Logistic ships, but we have imposed restrictions on the building of them insofar as the further expansion of the program is concerned.

As a matter of fact, we probably would have two nearing completion now if the Navy had asked the greatest private yard in America—Newport News—to build them.

We also want to know about some positive plans for modernizing our Navy shipyards.

We want to make sure we get a new or modernized yard and we also want to be sure that government-owned cargo vessels will not be used in competition with our Merchant Marine.

But beyond that, we want to see a specific plan for rebuilding our Merchant Marine.

I suppose the saddest, and in a sense the most inexcusable, blot on the accomplishment of the last five administrations of this country is the failure, the utter, absolute failure, to restore America as the number one maritime nation of the world.

Something has got to be done about it.

You have the facilities here to handle ships of all sizes. You also have something here in this area that doesn't bother me, but makes me scratch my head a little.

Hampton Roads is the site of 23 major military commands, and that includes the largest concentration of Naval installations in the world. And yet, I represent Charleston, South Carolina.

Now, I get accused every once in a while by a variety of well wishers of putting more in the First Congressional District of South Carolina than the district can hold.

I even saw one statement the other day that accused me of authorizing cemeteries. They have even given me credit for the base at Parris Island, which goes back to the 19th Century—before I was born.

Well, I must admit I have done my best for Charleston and I am not going to apologize to anyone. At least, if the people of Charleston like it, I am not going to apologize.

To paraphrase Winson Churchill, I wasn't elected from the First Congressional District of South Carolina to preside over the liquidation of Charleston and I can assure you that Tom Downing and Porter Hardy aren't serving you in the Congress of the United States to preside over the liquidation of this area.

But I am a little bit envious when I look around and see not only the oldest, but also the largest, Naval shipyard. The Hampton Roads area is the home of the Atlantic Fleet, the NATO Atlantic Supreme Command, the Fifth Naval District Headquarters, the Fifth Coast Guard District Headquarters, the Army Transportation Center, the U.S. Continental Army Command, and the U.S. Army Engineering District Office.

And if you just raise your eyebrows a little bit, you will also see Langley Field, Little Creek, Oceana, and Yorktown.

Well, I think you see what I mean. You have got an important military complex here and a mighty important industrial complex, and parenthetically, you should be mighty proud of the people you send to Congress. I don't know of a better team in Congress than Tom Downing and Porter Hardy. They think alike, work together, and even exchange constituents.

But while you are expressing your pride in the accomplishments of the Hampton Roads area and your representatition, let me share with you my concern over what is happening in America.

While American boys are dying in Vietnam to preserve freedom, beatniks, do-gooders, ultra-liberals, pinkos and others of like ilk, are doing their best to destroy America. Honest criticism is one thing, but I wonder if those who are criticizing our action in Vietnam have so soon forgotten those immortal words of Stephen Decatur: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong," spoken right here in Norfolk, one hundred fifty one years ago.

What has happened in America to make patriotism so out of date for a new class of pseudo Americans?

What is responsible for an atmosphere which pervades a good part of this country that is frightening? Youngsters from good homes being arrested for destroying public property—pure wanton destruction, just for the sake of destroying.

Crime rates are soaring in all of our large cities; magazines and columnists publish articles aimed at destroying our intelligence collecting activities and take pride in such disclosures; and elected public officials attempt to form the foreign policy of this nation when that responsibility is vested in the President of the United States.

Even some of our courts have lost their sense of duty and honor and patriotism. You cannot even question a suspect without advising him of his rights and checking his psychiatric background. That's all we hear are:

Rights! Rights! Rights!

That is the modern password—what are my rights?

Will somebody remember the word obligation? Will some court in this land express a concern for the victim of a crime instead of bleating about the rights of the accused.

I wrote a law not long ago that made it a crime to willfully destroy or burn a draft card.

One circuit court upheld it as being constitutional. Another circuit court in Boston said that it was unconstitutional.

And the chief argument for that latter decision was that you can destroy a draft card by burning it in a public demonstration because it is symbolic action.

And I presume that this same court would decide that their own court records could be destroyed in this same symbolic action, even though there are federal laws against such action.

And I guess this same court would pat on the back anyone who wants to burn an American flag as a symbolic act.

This is the extent to which freedom of speech has gone, as interpreted by a court which is long on theory and short on practice.

It's time to recall those words of President Johnson, spoken just a few days ago, "We must guard every man's right to speak, but we must defend every man's right to answer."

It is time for the American people to reexamine where we are and where we are going.

In some educational institutions trustees and educators no longer control college policy. The students are seeking to run these schools. Walkouts, boycotts and demonstrations—these are the symbols of our times.

I noticed in the paper the other day that a group of Hampton Institute students have turned in their Reserve Officer Training Corps uniforms as a protest against the compulsory military training program at the school. And I suppose Hampton Institute will, like the rest of the universities in the country, meekly submit to such a demonstration.

We had a similar event at Howard University not long ago, and when the school attempted to discipline the demonstrators, other demonstrators broke into the meeting.

And it is not confined just to Hampton or Howard; it also happened at Harvard and Berkeley.

And if this continues, it may not be long before each regiment, or division, or crew of a ship, will hold an election to decide which battle they will fight or whether they will fight at all.

We even have a case in the courts now where a captain says he is opposed to the war in Vietnam and that he has the right to choose the war in which he wants to fight.

And we have a heavy weight boxer who claims to be a conscientious objector as a member of a religious order which objects to the war. And we are told that final criminal action against him may take as much as two years.

I think it is time to say to those who oppose war in any form and who object to serving their nation "You can demand your rights, but first meet your obligations."

Let's give the sunshine patriot a choice of losing his citizenship or serving his country. I see no reason on God's green earth why your sons and mine should go to Vietnam to protect a fly speck in this country who says "I don't like this war because I worship a flower pot and that pot says I don't have to serve."

Let's put a quid pro quo into citizenship! Let's stop mollycoddling these people.

I read the other day in the Congressional Record a statement by your distinguished Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., quoting from the Staunton, Virginia, Leader, that a magazine has revealed regulations recently issued by the Department of Labor "which permit a convict, solely as the result of work while serving a prison sentence, to establish his eligibility for unemployment benefits and to qualify for Social Security," and that "Civil Service also gives retirement credit for time served in prison."

Say it isn't so!

I hope someone will tell me that that is wrong! I don't want to believe that! I find it almost inconceivable that it could be true.

If it is true, I would like to find the idiot who wrote the regulation, and if the regulation is based on the law, then I will have to accept partial responsibility of being idiotic enough to vote for—or not vote against—a law that permits such a ridiculous result.

Are we heading down the path to our own destruction?

We are giving away our resources to nations who demand our aid. We used to have food surpluses in this nation. Soon there may be shortages.

And there will be no one around to help us when we go down the drain.

I am concerned about America!

I am worried about people who demand their rights with a total disregard for their obligations. I am concerned that people want more pay for less hours of work. I don't like to see this nation running into a constant type of inflation that is going to make life almost unbearable for millions of older people. I am concerned that we have developed a welfare state and that eventually the federal government will control every aspect of your life.

But I am encouraged when I come to an area such as this and see successful businessmen working hand in glove with skilled labor and intelligent labor leaders surrounded by dedicated military personnel who, all working together, can produce this clear example of progress and prosperity.

This is the type of demonstration city the rest of the nation can look to. You have achieved much and I rather suspect that this is only the beginning.

A Home Away From Home

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the decisions of a great statesman like President Woodrow Wilson, the speeches of a great orator like Daniel Webster, and the feats of great athletes like those of Babe Ruth or Jim Ryun, must be admired and revered by the great majority who never achieve such fame or renown.

Yet perhaps a greater eloquence is found in the simple human virtues—those of kindness and love and understanding—which may be possessed by the plainest men, and which must find their fullest expression in the everyday lives of all.

Mr. Speaker, I have found an especially clear example of the value of such simple human virtues in an editorial in the Fort Morgan, Colo., Times. I would like to share it with my colleagues:

A Home Away From Home

There was quite a lesson to be learned during the program presented at the retirement dinner for Mary Terriere Monday night which was sponsored by the Morgan County Bar Association.

The program was provided by the Mount View Girls School Choir composed of 48 members, girls who had been on the wrong side of the law and had been placed in the school to be taught the right way is the better way.

As Judge George A. Doll said during his introduction: A mother, father and daughter will appear before him, the girl having committed a misdemeanor. They will be given one more chance but the parents are told if they can't enforce discipline and if the girl can't give them respect, "I know a school where they have just as good teachers as there are in Morgan County and they can teach respect."

The superintendent of the school, before the program, said "these girls have so much to give. They're told it's their obligation to please you and it's been a tremendous pleasure to come here."

The music director, who works with the girls at night, described how the girls come to the school "with hate in their face." But he also told of their reception by 400 Shriners for whom they put on their program four months ago, of one of the members who was given an audition at the University of Colorado for a music scholarship.

These are girls who would have required so little parental love, direction, attention and discipline to have followed the right way. But they didn't receive the needed guidance at home and eventually became students at the school.

There was no hate on the faces of the girls as they stood on the risers in front of the large audience and sang; their faces reflected the happiness and pleasure of being there that you find on the faces of a high school group which is ready to perform.

As their audience stood and applauded when they marched from the room, some had tears in their eyes.

It would have taken so little as they were growing up to have kept these girls living at home. But now they are residents in a school provided by the state where direction, discipline and schooling are requirements over which they have no choice. Now there is hope.

The Sea Tiger Sees Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, as a former marine, for myself and my colleagues, I know, we are all intensely interested in the conflict taking place in Vietnam, and the valiant Americans fighting there.

To the Members of the House who might like a closeup glimpse of that scene, may I suggest you need go no further than the newspaper rack in the Speaker's lobby.

On file there are current editions of the Sea Tiger, the very excellent publication of the III Marine Amphibious Force.

The III MAF area of responsibility is the I Corps area—that section of the Republic of Vietnam closest to the North Vietnam enemy.

Such unit publications are, of course, extremely valuable for the edification and morale of the troops, and I can assure you the candid and poignant picture you will get from persuing the few pages of the Sea Tiger will give you a much greater understanding and appreciation of the sacrifices these men are making for us all.

I would like to include just one story from the most recent edition to reach us:

MARINE STANDS FOR 28 MINUTES ON ARMED MINE

(By Cpl. Ray Wilkinson)

DONGHA.—A Marine can grow old very quickly in Vietnam. Ask 18-year-old Noel D. Redding; he lived "a lifetime" in just 28 minutes.

During that period of time, the distance of one-sixteenth of an inch and a small piece of tile were all that separated the Marine from death.

Redding triggered the drama when he stepped on a mine during Operation Big Horn 28 miles northwest of Phu Bai.

Reacting instantly to the deadly "click", Redding froze on the spot and yelled for nearby Marines to clear the area.

Private First Class Gary N. Kauper (who had only 26 days before rotation back to the States) worked to disarm the mine for the next 28 minutes as Redding stood unmoving.

Redding, a machinegunner with the 1st Battalion, Ninth Marines, said his "company was sweeping a village on line when we came to a gully crossing the rice paddies. As I crossed the gully I noticed a punju trap and stopped to rip it up.

"I destroyed it, turned, and began to walk away when I heard something click. The first thing I thought about was a mine. The toe of my left foot had depressed one of the three prongs of the mine.

"I put all my weight on my left foot, unslung my rifle and put it on the ground, and called my gunner back."

The gunner began to probe the earth near Redding's foot with his bayonet and discovered the mine. Redding then told his gunner to pick up his machinegun and for everyone to evacuate the area.

"The first thing I knew about it was when I heard the call 'engineer up'." Kauper said. "When they told me the situation I thought 'Oh, God'," he said.

Kauper took off his helmet and pack and cleared away the dirt from around the mine.

Redding said, "Kauper's eyes got real big and he said, 'it's a bouncing betty'."

Redding asked, "Is that the one that jumps up in the air and blows up?"

Kauper told him, "Yes."

"Kauper told me to keep all my weight on my left foot because the firing pin lacked only one-sixteenth of an inch for detonation," Redding said. "My foot looked like a tree in a hurricane, it was shaking that much," he added.

"There was a piece of tile between the sole of my boot and the prong of the mine. Occasionally I could 'hear' it slipping and was sure the engineer wouldn't disarm it in time," Redding added.

Kauper said the plunger of the mine was halfway home. He called for some wire but the nearest thing available was a safety pin from a bandolier.

"I bent it like a fish-hook and tried to insert it into the safety hold. It wouldn't go. I had to get a bayonet and push the fuse even further down to insert the pin in the hole," Kauper said.

For added safety, Marines then piled six flak jackets around the mine, one around each leg and one around Redding's exposed back.

Redding was told to jump away from the mine.

"I jumped. It was the longest two seconds of my life, but it didn't go off," he added with a grin.

Kauper said he was calm while disarming the mine, but "after it was over I began shaking like a leaf. If I had really thought about it all I don't think I could have done it," he said.

Mr. Speaker, to testify that incredible courage knows no rank, I would like to conclude with the following excerpt from an account written for Leatherneck magazine by Sgt. Bob Bowen, about the distinguished commanding general of the III MAF, Lt. Gen. Lewis W. Walt. News stories daily add to the growing legend of "Lew" Walt, and this incident will give you some idea why:

Walt would much rather make his command decisions from a foxhole on the front lines than from his office in Da Nang. His area of responsibility encompasses some two and a half million Vietnamese civilians, on the advisory level, and he has operational control over nearly 3,000 square miles of terrain.

Just visiting the scattering of command posts is a job in itself, a job Walt accomplishes as often as possible. In this venture, he averages around 100,000 air miles traveled each year.

On one such helicopter flight a VC sniper sent a round through the nose of the general's HU1E. Both he and the pilot escaped serious injury (Walt was hit by fragments) and the chopper was able to continue to its destination.

Perhaps, however, the closest Walt has come to becoming a statistic in Vietnam's minus column was during the political upheaval in Da Nang last year. The only bridge linking downtown Da Nang with the Marines' Marble Mountain airfield had been captured and no traffic was being allowed to pass. The bridge had been mined, and the Marines were told that any attempts to cross it would result in it being blown up. Walt needed that bridge.

Backed up by a team of engineers, he walked to the bridge. When he reached it he told the engineers to disconnect the explosives. He didn't stop. He continued walking toward the center, where a Vietnamese lieutenant stood.

The lieutenant asked Walt to go back.

Walt said he was going to walk it by himself or fight his way across with a company of Marines.

"All right, General," the lieutenant said, "we die together." With that, he brought his arm down as a signal to detonate the explosives. Fortunately, the Marine engineers had disconnected them in time, but Walt had no way of knowing this. He had placed his life in the hands of his men.

Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying, indeed, to know the situation is in such good hands.

Foster Grandparent Program One of Most Successful in U.S. Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of the House a favorable view of one of the most heartwarming phases of the Office of Economic Opportunity's strategy against poverty—the foster grandparents program.

The Grass Valley, Calif., Union tells of the good that the program holds for the "grandparents" as well as the children they serve, and I want to include the editorial at this point in the Record:

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM ONE OF MOST SUCCESSFUL IN U.S. PLAN

Next to Head Start, what is perhaps the most successful of the projects dreamed up in the anti-poverty program is that of foster grandparents. Some 2,500 oldsters in 42 cities in all parts of the country work at it. They envelop foundlings and other bereft children with warm, loving care, that is good both for the children and the foster grandparents.

The men and women must be more than 60 years old, in good health and have an income that does not exceed $1,500 a year. A high school education is not required, and persons who have never married, but have had experience caring for children, are eligible. They earn $1.50 an hour. They are each assigned to a particular child and build a close association with him.

In fact, there are heartbreaking scenes at the end of the day when foster grandparents have to leave. The heartbreak is not on the side of the child alone.

The program was designed to provide new roles for older people, create new employment opportunities, stimulate innovations in child care and institutional administration and demonstrate a major new resource of responsible workers. Giving the children a continuing relationship with adults was the plus factor.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps: They Love It in Dearborn County

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been the target of many pointed fingers and much "viewing with alarm" in recent months.

It pleases me today, however, to report on one OEO program that has proved itself in the Ninth District of Indiana. Here, I speak of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which is sponsored by the Indiana Farmers Union.

The Cincinnati Enquirer reports on the success of this program in Dearborn County, pointing out what I consider to be the most essential element of the Neighborhood Youth Corps or any other self-help project sponsored by the Federal Government—that of concern and action at the local level.

Mr. Lester D. Brown has described the program and its work in Dearborn County under the title of "Neighborhood Youth Corps: They Love It in Dearborn County."

This excellent news report reads as follows:

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS: THEY LOVE IT IN DEARBORN COUNTY

(By Lester D. Brown)

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.—While some Federal programs do not measure up to expectations that can't be said of the Neighborhood Youth Corps program in Dearborn County.

In February, 1966, the program here was called the best in the state by Lawrence Dorrell, legislative director, Indiana Farmers Union, sponsors of the program.

Dorrell said, "This success just didn't happen by chance. Much of the credit is due to the county committee and the non-profit firms employing the young men and women."

The program enables young people from low income families to work at $1.25 an hour. The in-school program is for those still in high school and the out-of-school program is for unemployed youth not attending school. The age limit for both programs is 16 to 21.

In-schoolers work 12 hours a week, while out-of-schoolers work 30 hours a week. Dearborn County youth are employed at the courthouse offices, schools, libraries, highway departments, county hospital, Southeastern Indiana Economic Opportunity Corp., and other nonprofit organizations.

The NYC program began here in June 1965, when County Commissioner John Fox, Auditor Joe Stacy, labor representative Davis Booth, Rev. Stoughton Summers, Robert Cairns, county superintendent of schools, and Kenneth Pitts, superintendent of Aurora City schools, were asked to attend a June meeting at Seymour.

Fox was elected president of Dearborn County's committee, which also includes welfare director Mildred Green and James Britton.

The committee called in school officials and welfare personnel to explain the program and June 15, 1965, the first summer program began with 20 in-schoolers and 30 out-of-schoolers, President Fox said.

He continued, "We were really impressed with the progress the youth made during their work on the first program. For the first time in their lives some of the youngsters had money they could call their own. You should have seen the smiles on their faces as they received that first paycheck."

The 1966 summer program brought $6,200 a month into Dearborn County, Fox said. That program was the largest in the state—65 youngsters participated. Included were 30 in-schoolers and 35 out-of-schoolers. Their money was spent wisely, according to Fox, who said it went for clothing, food, school books and family needs at home. One girl is saving now to have her teeth repaired.

When the Indana program began only 18 counties participated, but since then 22 other counties have joined and Dearborn County now has only 36 in its program. This includes 16 in-schoolers and 20 out-of-schoolers. The quota s filled and Dearborn County always has a waiting list.

Out-of-schoolers are allowed to work for 26 weeks but those in school can continue until graduation. Some students are completing two years of work. Those in schools work as custodians, library assistants and at other jobs.

In Dearborn County, 185 youth have participated in the NYC program. One hundred completed the entire work period, 49 quit to take higher paying positions and 36 remain on the current program.

President Fox said he feels no one just up and quit the program, which is an excellent indication of what the program has meant to the youth of the county.

Workers are counseled and member users must report on the work activities of those in their employ. Absenteeism has always been held to a minimum, for these young people appreciate their jobs. According to Fox, most user members are very high in praise of those in their care and many user-members have placed the NYC youth on their payrolls after the training period ended.

User-members not only get the services of the young men and women but train them in various occupations. They teach how to operate various office machines, how to complete application blanks and how to prepare for an interview as well as many other duties. Many youth have learned how to meet the public for the first time.

Many of the NYC workers have been able to secure well paying jobs. It is impossible to make a complete list but Mrs. Evelyn Belew now is a deputy auditor. She learned how to operate a computer while training under Auditor Joe Stacy and when a vacancy occurred in his office, he hired her. She makes tax bills, prepares payroll and other checks on the machine. These are but a few of her many activities. Mary Margaret Childers, the NYC's first secretary here, has completed a six-months clerk-stenographer course at Indiana Technical School, Indianapolis. She is now on the staff of the Army finance department at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis.

Much credit must be given the county NYC committee which has helped many of the trainees obtain jobs where they themselves had been unable to do so.

You don't hear many complaints here about the money being spent for the NYC program. The benefits generally have been obvious.

Our Young People Prove Their Merit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN N. ERLENBORN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. ERLENBORN. Mr. Speaker, young people the country over are still following our national tradition of earning academic accolades and awards; but, all too often, it is the teenage delinquent and not the honor student who wins headlines. The Joliet-Herald News of Joliet, Ill., resisted this trend by honoring in a recent editorial those high school and college students from Will County, Ill., who had been awarded outstanding academic acclaim. I would like to join the Joliet Herald-News in congratulating these young people:

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE PROVE THEIR MERIT

No higher acclamation could be awarded any group than the educational facilities of Will County have received in the past few days.

Their products have won the highest honors in scholastics in record numbers.

Richard W. Meyers of 666 Orr St., a graduate of Joliet Township High School and Junior College, has earned the position of co-valedictorian of the graduating class of the University of Illinois with a straight A average.

Elizabeth Lenz of 1646 Marquette Road, a sophomore chemistry major at Illinois Wesleyan, has been named one of 10 outstanding students from all parts of the country for a National Science Foundation summer program at the University of Missouri. She is also a graduate of Joliet Township High School.

David Young, a junior at Lockport Central High School, became the first high school student to enter the President's Scholars Program at Lewis College.

Christine Olsen, West Ridge Road, a senior at St. Francis Academy, was the only National Merit Scholarship winner in the county.

And, in addition to Meyers, Karen Sprague, 909 Adams St., Lockport, Richard Van Swol, Route 2, Monee, and Karl King 726 Center St., Plainfield, earned places on Bronze Tablet, the highest possible scholastic honor a graduate of the University of Illinois can achieve. Their names are cast on a bronze plaque and permanently displayed on the walls of the University library.

One reads and hears so much today about school dropouts, juvenile delinquency and long-haired hipsters, it is refreshing to find out that youngsters from our own community have a higher goal in life.

These students are to be congratulated for their devotion to improvement.

The schools that nurtured them, so often the target of attackers, by the performance of their graduates have proven their worth, too.

Miss Jane DeCourcy, of Franklin, Ind., Wins Central Indiana Spelling Championship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to insert the following editorial from the Franklin, Ind., Daily Journal of May 2, 1967, congratulating Miss Jane DeCourcy, of Franklin, on winning first place recently in the central Indiana spelling contest.

Jane's accomplishments are refreshing and encouraging reminders that the young people of the United States should not be judged by the noisy, unwashed minority that seem to get most of the publicity. Our country builds its future on young citizens like Jane, and we can be proud and confident that this future is in good hands.

CONGRATS CHAMP

How would you spell such words as "deciduous" and "tenebrous?" In fact, do you even know what the two words mean?

Jane DeCourcy, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry DeCourcy, 499 South Jackson Street, knows how to spell both words—and hundreds more. She also knows what they mean.

It seems Miss DeCourcy, a Franklin eighth grader, spelled the words "deciduous" and "tenebrous" to win first place Saturday in the Central Indiana spelling contest that was held in Indianapolis.

As a result, the calm, cool and extremely poised teen-ager will compete in the National Spelling contest during a trip to Washington, D.C. in June.

Naturally, as co-sponsors of the Johnson county spelling bee, The Daily Journal extends a wish of "good luck" to Miss DeCourcy. But we seriously doubt that she will depend on "luck." And, in fact, she probably won't need it.

Regardless of the outcome in Washington, we are proud of Jane, and the other two Johnson county entrants who participated in the Central Indiana spell-off.

With youngsters like Jane around who needs the "beatniks" anyway.

P.S. For those who may be wondering, the word "decidous" means shedding, short-lived or temporary, and the word "tenebrous" means dark, or gloomy.

We looked 'em up in Webster's dictionary.

Red Fronts Tax Exempt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while most loyal Americans work and pay their taxes, Red fronts go tax exempt. The American people cannot tolerate disloyal revolutionists attacking their country—many behind tax-exempt fronts. Our people are looking to Congress for control of this tax favoritism to those who would destroy our Government. The National Guardian, for April 29 of this year, carried a list of organizations boasting tax-free contribution. I ask that the article be here reproduced in the Record:

FOR TAX-EXEMPT CONTRIBUTIONS

From time to time the Guardian receives inquiries about contributions to tax-exempt civil liberties and civil rights organizations which will enable a contributor to make a deduction from his gross income tax. Following is a list of some organizations.

Bill of Rights Foundation, 320 W. 86th St., New York, N.Y., 10024. President, Alexander L. Crosby; vice president, Dr. Otto Nathan; secretary, Mrs. Eleanor L. Furman. This foundation covers both civil liberties and civil rights.

Civil Rights Legal Defense Fund, 116 Market St., Newark, N.J. 07102. Phone: (201) 622-1467. Handles civil rights only.

Constitutional Rights Foundation, 609 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017. Phone: (213) MA 7-7043. President, Gifford Phillips; secretary, Clore Warne. Mainly educational.

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., 10010. Phone: YU 9-7580. Executive director, Henry Schwarzschild; president, Carl Rachlin. Handles civil rights only. Los Angeles office, c/o A. L. Wirin, 323 West 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif., 90013.

Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Library, 1715 Francisco St., Berkeley, Calif. Phone: (415) TH 9-1338. Directors, Ann Fagan Ginger, Marshall W. Krause, Prof. I. Michael Heyman. Named after Alexander Meiklejohn. A collection of research materials on civil liberties, due process, civil rights, and law of the poor for practicing lawyers, law professors, other scholars and organizations.

The Bill of Rights Fund, New York City, ceased operations as of March, 1966. It did not have tax exemption. Corliss Lamont was chairman and Philip Wittenberg counsel. The fund had been in existence since November, 1954.

New York Times Calls for Preservation of the View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times in an editorial today indorsed restoration of funds for parkland acquisition at Piscataway Park, Md., in order to save the view from Mount Vernon.

But the New York Times did not announce its support for this critical project without spanking the House of Representatives for deleting the $2.7 million which is so badly needed for land acquisition to save the view from Mount Vernon. In addition, the Times looks to the Senate Appropriations Committee, as I am also looking, to put the Congress back on the right track toward completion of this pilot open spaces project.

In putting the Piscataway Park problem in perspective, the New York Times states:

> Only the farsightedness of two private foundations and the unselfishness of private owners have prevented the desecration of the view from Mount Vernon.

But, as the Times so aptly remarks, unless the Congress puts forth the money to meet the Federal responsibility at Piscataway Park by August those priceless donations of land and scenic easements will be lost, and in the Times' words:

> With development pressures steadily intensifying, the present agreement among all parties may break down.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply appreciative of the editorial position that this most respected daily newspaper has taken on behalf of preservation of the view from Mount Vernon. The editorial voice of this great newspaper is heard throughout the world. For this newspaper to speak out for the view from Mount Vernon is a tribute to Mount Vernon and its surroundings, to those private landowners and nonprofit foundations which have done so much for so little, and to every person who has supported this effort.

I include the editorial from the New York Times at this point in the Record:

[From the New York Times, May 16, 1967]

THE VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON

If George Washington's home were in danger of being turned into a pizza parlor or torn down for a high-rise apartment, every patriotic organization in the country and every member of Congress would be thundering in protest. Yet as everyone knows who has visited Mount Vernon, much of its charm and one of the principal reason that Washington loved it is its serene view across the Potomac River toward the green, rolling fields of Maryland.

What most tourists do not know and what the House of Representatives knew but chose to ignore is that most of the land on the Maryland side is in private hands. Only the farsightedness of two private foundations and the unselfishness of private owners have prevented the desecration of the view from Mount Vernon. But every year those flashing neon lights and those hamburger "palaces" creep a little closer.

In 1961 Congress authorized the purchase of private land which together with lands and scenic easements donated by private individuals would protect the area forever. However, Piscataway Park, as the area is called in memory of an Indian tribe that lived there is colonial times, is not yet a reality. The House Appropriations Committee sliced away the $2.7 million necessary to complete the Federal purchase. If the Government does not acquire the land by August, the matching gifts of land and scenic easements will revert to the donors. With development pressures steadily intensifying, the present agreement among all parties may break down.

Since the members of the House apparently do not have the backbone to overrule the petty tyrants on their Appropriations Committee even when George Washington is involved, it is up to the Senate Appropriations Committee to put a stop to this purblind, penny-pinching foolishness.

While the Senate Committee is at it, it should restore the funds for the acquisition of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Congress authorized the park in 1966 after years of bitter controversy, but the enemies of this project never give up. With land prices escalating, delay in purchasing the land would be a costly mistake.

Earl H. Schmidt, of Indianapolis, Receives YMCA Red Triangle Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most outstanding citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., was recently presented with the Young Men's Christian Association's highest honor, the Red Triangle Award.

The activities of the YMCA are synonymous with individual and community betterment. Thanks to Earl Schmidt, and his tireless devotion to the Y and other civic activities, Indianapolis is a better place to live. The following editorial from the May 8, 1967, Indianapolis Star pays tribute to this fine citizen:

A WORTHY CITIZEN

The Red Triangle Award—the highest the Young Men's Christian Association can give—is to be presented to Earl H. Schmidt this evening.

The Indianapolis Y, sixth largest in the country, has nearly 50,000 members, 10 branches and an operating budget of $1.3 million. Much of the Y's success can be attributed to Schmidt's efforts.

Schmidt's activities have not been limited to the Y. He is past president of both Crossroads Rehabilitation Center and Servicemen's Center and he is a member of the boards of the United Fund and a number of other worthwhile organizations.

He is an example of the type of man who gives of himself to make a better Indianapolis. The city can be proud to have him in its midst.

Model Cities and Rent Supplement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, I support the two programs under debate in the House today, which have unfortunately become subjects for partisan attack—model cities and rent supplement.

Drastic reductions in the appropriations for these worthwhile demonstration programs, have already been made in committee yet the threat of a partisan debate and a partisan vote, threatens and places in jeopardy these two programs designed to meet, perhaps one of the most urgent problems facing the Nation's cities and towns.

The rent supplement program will encourage private enterprise and private lenders to participate in a broad program to provide housing for poor families—housing for our elderly citizens and many living on fixed incomes. Within recent weeks a low-income couple and their two children crowded into a slum structure moved to a pleasant, clean, upgraded apartment on the lower East Side of New York City at 633 East Fifth Street. The couple had paid a monthly rental of $110 at the former site, but now they pay only $73 a month—or one-quarter of their family income—for decent housing.

We are just beginning to learn how the rent supplement program will work and it is estimated that by the end of June 1967, some 5,220 families will be moved into rent supplement apartments and by June 1968, the program will reach an estimated 14,000 families.

The "instant rehab" programs sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development hold out hope for those families now living in substandard housing—slum housing without adequate water and heating facilities. The Department's request for the rent supplement program has already been cut from $40 to $10 million, yet another attack on this inadequate amount is taking place in the House.

I realize, as does every Member of the House, the limitations which the Vietnam conflict is placing on our resources, but I do not accept the position advanced by some that human needs in the fields of education, housing, health must be delayed, postponed or sacrificed. I also cannot understand the arguments offered by some that defeat of this appropriation—certainly a modest amount—can somehow be in the interest of fiscal responsibility.

The model cities program is another in which appropriations have already been substantially reduced in committee. The responsibility of government to encourage the construction and rehabilitation of decent housing is clear. We have heard much about "creative federalism" and we have heard the same voices who argue today against this appropriation call for reliance on our local government to solve these problems.

I call on the critics of the model cities program to ask their local mayors and planning boards about the model cities program. Hundreds of applications for Federal assistance under this program are now pending and hundreds more are being completed in cities and towns throughout the United States.

Without Federal funds the cities and towns cannot met their responsibility to upgrade their communities. Without Federal funds the partnership between the Federal Government and local communities will crumble. The continuation of these programs is essential to the needs of the people—the needs of the communities—the needs of the cities—and vital to establish the research needed in this area for a massive attack on slums, when the funds are available.

I urge my colleagues to put partisan politics aside, think only of the people and decide the issues on the merits and in the context of the priorities which the Congress must establish for funding programs designed to meet human needs.

It is easy to explain to our constituents that we voted against this or that appropriation to save money, but it is our responsibility to establish priorities. We are duty bound to vote adequate funds for programs which will make available Federal programs to solve the major problems facing our cities and towns.

The appropriation requests before the House today are modest. Without our approval, thousands of citizens will be deprived of a chance to live in decent housing, their children will be denied the opportunity to live decently—to live a life with hope and pride. I urge you to support the appropriation request.

Pay of Postal Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, the valuable segment of our population employed in postal work has been badly neglected for some time now, and that neglect is beginning to take its toll on both the performance of these workers, and the efficiency of postal operations.

Postal employees, not having the right of striking to protect their interests, must depend upon Congress to eliminate any present inequities in their working conditions. Economically, the postal workers have been reduced to second-class citizens, while employees of private industry continue to pace their salary scale with the rising cost of living. This financial handicap is having a very demoralizing effect on postal employees, which manifests itself in a rapid turnover of personnel. This turnover, of approximately 25 percent, is draining Government funds used in the training of new personnel, as well as decreasing the efficiency of postal operations.

In the event that the Post Office Department is converted into a nonprofit corporation, as the Postmaster General has proposed, it will be imperative that postal employees be granted economic weapons enjoyed by similar workers in outside industry. Meanwhile, for the welfare of both the postal workers, and for the economy as a whole, a postal wage increase, making the salaries of postal employees comparable to those of their counterparts in private industry, must be forthcoming.

Why Labor Supports a Stronger Social Security Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the labor movement has always been progressive and one of the major programs which has always received its support is the social security program.

We will soon consider on the floor a bill to substantially improve this program and, as usual, organize labor supports the strengthening of the social security law and an increase in its benefits.

The following series of questions and answers about the social security program was published in the April 28, 1967, edition of the Seafarers Log, a publication of the Seafarers International Union. It is an excellent explanation of the law and its benefits.

The article follows:

WHY LABOR SUPPORTS A STRONGER SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

(*The stronger Social Security program pending before the Congress is of major importance to all American citizens.*

(*The AFL-CIO is spearheading the campaign for Congressional enactment of these proposals for increased benefits. The trade union effort is aimed at arousing the interest and support of the citizenry in every community throughout the United States. Labor's campaign to enlist community interest and support in stronger Social Security was kicked off last month in a series of highly successful rallies in major U.S. cities.*

(*The new concept of Social Security is designed to help not only the ever-increasing number of senior citizens in the U.S. but qualified younger persons as well. Workers* *in the prime of life who become totally disabled will be provided for. Widows and children under 18 will receive much needed financial aid for subsistence and education if the wage earner dies. Existing benefits to retirees will be increased, thus lessening the burden shared by many adult children of the aged. Medical care will be extended. The advantages are wide and varied.*

(Union members should bear in mind that the benefits under the federal Social Security system are in addition to those that they enjoy under their various union welfare and pension plans.

(To help our readers understand what the proposed stronger Social Security bill will do for them, the Seafarers Log is reprinting on these pages a series of questions and answers prepared by the AFL–CIO Social Security Department.)

Question. The papers say the President is asking for an "average" 20 percent increase in Social Security pensions. Who would actually get how much?

Answer. Every retirement benefit would be raised at least 15 percent. The biggest proportionate increases would go to the 2.5 million retirees who now get only the minimum of $44 a month ($66 for a couple). These minimums would become $70 and $105. Also, the minimums for retirees who were covered for 25 years or more of their working lives would rise to $100 for an individual and $150 for a couple.

The special benefits for persons 72 or older who never qualified for Social Security pensions—a provision adopted along with medicare in 1965—would be $50 rather than $35 a month ($75 instead of $52.50 for a couple). And another 200,000 persons would be added to the 900,000 eligible for such benefits.

For other pensioners—the vast majority—the basic increase would be 15 percent. Unless you're in one of the categories listed above that's what you'd get.

Question. Can you tell me in simple terms—not in a lot of tables—how much we're going to pay for this?

Answer. Let's just look at the next three years. You are now paying 4.4 percent in Social Security taxes on everything you earn up to $6,600 a year. Under the present law, the rate will go up to 4.9 percent in 1969.

The new proposals would raise your tax rate to 5 percent (instead of 4.9 percent) in 1969. But before that—next year, in 1968—it would increase the earnings base to $7,800. This would only affect those who earn more than $6,600 a year. It would mean that they would have Social Security taxes deducted for more pay periods, until their earnings exceed $7,800. In 1970, the earnings base would be raised again, to $9,000. In the same way, this would affect only those earning more than $7,800.

So much for the big picture. Now for the dollars and cents. Let's say you earn $3.50 an hour—$7,000 a year. In 1968, the President's proposals would cost you an extra $17.60.

If you still earn $7,000 in 1969, the higher tax rate will add another $42. But $35 of this is already scheduled; only $7 would be added by the proposed improvements.

So by 1969, then, you would pay $59.60 more on a $7,000 income than you're paying this year—slightly over $1 a week. But more than half ($35) is coming anyway. The improvements would cost you only $24.60, less than 50¢ a week.

Here's how to estimate your own added taxes:

If you make less than $6,600 a year, you'll pay 60¢ more on each $100 you earn, beginning in 1969—a maximum of $39.60 a year. That's the bottom.

If you make more than $9,000 a year, you'll pay $52.80 more in 1968; $99.60 more in 1969 and $159.60 more in 1970. That's the top.

Remember that most of this tax increase is already written into law. The new bill would amount to only 10¢ on each $100 of earnings.

(The President's proposals include tax rate and earnings-base projections as far ahead as 1989. But since the Social Security System will undoubtedly be reexamined and revised long before then, these long-range figures are not really relevant.)

Bear in mind that we're not just paying for a retirement program. You're paying for a Social Security package that includes many other benefits.

Question. You mention "other benefits" in the package. Like what?

Answer. To start with, there's medicare for the aged. That's part of the package. And as most Americans came to realize during the campaign for medicare, it provides financial protection for the young by meeting the medical costs of the old. (The President proposes to extend medicare benefits to those who are drawing disability payments under Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Act, even though they're under 65—about 1.5 million persons, all told). He also suggests some other improvements. But the proposed changes can easily be absorbed by the higher wage base.

Next, there's the disability insurance mentioned above. Social security benefits are payable to all those covered by the system, regardless of age, if they are totally unable to work for a year or more; a lifetime income if catastrophe strikes. And there are family allowances. A worker who was disabled at an early age could draw as much as $78,000 to support his family, even at present benefit rates.

Then there's protection for your survivors, often overlooked. A lump-sum death benefit, and monthly payments to your widow and dependent children. That's Social Security in the best sense of the word, and it's part of the package, too. A widow with two small children could collect more than $65,000—again, at present levels. Many youngsters have had a chance to finish school and go to college because Social Security provided a basic income for their fatherless family.

Too little is said about this immensely important aspect of Social Security. Very few young husbands are able to provide against their own sudden death. They are paying the day-to-day costs, buying and furnishing a house, immersed in current problems. Yet the young are also mortal. Social Security prevents a tragedy for one from becoming a disaster for all.

Question. Even so, it looks to me like I'll be paying 5 percent of everything I earn, by any reasonable estimate, no matter how much my wages go up. Couldn't I buy myself just as much protection from a private insurance company for that kind of money?

Answer. No. A number of right-wing columnists, and many honest but uninformed persons, are spreading this story, but it just isn't so.

Let's try to put the facts in focus.

A young man of (say) 25, just entering the workforce, could not buy, for the amount he pays in Social Security taxes, a private annuity policy that would pay as much as the present Social Security retirement benefit 40 years later. This will continue to be true, for as taxes rise, so will benefits.

This young man could buy a private policy that would pay about 25 percent more than present Social Security retirement benefits "if" he could add the employer's equal tax payment to his own.

That's a very big "if," and it's not the only one.

To maintain his private policy, the young man would need to have 40 uninterrupted years of earnings high enough to pay the premiums. Social Security, in contrast, absorbs periods of layoff, unemployment and wage cuts. A worker can earn maximum benefits over a 10-year period.

But that's only part of the story.

The private policy would set a fixed, dollar benefit payable on maturity; Social Security benefits have gone up periodically in the past and are sure to rise in the future.

The private policy would cover retirement income only, except for some insurance provision in the event of death. It would not include (at this price) any disability coverage, much less medicare. Except for a flat life insurance payment, it would offer nothing to survivors, as described above.

This kind of protection could not be bought at any price, much less twice a worker's Social Security tax. To cite only one reason, Social Security (unlike private insurance companies) does not need to show a profit, and pays its executives by government rather than by executive-suite standards.

There are other considerations:

As a practical matter, how would a worker latch on to the money the employer now pays in Social Security taxes on his behalf?

How many young workers would actually set aside the equivalent of Social Security taxes if left to their own devices?

The second point is perhaps the most persuasive, Social Security came into being during the Great Depression, which followed a period of great prosperity. Many of the elderly who most desperately needed old-age pensions in the depression had, during the previous decade, ample or even excessive incomes, from which they could theoretically have made themselves secure fol life. Vast numbers thought they had done exactly that, but they were undone by a collapse of the private economy which few thought possible.

Social Security draws on the resources of the whole community—workers and employers alike—to make sure that, in the public interest and for the benefit of all, every employed person has a measure of security in his old age, or in the event of his untimely death or disability. This not only protects the improvident and the unlucky; it protects the prudent against unforeseeable disasters. No private insurance can do that.

Question. Sure, benefits will increase over the years. So will the "premiums"—the taxes we pay. You can see that from this year's proposals. Why don't we just put in a cost-of-living escalator on Social Security benefits—to keep them on a par with prices?

Answer. There is nothing wrong with the principle of an escalator arrangement if it is properly applied. But an escalator should not be used as a way of keeping inadequate benefits in the same place. The AFL–CIO believes that basic benefits should be raised by 50 percent quite apart from escalator provisions.

Also, an escalator clause should take into consideration living standards as well as living costs. If the general standards of American life rises, aside from prices, that of retirees and other Social Security beneficiaries should rise as well.

This doesn't rule out an escalator right now—as long as it's agreed that basic increases are also needed.

Question. But let's say I'm 35 or 40 years away from retirement. I'll pay the money all those years, but I won't get any more benefits than somebody who only paid 10 years at the same rate. Is that fair?

Answer. In one sense, no; in another sense, yes. Let's look.

The proposals now before Congress would set a special higher minimum benefit for retirees who had paid Social Security taxes for 25 years or more. That's a first attempt to meet the problem.

However, if you're lucky enough to live to 65, and to have earned the maximum tax base for all those years, you shouldn't really resent it. You might have bought a life insurance policy at 25 or 30, and paid the premiums over the same period. You would be happy to reach 65, but you would lose the game. You would have won—in dollar terms—if you had died 20 years earlier.

Every insurance system is based on averages and probabilities, including Social Security. There is no way of guaranteeing that every player will get back more than he put in, or even as much. But your chances are infinitely greater under Social Security.

First, you are only putting up half your bet; the employer is matching you.

Second, there are more ways you can win. If you live to 65 you have the pension. If you die earlier you have the death benefit and survivors' support. If you're disabled before 65, or sick afterwards, you also collect.

Sure, in any kind of insurance program, public or private, some will pay more than they collect. But the odds are better with Social Security.

Question. Just the same, it seems to me that the big thing these days is the old folks—medicare, bigger retirement checks and all that. I'm not against helping the old people, but aren't we going a little too far?

Answer. No, we're not; even from the standpoint of the very young, if they took a good clear look at the facts.

Sure, Social Security has generally been discussed in terms of the old folks, and some young people may be fed up with it. But actually, it's a young people's program, too.

Let's start with the young and move up.

Suppose one of the old folks gets sick. You'd be right there with all the help you could give, even though it killed you—and it might have, financially, until a couple of years ago. Not anymore, thanks to medicare. You might be stuck with the deductible but you'll get off easy. That's Social Security.

Or you're driving home late one night and some nut with hot wheels knocks you into the branches. If you're just crippled, Social Security will keep you and your hopes alive; if you're dead, Social Security will take care of your wife and kids.

But let's say you get old—and we all do. Inevitably you get the word—sorry about that, old boy, but you've had it. The pay checks stop right there.

You'll join a great big club, in which there are mighty few millionaires. The average single member has a Social Security income of less than $1,000 a year; the average couple, about $1,700.

Do you think that's "too far"? Do you think an increase of 15 percent or 20 percent—or even 50 percent—would be "too far"? Would you like to live on this kind of income?

Question. I'm not all that worried. My folks have a union pension plan and so do I. Don't most people have something else besides Social Security to protect them?

Answer. No. If you do, and your folks do, you belong to a very fortunate minority.

Only 15 percent of those presently retired have any sort of private pension income. The other 85 percent depend on Social Security alone.

True, the figures will change for the better. About 30 percent of the present labor force is covered by some sort of private pension arrangement. In another 15 or 20 years, this will show up in the pension statistics. But that will still leave 70 percent with nothing but Social Security.

Besides, most of the private pension plans aren't all that plush. Those in the highly-organized, high-wage, highly-profitable industries pay substantial benefits. Many others do not.

The plain fact is that the great majority of retirees have no income except Social Security, and—because Social Security benefits are too low—very many of them are desperately poor. Pensions have been raised only twice since 1954. The 1958 increase did not even restore the buying power lost since 1954; and the 1965 increase did not even restore the buying power lost since 1958. The two raises left retirees worse off than they had been a decade earlier.

Younger workers may not feel like shedding tears for the aged, but consider just one statistic. About a third of the aged don't have a telephone, because they can't afford it. How would you like that, come 65?

Question. But this tax thing still bugs me. Under the income tax, the more you make, the higher rate you pay. But everybody pays the same rate on Social Security, even the millionaires. Do you think that's right?

Answer. No, it's not—but it's not as unfair as it sounds. The benefit formulas are arranged to pay more, in proportion, to those with the lowest earnings. So while the lower-paid are taxed proportionately more when they're working, they get a bigger break when they collect.

Also, the higher wage base will bring in more money from the better-paid, which will help a little.

However, you still have a point. The present setup dates back to the Great Depression, when there was an urgent need to provide some sort of income to the aged, right away. No matter what kind of insurance system was set up, they wouldn't have anything much in the way of credits; so everyone else paid a little more to make up the actuarial difference.

This may seem pretty peculiar to later generations, raised in an affluent society. But 30 years ago, younger workers were more than willing to pay more than their share so that the elderly would have a chance to live out their lives in dignity and independence.

By now, of course, this problem is mostly behind us, but the debt remains. And so eventually the Social Security system should be enriched by a contribution from the general revenues of the federal government, which are collected more nearly according to the ability to pay. But that's down the road a bit.

Meanwhile, the system as it stands gives you the nation's best chance to come out a winner. And the odds will get better as time goes on.

Question. Let's look down the road a little farther. There's going to be a push for bigger pensions, for expanded medicare—maybe covering everyone—and all the rest. Who's going to pay for that?

Answer. To a great degree, you are. Let's not make any bones about that.

You want a secure old age, not lavish, but with enough money to live decently. It has to be paid for, one way or another; partly, perhaps, with a company pension plan (using money you might otherwise have had in wages) and through Social Security (half paid for by a tax on employers—money you would be unlikely to get otherwise).

You want some kind of protection against the unexpected—death, disability, chronic illness—for yourself and those you're responsible for. Only Social Security can do that job for the aged, and it does it better than anything you can buy anywhere else for anything close to the price.

Yes, Social Security is going to get bigger. It's going to get more expensive. It's going to annoy you as you pay your share.

But where could you get a better buy?

Question. But seriously—where will it all end?

Answer. We in the AFL–CIO hope it won't end until the Social Security concept in the United States catches up with and surpasses the rest of the world.

Of all the free, western nations—the lands of our forefathers, the creators of our national culture—we are the most laggard in social welfare, in caring for the aged, the ill and the deprived.

In part this is because we Americans set so high a price on personal self-sufficiency and freedom of opportunity; "any boy can become President" and all that. Yet the concept of adequate social welfare does not conflict with the American ideal, but rather complements it.

"Any boy can become President" if he has a fair chance. In today's society this means adequate food, adequate housing and adequate education. This chance must be open to the children of the poor widow and the young offspring of the retiree.

If West Germany can spend 17 percent of its gross national product; Belgium, 14.4 percent; Britain, 11 percent; Ireland, 8.9 percent, for social welfare, surely the United States can do better than 7 percent.

In cold fact we Americans not only do poorly by the indigent, the aged and the ill; we do poorly in protecting the young against the burden of the old. This is not just faulty in principel but short-sighted in practice. For all our sakes, let us do better.

Richard Canard, of Bladensburg, Saves a Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, Richard Canard, 11 years old, of 5430 Taussig Road, Bladensburg, Md., recently saved the life of his brother when fire struck the family home.

His action was described in an article in the Prince Georges Post on Thursday, May 4, 1967, and the mayor of Bladensburg, the Honorable Francis C. O'Donnell, has informed me that the town will present Richard with a plaque to honor his courage. I, too, wish to add my voice to those who are honoring Richard's heroic action.

I include the article from the Prince Georges Post at this point in the Appendix of the RECORD:

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD SAVES BABY FROM BURNING HOME

A quick-thinking boy of 11 rescued his baby brother, 20 months old, from possible death in a house fire in the Sunnybrook area of Bladensburg Saturday evening April 29.

The boy, Richard Canard, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Canard, Jr., of 5430 Taussig rd., was watching television in the living room at about 7:55 p.m. when he smelled smoke.

He started up the stairs to the bedrooms but when he saw the smoke he returned to the kitchen where he doused himself with pans of water, then filled the pan and started up the stairs again. Smoke was coming through the ceiling and at one place where it seemed particularly bad he threw the pan of water on it. He made his way to the far end of the room, picked up the baby from his crib and ran to the next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Knaggs at 5432 Taussig rd. Mrs. Knaggs phoned the Fire Department and Mr. Knaggs returned to the house with Rickey.

Before going upstairs, Rickey had called to his seven-year-old sister, Deborah, who was in the bathtub, that the house was on fire and for her to get out but she refused because she had no clothes on. Finally, Mr. Knaggs convinced her to wrap herself in a towel and come out.

The children's parents had left about 10 minutes before the fire broke out. Mrs. Canard was planning to drop her husband at a bowling alley two miles away and return right away.

The Canards have another daughter who is 14 years old and attends a School for the

Blind in Baltimore. She comes home weekends and was with her mother and father at the time of the fire.

Rickey is a fifth grade student at Bladensburg Elementary School. He got the idea of dousing himself with water from a "Lassie" show he had seen on television.

Abbie Rowe, White House Photographer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago the local Washington newspapers carried an obituary on the death of Mr. Abbie Rowe, a White House photographer who lived in nearby Arlington, Va.

The story of Abbie's passing did not make the front pages and probably drew little attention outside the smallish group of insiders at the White House and the National Park Service where Abbie Rowe spent the last 35 years of his life.

As an official White House photographer for 25 of those 35 years, Abbie achieved little notoriety for the competence and craftsmanship that went into his work. Had he labored for a news service or an outside photo service, he would doubtless have won many prizes and awards. Even so, he did attain the respect and esteem of his contemporaries and his work was always in demand in national publications.

Abbie Rowe's life story, and the story of his career, are very much in the American mold, the kind of story that has become so much a part of our heritage that it is almost a cliché.

A career civil servant, Abbie began back in 1930 with the Bureau of Public Roads. In 1932 he transferred to the agency that was to become a branch of the National Park Service.

Among his duties with that agency in those early days was as a guard and caretaker for the Roaches Run Waterfowl Sanctuary. It was while feeding the birds there, that he first began photographing them as a hobby. The quality of his work soon impressed publishers and he was apprenticed as a photographer with the Park Service.

It was in December 1941, that President Franklin Roosevelt requested the Park Service to send him a photographer. They sent Abbie Rowe.

In the years after, until his death last month, Abbie Rowe photographed every President and First Lady to occupy the White House. He also photographed a countless number of the Members of the House and Senate who had occasion from time to time to participate in official and unofficial activities at the White House.

Some of my most prized mementos include pictures of me with our last three first families taken at the White House by Abbie Rowe.

His services in that regard were always prompt and efficient, frequently involving a lot of extra effort in order to get the pictures out in time to be useful for the press and news media.

He was a modest, self-effacing gentleman; the sort of individual in whom we take inordinate pride when we speak of career employees in the civil service.

The April issue of the White House News Photographer, official publication of the White House News Photographers Association, carried a brief biography of Abbie Rowe which, I think, reflects both the highlights of his career, and the great respect in which his work was held by the fellow members of his chosen craft.

Under unanimous consent procedures, I would like now to place the column in the RECORD.

The column follows:

ABBIE ROWE

Abbie Rowe, 61, a National Capital Parks photographer and an official White House photographer for 25 years, died of cancer April 17, at the Jefferson Memorial Hospital in Alexandria. His home was at the Arlington Towers Apartments.

Mr. Rowe had photographed all the Presidents and First Ladies since the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration. In December, 1941, President Roosevelt asked for the services of a photographer and The National Park Service sent Mr. Rowe. The Chief Executive was so pleased with his work that Mr. Rowe was scheduled at the White House for many official events. On Mr. Rowe's birthday last August 23, President Johnson presented him with a commemorative medal and some autographed photos.

Born at Strasburg, Va., Mr. Rowe was employed by the Federal Government in 1930 with the Bureau of Public Roads. In 1932, he joined the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, the forerunner of the National Capital Parks of the National Park Service.

He served as a timekeeper on the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway project in the 1930's and one of his early pictures was of Mrs. Roosevelt riding horseback along the road.

One of his duties with the parks office was as a special policeman for the Roaches Run Waterfowl Sanctuary. While feeding the birds there he began to photograph them. His work so impressed newsmen and publishers who made a demand for them, that he became an apprentice to the National Capital Parks photographer. He later became assistant photographer and then senior photographer.

Many of the photographs which are used in national publications today bear his credit line.

In 1963 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of the Init line.

Over the years, on top stories, he rubbed elbows with many members of the WHNPA, and always as a gentleman.

Israel Independence Day Speech

SPEECH
OF
HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the expression of admiration for the State of Israel on what it has accomplished has ably pointed out many of the difficulties it has accomplished and overcome.

I believe the importance of these events was also underlined in a brilliant editorial which appeared in the Connecticut Jewish Ledger last week in anticipation of this anniversary, and which I offer for inclusion in the RECORD. I warmly call to the attention of my colleagues its emphasis on the peaceful traditions of the state and its hopes for peace in the future:

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

Next Monday will be observed throughout the Jewish world as Israel Independence Day. This marks the 19th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Independence of Israel as a political entity and we salute our brethren in Israel upon this happy occasion and upon the enormous achievements which are to their credit in this very short period of time. The State was created in the face of enormous odds and what has been created in the State of Israel economically, socially, politically, educationally, and culturally, is a miraculous feat.

To be sure, the new State today, as in the time of its creation 19 years ago, is not without problems, anxiety, and danger. It is surrounded by foes who repeatedly threaten it with annihilation. To use the language which Israel's enemies use often, they threaten to "push them into the Mediterranean Sea" and off the land. In the international chess game, Israel is a pawn, but the amazing skill and the exalted spirit and brave determination of the Government and people of Israel are such that our confidence is enforced in Israel's survival and in the contribution which Israel is making, and will continue to make, to creative living and ultimately to the stability, the progress, and the wholesomeness of life in the Near East.

Israel is a little country inhabited by a great people and an ancient one. They have known adversaries and threats and danger before. Not without suffering, not without bleeding, but nonetheless effectively, has this people survived the onslaught of many nations and empires, and has acquired the experience, the "know how" of living in the midst of danger and threats of danger. Despite all, "the trap was broken and we escaped." We have outlived our enemies.

We are convinced that Israel survived through all these centuries and adversities not because of its own physical strength or commanding material power. We have survived because it is God's will that Israel shall not perish. Israel remains confident of its mission and destiny, confident by reason of our abiding faith in the validity, the dependability of the divine promise communicated by the ancient Prophet when Israel was in captivity:

"But now thus saith the Lord that created thee, O Jacob,

"And He that formed three, O Israel:

"Fear not, for I have redeemed thee, . . . thou art Mine.

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee,

"And through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee;

"When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned,

"Neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.

"For I am the Lord thy God,

"The Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour; . . .

"Fear ye not, neither be afraid;

"Have I not announced unto thee of old, and declared it?

"And ye are My witnesses."

All of history testifies to this truth. Ve'hoyoh!—It will come to pass!

On this anniversary we "pray for the peace of Jerusalem; may they prosper that love her. Peace be within her walls and prosperity within her mansions. For our brethren's sakes we say 'Peace be within thee.' "

Shalom uv'rochoh. May peace and blessing crown her efforts!

Experimental Injection Well in Nassau County an Example of Creative Federalism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERBERT TENZER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 1967, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall dedicated an experimental injection well at the Nassau County Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant. The plant is designed to purify the sewage and the well is designed to pump the reclaimed water into the ground under pressure in an attempt to block salt water pollution of Long Island's fresh water supply.

This project illustrates well the concept of "creative federalism" because this experiment was made possible through a partnership of the Federal Government and Nassau County. Imagination and creativity at the local level encouraged by Nassau County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson and his board of supervisors, with the assistance and cooperation both financial and technical at the Federal level by Secretary Udall and Interior Department officials, made this dedication possible.

The 1,450,000 residents of Nassau County may look into the near future when there will be an adequate supply of fresh and pure water to meet their growing household needs. Hopefully the water supply will also be adequate to make it unnecessary to curtail use of water for their lawns.

I ask permission to include at this point in the RECORD the remarks of Nassau County Commissioner of Public Works Herbert J. Simins; Nassau County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson; and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall:

REMARKS BY NASSAU COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, HERBERT J. SIMINS, AT ACTIVATION OF BAY PARK INJECTION PLANT, MAY 3, 1967

On behalf of the Nassau County Department of Public Works, I wish to thank Secretary Udall for honoring us with his presence on this occasion. Nothing could emphasize more strongly the importance of our efforts than to have the nation's top conservation official take the time to come to Long Island to participate in the activation of this plant.

It is particularly fitting for the Secretary of the Interior to be here since through his Department we have received the invaluable technical assistance as well as the essential financing which have enabled us to move forward. This partnership between Federal government and local government has been harmonious and productive and we confidently expect it to result in a meaningful increase in the potable water supply of our growing County.

I should point out, however, that cooperative Federal-local programs require both imagination and initiative on the part of the local government. It has been our Department's good fortune to have in Eugene Nickerson a County Executive who has provided inspiration and encouragement every step of the way. Today's events and distinguished assemblage are certainly a tribute to Eugene Nickerson's vision and his determination to meet and overcome the problems of suburbia.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE EUGENE H. NICKERSON ON THE OCCASION OF THE ACTIVATION OF THE 400 GALLONS PER MINUTE INJECTION WELL FACILITIES AT THE BAY PARK WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT IN EAST ROCKAWAY

We are most grateful to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall for taking time out from his busy schedule to visit Nassau County on this important occasion. We also welcome Congressman Herbert Tenzer in whose district this facility is located and who has done so much on behalf of the preservation of our wetlands and in the field of conservation generally.

This pioneering program is designed to halt the 27 million gallon daily fresh water loss due to the intrusion of salt water into the water bearing strata along the south shore of our County. To give you some notion of the importance with which this project is regarded by the Department of the Interior, I must point out that the Federal government has already contributed over $900,000 in funds toward the financing of this injection well. What we learn here at Bay Park can be put to good use in many areas of our nation.

Prior to this ceremony, Secretary Udall was able to inspect our Bay Park Plant. It is, I believe, one of the most efficient plants of its kind in existence. We have made every effort to see that this plant not only performs its necessary functions, but is neither an eyesore nor a contaminator of the atmosphere. In this surrounding area we are now developing park facilities which will include a 9-hole night-lighted golf course. Wherever Nassau County has its facilities we wish to be a good neighbor.

Some months back when the President of the United States visited Nassau County, I learned that a lengthy introduction for a President was considered superfluous since his exalted title alone was sufficient tribute. I believe that we can do no less for our principal guest today and, therefore, I give you the Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL AT BAY PARK SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, EAST ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., MAY 3, 1967.

For me, this occasion has a stirring symbolism. We are gathered to dedicate a pioneering research effort to conserve one of the most vital of our natural resources—our fresh water. It is entirely fitting that this conservation effort take place in the home county of President Theodore Roosevelt, who pioneered in the protection of our natural resources from overharvest and ruin by the insatiable appetite of our national development near the turn of the century.

It is entirely fitting also that, in the true American tradition, this vital water-conservation research be carried on as a three-way partnership effort by two scientific bureaus of Interior—the Geological Survey and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration—and a vigorous, conservation-minded County administration. Such a close and productive partnership has been made possible largely by the progressive program of water-conservation legislation enacted by the Johnson Administration.

On Long Island, as in many other parts of the Nation, the major water problem is not one of short-term shortages or distribution needs. It is, instead, the long-range problem of conserving and managing a huge but vulnerable water resource so as to adequately meet human needs for good-quality water now and in the future.

Although Long Island is blessed with an abundant underground reservoir of fresh water, the drafts on it are large and the price of mismanagement is disaster. The ground water of the Island provides the entire water supply for more than 2 million persons now, and it is destined to supply untold millions in the future. The present pumpage from Long Island wells—almost 400 million gallons per day—is neary all used for domestic and industrial needs, and this pumpage probably represents the largest such uses of a single ground-water reservoir anywhere in the world. The need for water is increasing almost daily, as population and industry grow Economic development—a goal of millions of Americans on Long Island and throughout the Nation—is almost inevitably accompanied by increasing water demands.

The size of this reservoir of fresh ground water is truly huge. Interior scientists estimate that at least 20 trillion (million-million) gallons of fresh water are available in it for man's use. About one-fourth of that amount (5 trillion gallons) is beneath Nassau County.

Despite its huge size, however, the freshwater reservoir could be squandered or spoiled within a few decades through unwise development or widespread contamination. Conversely, by application of the true spirit of conservation—protection *and* wise use—this priceless resource can last indefinitely.

But wise use requires knowledge—knowledge of the natural environment and how man can achieve or restore the balance between himself and his environment. We are dedicating here today an advanced array of "tools"—properly encased in a handsome "toolbox," or field laboratory, which will help our scientists develop that required knowledge.

It is entirely fitting that we are using the most advanced, the most sophisticated tools and concepts in attempting to stretch the available water resources, for we are rocketing along in a technological era. In this era, one age leads to another with increasing speed. In 1945 we entered the Atomic Age. In 1957 we expanded into the Space Age. The tremendous block of conservation legislation enacted by the Johnson Administration has today placed us in yet another period which I like to call the Age of Environmental Quality.

In this Age of Environmental Quality we must maintain our water resources at a suitable quality as well as an adequate quantity. In more and more parts of the Nation we will no longer be able to afford to use our virgin ground water only once before discarding it. However, neither can we afford to endanger the quality of the priceless groundwater reservoirs by deliberately returning high levels of pollution to underground zones containing fresh water. This is why, in the present research efforts here at Bay Park, we are pledged to return underground only water that has been renovated to a clear and sparkling state, and that meets the physical, chemical, and biological standards for drinking water.

I have confidence that the experiments that will begin soon at this magnificent research plant will provide answers to some of the significant problems that have beset previous programs of artificial recharge through wells. For if we are to husband our water most effectively, we must make increasing use of our underground water-bearing rocks as reservoirs in which to store suplus water during seasons of plenty and to furnish water during dry periods. Storage of water in subsurface reservoirs has several advantages: subsurface reservoirs do not constitute flood hazards, they have little or no evaporation losses, they allow use of the land surface for other purposes, and, if properly used, they never wear out.

We are becoming increasingly aware that our obligation to protect our natural heritage of ground water is fully as great as our obligation to clean up and protect our streams. Ground-water reservoirs in North America may contain 2,000 to 3,000 times as much water as is present in river channels at any one time. About 97 percent of the world's stock of fresh water available at any time is beneath the earth's surface. About half of that is within one-half mile of the surface and, therefore, is reasonably accessible.

In coastal regions, the conservation of water involves the special problem of seawater intrusion, which is an inevitable result of intercepting large amounts of seaward-flowing fresh water. Seawater intrusion in coastal subsurface water-bearing rock materials commonly escapes immediate notice and may continue for years without detection. Oftentimes, it is only when sweet well water suddenly turns salty that man is reminded that he must ultimately pay for upsetting nature's balance.

The knowledge that is being developed here, and in the programs of artificial recharge that may result, will benefit all of Long Island, for ground water moves restlessly without regard to manmade boundaries. The knowledge and techniques that are being developed also will have Nationwide and worldwide benefits, for the use of underground water-bearing rocks as reservoirs holds promise as one of the great strides that man can make in trying to restore the balance between himself and his overharvested water supplies.

In the past, when more good water was needed, the natural reaction was to increase the withdrawal—to divert more water from more streams, or to dig more wells. Now we are learning that more water is not always the best answer to a water problem—often the answer is to manage better the water that we already have.

The task of water conservation that is facing the Department of the Interior and all of America's millions is not a small one, but neither is the size of the disaster that awaits us if we default.

Mr. Speaker, our students at the elementary and secondary levels as well as undergraduate and graduate students and residents interested in conservation would do well to plan field trips to the Bay Park site to see this experimental injection well. Such trips will be of great educational value and will also provide an opportunity for the residents of Nassau County to see what is being done in water pollution control and water conservation.

Time for U Thant To Act Impartially

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, in the following column from the May 15, 1967, edition of the Washington Evening Star, David Lawrence has made an excellent point concerning the function of the United Nations and the partiality of the Secretary General.

It is to be sincerely hoped that we will have an early peace in Vietnam and that the Secretary General of the United Nations will begin to fulfill his responsibilities in this regard.

The article follows:

TIME FOR U THANT TO ACT IMPARTIALLY

(By David Lawrence)

The time has come—in the opinion of many people in official circles here—to do some plain speaking on the failure of U Thant, secretary-general of the United Nations to face up to his responsibilities as an impartial executive of that organization and to cease being a partisan of the Soviet Union, Red China and the anti-American segment of Southeast Asia.

Peace negotiations in the Vietnam war might long ago have been begun if the secretary-general had not given the impression that he sides with those who are convinced the United States will accept terms of virtual surrender.

The American government thus far has treated with politeness and courtesy U Thant's criticisms. Ambassador Goldberg has engaged for several months now in a polite and tactful dialogue rebutting the unfounded statements and inferences that have come publicly from the secretary-general. Responding to remarks by U Thant at a press conference last Friday—in which he again placed the blame on this country for supposedly refusing to enter peace negotiations with North Vietnam—Goldberg said:

"It is sometimes forgotten that we have expressed repeatedly our readiness to consider moves to de-escalate the war and to take the first step. I reaffirmed yesterday the offer made in my speech of Sept. 22, 1966, in the General Assembly.

"The authorities in Hanoi have made a number of statements implying, without quite saying so, that if the bombings were stopped permanently and unconditionally, Hanoi would be willing to talk. But it surely would not be unreasonable for us, before proceeding along these lines, to ask that certain clarifying questions be answered."

If ever there was a mission of peace-making marked out for the United Nations to pursue, it is in attaining the "clarification" called for by Ambassador Goldberg. But the secretary-general can hardly accomplish this alone. It is his primary obligation to help arrange for meetings of the Security Council or the General Assembly so that, when all the facts have been presented, the United Nations members themselves may decide what steps shall be taken under the charter.

It is frequently argued that, since the Soviet Union has the power of veto in the Security Council, there's not much use going before that body. But the charter makes clear that the viewpoint of any nation or group of nations can be presented to the Security Council and, in effect, before the entire world. Then, if a veto is exercised, the case may be submitted to the General Assembly, which can itself authorize a peace-keeping operation and assume full responsibility for the ordering of an armistice.

When the U.N. stipulates conditions of a cease-fire, there is little risk for either side in an acceptance, since a palpable violation of the armistice would tend to line up world opinion against the party guilty of bad faith.

While the results of the Korean peace negotiation, for instance, were not entirely satisfactory to either side, nevertheless a means of ending a prolonged war was provided in 1953. Actually, no peace treaty has ever been signed since, and occasionally the armistice agreement has been violated. The net effect, however, has been to stop the fighting.

A number of the members of the General Assembly have leaned toward the Communists on the Vietnam issue, but certainly the time would seem to be ripe now to test the courage and peace-keeping philosophy of the majority of the United Nations. Many Americans and Europeans as well have, indeed, long wondered why, in an emergency, the U.N. doesn't give closer attention to the high principles of its own charter. For this document says explicitly that the General Assembly "may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations."

Let's Honor Our Police

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, May 14–20 is Police Week and I sincerely feel that we should pause for a moment to dedicate these days to a group of men and women who have attempted to uphold law and order during a very trying period in our country's history. The role of the police officer has long been one of discouragement and of embarrassment, low pay and long hours, dedication, and responsibility which have resulted in little recognition by the general public for a job well done.

I would like to point out here that this Nation would be in considerably worse shape than it now is without dedicated police officers. In fact, we would be in the midst of inner revolution and turmoil because of the many riots and other demonstrations that these officers have managed to control.

The Policeman's Association News of Washington, D.C., April 1967 issue, carries a front page story which points to the wonderful attitude of the average police officer. It states that the week was "not conceived for the purpose of showing what a man in blue can do, nor was it meant to display any egotism on our problems." Gentlemen, that story, as both sides, police and public, come to a mutual understanding of their respective idea taken. I especially point out one well as a schedule of events for the week, follows, and I urge you to consider the thoughtful approach to the police-public idea taken. I especially point out one other statement which I feel is very significant:

> Each side has much at stake in a very trying mutual endeavor, and we hope sincerely, that those who employ us, the public, will have faith in us, we in them, and we solicit their earnest support so that we can perform our duty without prejudice, without personality conflicts, and at the same time attempt to dignify our profession.

Perhaps other police departments throughout the United States might consider more active programs in observance of Police Week to acquaint their respective communities with the cooperative effort that must be made if proper and effective law enforcement is to become a reality and not merely a slogan. The article follows:

Police Week will be observed from May 14 through May 20 followed by the Police and Firemen's Memorial Service on Sunday May 21.

Police week was not conceived for the purpose of showing what a man in blue can do, nor was it meant to display any egotism on our part. We believe it was meant to have both sides, police and public, come to a mutual understanding of their respective problems, and from our point of view, both sides have much to offer.

No thought is to be given here by such statements as "all law enforcement personnel and police officers are honest and above

> board." The public has a responsibility also, not only to assist the police, but to have respect, not necessarily for the man, but for the badge and the uniform. It must be accepted as a fact that we are sworn to uphold the law and that we have little or nothing to do with the formulation of such statutes. It is our intention to professionalize the forces here represented, and to raise the standards for this profession, and to earn the respect of the public. This cannot be purchased at any price.
>
> Each side has much at stake in a very trying mutual endeavor, and we hope sincerely, that those who employ us . . . the public . . . will have faith in us, we in them, and we solicit their earnest support so that we can perform our duty without prejudice, without personality conflicts, and at the same time attempt to dignify our profession.
>
> Police Week will get underway Sunday, May 14, with Mothers' Day Services at Saint Patrick's Catholic Church followed by a breakfast at the Presidential Arms.
>
> Monday, May 15 through Friday, May 19 opportunity will be afforded to become more familiar with their police department and its various divisions and units.
>
> Tuesday, May 16 your Policemen's Association has arranged for its regular monthly meeting to be an open meeting with a blanket invitation for wives, friends as well as members to be in attendance.
>
> Saturday, May 20 there will be the Annual Field Day sponsored by your Association at Roosevelt High School with the local and area police departments participating. The Field Day activities are scheduled to begin at 1:00 p.m.
>
> Sunday, May 21 will mark the Sixteenth Annual Memorial Service of the Police and Fire Departments of the District of Columbia. The services will be held at 9:30 a.m., in the Auditorium of the North Building of the Health, Education and Welfare Department, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W. This service is held annually to honor those of both departments, active and retired, who have answered their last roll call during the past year.

British Firm Declares Policy Against Machete Sales to Vietcong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there has been some speculation in the press that machetes manufactured by the Ralph Martindale & Co. Ltd. of Birmingham, England, have found their way into the hands of the Vietcong for use against our troops and forces in Vietnam.

I am delighted to report that Mr. Philip Ridley, commercial counselor of the British Embassy, and Mr. William Drower, First Secretary of the British Embassy, have advised me of the concern of the British Government over this report and further that the Ralph Martindale & Co. Ltd., by letter has declared that it has not sold weapons to the Vietcong and would not do so under any circumstances.

In this connection, a letter from the sales manager of the Ralph Martindale & Co. Ltd., provided by the British Embassy has been sent me as chairman of the House Small Business Committee which has looked into this matter and because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people generally in this matter of trade, I include this letter in the Appendix of the RECORD:

> RALPH MARTINDALE & CO., LTD.,
> *Birmingham, England, March 13, 1967.*
>
> Mr. H. O'BRIEN,
> *The Commercial Department, British Embassy, Washington, D.C., United States of America.*
>
> DEAR SIR: We have received from our U.S. Agents, The Samoa Corp., a copy of the letter which you addressed to Mr. L. L. Dunkle, Jr., of G.S.A., on 21st February as a result of the letter which we sent to the Board of Trade regarding an objection which had been raised by a U.S. Congressman to our bid for the supply of 143,600 Machetes.
>
> In a letter since received from the Board of Trade, London we are informed that, while export licenses are not required for the supply of Machetes to any destination, Her Majesty's Government would deprecate the sale of such items to North Vietnam and would hope that if we were to receive any enquiries from that source we would refrain from supplying.
>
> Whether or not this advice had been received from London, we wish to make it clear that should enquiries or orders reach us from North Vietnam we have no intention whatever of fulfilling them.
>
> We thank you for the representations you have already made to the G.S.A., on our behalf and shall be grateful for any further help you can give in an effort to ensure that we secure this business.
>
> Yours faithfully,
>
> ——— ———,
> *Sales Manager.*

Three School Safety Patrol Heroes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, Gold Lifesaver medals have been presented by Secretary of Transportation, Alan S. Boyd, for the American Automobile Association, to three young men who have demonstrated courage, intelligence, and a high regard for the value of a human life.

These young men are Lawrence E. Tierney, 11, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip E. Tierney, 5206 Ellis Street, Bradbury Heights, Md.; Lanty L. Selph, 10, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Selph, 5306 Valley Road, Bradbury Heights, Md.; and Joseph K. Wormack, 11, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wormack, 1720 Lang Place NE., Washington, D.C.

They are among nine young members of the school safety patrols across the Nation who were honored with the presentation of the AAA Gold Lifesaver Medal. I am honored that two of the nine nationwide recipients are from my home Prince Georges County.

According to the AAA, Lawrence and Lanty are members of the Woodley Knoll School safety patrol in Suitland, Md. One day, as the AAA described their heroism:

> After crossing guard Mrs. Mary Sandage gave the signal to cross to a group of children, a speeding car in the right lane was observed by two Patrol members bearing down on the children at a reported 60 mph. The two patrol members, Lawrence Tierney and Lanty Selph, ran into the street, pushing the children back to safety. When the car came to a stop, it had passed over some school books dropped in the crosswalk by the students in their haste. The driver said he didn't see the children or the crossing guard.

Joseph Wormack, a member of the Holy Name School safety patrol, was on duty 1 day when, as the AAA described his heroism:

> As Police Officer Woodson was directing traffic at West Virginia and Florida Avenue, Northeast, he was struck by an auto in a freak accident, and was rendered unconscious with a fractured skull. As he lay under the auto, apparently helpless, Joseph Wormack took the officer's radio from its case and contacted the Ninth Precinct. He kept repeating: "Accident—West Virginia and Florida Avenue, Northeast—send an ambulance, an officer is hurt." His presence of mind, quick action in summoning aid were leading factors in saving the officer's life.

Mr. Speaker, these young men deserve the gratitude of all of us for their acts on behalf of humanity.

A Ball for Mrs. Richman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, in our sports-minded country the season of major league baseball is well underway and the 1966–67 major league basketball season is gone. With your permission, however, I would like to regard it as being not so far gone that we cannot observe a human interest story that reflects credit on a team, a truly great player and a man no longer with us who made it possible for Philadelphia to have another national championship.

The story has been told in the press. It bears repeating here.

Over the last several years Philadelphia has known no more devoted fan of the game of basketball than the late co-owner of the Philadelphia 76'ers, Isaac "Ike" Richman, a respected attorney and man of community affairs. Richman gave freely of himself and his money to bring and keep this team in his city. Then he gave more to develop it into the best the game had ever seen.

Last year, he almost achieved a championship. But last year the championship aura of unselfishness and team play had not yet been developed. That takes more time than Ike Richman had.

He died while watching a late-season game in Boston. His team went on to win the eastern division title. It would have been fitting had they gone on to win the playoffs, but they did not.

Things were different this year. From the start the team truly played like a team, led by its coach, Alex Hannum, and perhaps the greatest player the game has ever known, Wilt Chamberlain.

Through the season, Chamberlain defended and passed instead of shot. Greer and Jones, Walker and Jackson, Cunningham and Goukas—everyone of the team—played together instead of individually. They won more games than any team in professional basketball history. Again they won the eastern division title. But this time they swept the playoffs, too.

When the last game and the last title had been won in San Francisco recently, it fell to Coach Hannum to present the winning game ball to the one he thought most worthy of the honor. He chose, of course, Chamberlain.

But the big star chose again. The one man really responsible for everything, he said, was no longer around. He brought the ball home to Mrs. Claire Richman.

Simon Baruch Junior High School, 104, Manhattan and Tanzania, Africa

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the 17th Congressional District of New York, we are proud of the work the students, Parents' Association, and the faculty of the Simon Baruch Junior High School, 104.

Among other community activities, the students of this junior high school have been engaged in a Peace Corps school-to-school program and have raised $1,000 to build a new school in Tanzania, Africa.

The principal of the school is Max Francke with Elizabeth E. Seittelman, Harold Grill, and Antoinette Picariello as assistants to the principal.

Peter Baldo, president of the Parents' Association, has been good enough to supply me with a summary of the activities of the group, which follows, and which I commend to the attention of my colleagues:

TANZANIA-UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SCHOOL-TO-SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP

Simon Baruch Junior High School 104 located at 330 East 21st Street in Manhattan, is engaged in a unique and exciting experience involving students, teachers, parents and the school community. The Student Council voted last December to embark upon a Peace Corps sponsored program and to build a school in an underdeveloped nation. Mr. Alfred Jones, Faculty Advisor to the Student Council and a former Peace Corps Volunteer, made direct contact with the Peace Corps in Washington. The Peace Corps was informed of our intention to raise $1,000.00 to build a one room school house and the country assigned to us was Tanzania, Africa.

The program was officially launched on February 15, 1967 in a formal assembly program which included music from Tanzania and a brief history of Tanzania, both presented by students in our school. Also present were Mr. Peter Baldo, President of our Parent's Association, Mr. Henry Schoenfeld, a former Peace Corps teacher in Tanzania and Mr. I. H. Mtingwa, member of the Tanzanian Mission to the United Nations.

Thus the project was launched and our student planners began the task of raising $1,000.00. Their decision was to raise the money from as broad a base as possible involving many people who would then share the satisfaction of contributing to the building of a school. Our first activity was a cake sale in which teachers baked the cake, parents sold it and students bought it and ate it. This raised $145.00 and was an encouraging beginning for all involved. Bricks came next. Our school Print Shop printed bricks at $1.00 each which the students were able to sell to subscribers throughout the school and the community.

The school newspaper supported the project with feature articles and a slogan contest. The winner of the contest coined the phrase "Get on the Brick Kick" which was then printed on large 2 x 3 buttons and sold to the children of the school at 25¢ each. The prizes for the button contest were contributed by local residents and one prize included lunch for two in the Teacher's Cafeteria.

A "White Elephant" Sale was run in conjunction with our Annual Spring Music and Art Festival. Under the leadership of the Home Economics Department our children baked cookies, cakes and brownies; and girls sewed handbags, headbands, book marks and other novelty accessories. The Art Department made Go-Go jewelry, paper mache animals and hand painted rock paper weights. Students, teachers and parents contributed "White Elephants" and students manned the coke, brick and button bars; all for the benefit of the Peace Corps school in Tanzania. This remarkably successful activity raised about $400.00. This goodly amount added to previous funds raised, brought the total to over $800.00.

Our thousand dollar goal will surely be raised by our final fund raising activity which will be a Student Council Dance.

The project has involved virtually every department in our school. Social Studies lessons have been focused upon Africa and specifically Tanzania. The Language Arts Department has already included the project as topical material, and plans to establish pen pals with our brother school in Tanzania. Our Mathematics Department has been busily engaged in graphing and totaling funds. The Human Relations Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. L. Ballon, Guidance Counselor, has worker cooperatively with the Student Council and the Parent's Association throughout the entire project. The project has truly involved students, staff and parents and would not be possible without any and all of these.

An Eloquent Tribute to Robert S. Kerr

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, on May 11, 1967, the Tulsa Tribune carried on its editorial page an eloquent tribute to Oklahoma's late and great Senator Robert S. Kerr.

Written by Frosty Troy, who formerly covered the Washington scene for the Tribune, the article provides both an interesting insight into the character of the late Senator and an impressive review of his many legislative achievements.

Frosty Troy, who knew the Senator well, is qualified to paint an accurate portrait of the versatile Oklahoman.

His tribute will be read with appreciation by all who knew and admired Bob Kerr.

The text follows:

HIS PORTRAIT REVIVES MEMORIES OF ROBERT S. KERR

(By Frosty Troy)

OKLAHOMA CITY.—A portrait of the late U.S. Sen. Robert S. Kerr was unveiled at the Capitol this week and is a handsome likeness of the most productive politician and warmest public figure I have ever known.

To me his genius was not his wealth, flaming oratory or leadership ability. As a Washington reporter during the senator's zenith in 1962, I watched his Rolls Royce intellect roar through the Volkswagen traffic jam of the U.S. Senate.

He came to be known by such unfortunate nicknames as Juggernaut, Uncrowned King of the Senate, Pork Barrel Bob and The Man Who Would Ship the Monument to Tulsa via the Arkansas River Once it was Navigable.

A lot of the senator's bad publicity was generated by the Eastern Establishment, particularly The New York Times, which loathed him for his "conservatism" and his refusal to bow to press princes and presidents.

I learned that a hamburger lunch with Bob Kerr was the equivalent of a college education in politics and government. I was a small state reporter privy to some of the best inside information in Washington. Any Oklahoma reporter could see him on the slightest matter, while the Wall Street Journal would go weeks seeking an appointment.

Kerr went to the Senate an inflexible isolationist but when he died he was one of the most visionary men in that chamber.

Once a pillar of support for high tariffs, it was Kerr who shepherded through the Senate the first free trade bill in American history. He recognized the future and value of the European Common Market but vowed America would not yield her place in world commerce.

Long a bitter enemy of foreign aid, he helped tighten many loopholes in that program, then switched to become a supporter. His work in the oil imports program recognized the worth of regulated imports to prevent depletion of American reserves and yet prevent chaos in the American petroleum industry.

Kerr almost rewrote the history book when he broke the Senate filibuster against his bill to create a corporation to send aloft satellites for commercial purposes. Nothing has done more to link continents and accelerate visual communications.

Those are just a few of many major programs Kerr brought to fruition.

The hard-bitten isolationist shed that label over the years and developed a degree of knowledge and flexibility which enabled him to become a world figure in the U.S. Senate. He was absolutely fearless but was always magnanimous in victory.

He kept up the facade of unrelenting partisanship while in fact he and Republican Rep. Page Belcher were the most effective one-two punch in Washington when it came to Oklahoma affairs.

Kerr made no pretense at statesmanship. He publicly acknowledged that he would help his state by every fair means, and he did. If somebody knocked him down, he got up and swung back. He was extremely proud of his craftsmanship in politics and he considered politics as noble a creation as man has wrought and the best method of realizing a national destiny.

He was an unashamed Christian, a dedicated Baptist, and I once heard him tell a young Oklahoma entertainer to quit bellyaching about taxes and start thanking God through tithing and worship for a blessing most persons do not have.

If Bob Kerr was occasionally unvarnished, at least he never affected the phony veneer so rampant in the Washington I covered. He never pretended to be what he was not and he never quit building and boosting Oklahoma.

On New Year's Day, 1963, I was at a relative's house when my newspaper telephoned me that Bob Kerr was dead. The panorama of what he was and what he had done for his beloved Oklahoma flashed before my eyes. And for the first time since I was a grown man, I wept.

Machinists Ask Spacecraft Probe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 1967

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a powerful union, the International Association of Machinists, whose members constructed and launched Project Mercury and Project Gemini, has added its voice to the growing demands for a probe into the granting of the Apollo capsule contract to North American Aviation. In a recent column, Victor Riesel poses some of the Machinists' questions and asks that an "unimpeachable judicial" source look into the matter. His article follows:

MACHINISTS ASK SPACECRAFT PROBE

(By Victor Riesel)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Now comes a strong and loud voice asking questions which must be answered to avert the horror of oxygen flash fires and ghastly cries of suffocating astronauts.

The voice is that of the powerful Machinists union whose men and women have built craft for inner and outer space. It wants to know why an experienced manufacturer of such vehicles which have hurtled safely through the vast skies was deprived of contracts to build a moon capsule—and the task assigned to a firm which had virtually no experience in mastering the heavens.

The firm which built the first carriers to flash safely in and out of space is McDonnell Aircraft of St. Louis. What happens inside that complex is intimately known to the Machinists. Their men and women staff it.

This union, led by Roy Siemiller, is not noted for saying kind things about employers—be they railroads, airlines, munition makers, or aerospace maufacturers. It has been so tough, it has defied the President and the Congress. Yet the other day its official newspaper editorially awarded the McDonnell company an "E" for excellence. And it asked:

"We still wonder why, after McDonnell's record of achievement, NASA turned its back on McDonnell and chose a manufacturer with less experience to produce the Apollo."

This did not make "good sense when it happened," say the Machinists and it makes less sense now" that three men were incinerated.

It is strange that few have escalated the issue as sharply as has the International Assn. of Machinists.

Its viewpoint is reasoned. It is emotional, of course. Who is not? But the cry of the Machinists spring from those who have talked with the men and women who have built spacecraft—which leads the union to say:

"The problems with Project Apollo, the spaceship supposed to carry the first men to the moon are as varied as they are tragic. The hearings by both Senate and House committee . . . (disclosed) . . . engineering deficiences, poor workmanship, lack of quality control, bad management both by North American Aviation, the manufacturer, and by NASA.

"As the disclosures mount, so in direct proportion does our appreciation of the magnificent job done by the men and women of McDonnell aircraft who manufactured and launched Project Mercury, the first U.S. spaceship, and then Project Gemini, the first two-man space vehicle."

The union then states that "as pioneers with no previous experience to draw on, the men and women of McDonnell produced and orbited two series of spacecraft successfully with little delay and no loss of life."

These "twin miracles" of Mercury and Gemini moved the Machinists to award a real "E for Excellence" to McDonnell and its employes.

Add to this, then, an excerpt from a report by Major General Samuel C. Phillips who probed the Apollo's prime contractor, the North American Aviation company—a document which has been ignored by the entire U.S. government, it seems.

"NASA quality," according to Gen. Phillips' report made after a long investigation in 1965, "is not up to NASA required standards . . . the condition of hardware shipped from the factory with thousands of hours of work to complete, is unsatisfactory . . . poor workmanship is evidenced by the continual high rates of rejections.

"Work task management—general orders task authorizations, product plans, etc., are broad and almost meaningless . . ."

Thus we have a powerful union asking questions, a respected general making blunt accusations, a whirlwind of talk about secret reports, obvious poor workmanship, and charges in Congress of "incredible mismanagement."

Certainly no conscience in this land can be clear; no mind worthy of the description can be peaceful; no astronauts' lives can be jeopardized unless these is a sweeping probe by men not subject to any political or financial pressures. This must disqualify Congress.

Answers should be sought by men of unimpeachable judicial status. Who moved the project from experienced hands to incompetent ones?

Who in NASA is responsible? What political leaders, if any, were involved? Who were the lobyists? Who are the "incredible" mismanagers? What of the work force? What of reports that there is deliberate slow work and casualness even in plants making intricate weapons for the soldiers overseas and sailors who go down to the sea and down into it? That, too, has happened.

Certainly there is more here than the public knows. Why? Who's hiding what? Let's get an answer to the Machinists' question. It might answer all the others.

Decatur (Ala.) Daily Supports Preservation of View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, in an excellent editorial on Thursday, May 11, 1967, the Decatur, Ala., Daily newspaper presents the case for preservation of the view from Mount Vernon at Piscataway Park, Md.

As the editorial states:

> Nothing should detract from the beauty and American heritage that is Mount Vernon.

Mr. Speaker, it would be a real loss for Americans everywhere if, when we celebrate 200 years of freedom and democracy in 1976, just 9 short years from now, we find George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate facing a shoreline of high density development and desecration.

By restoration of the $2.7 million we need to complete the pilot project that was begun in 1961 by private landowners and nonprofit foundations in Piscataway Park, we can make our bicentennial celebration a truly historic and revered occasion if Mount Vernon and its surroundings can be preserved in a state of scenic beauty much the same as George Washington enjoyed.

I commend the Decatur, Ala., Daily for its editorial position on behalf of the view from Mount Vernon and include it be at this point in the Appendix of the Record:

VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON

Rep. Hervey G. Machen, Maryland Democrat, has written the editors of the nation, "I am seeking your editorial support on behalf of preservation of the view from historic Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. In the past six calendar years, ever since the Congress enacted the first legislation to save the Mount Vernon view, more than 7.4 million Americans and foreign visitors have toured Mount Vernon.

"Across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon is an area we call Piscataway Park, named for the Indian tribe which inhabited it in colonial days. Because of the preservation efforts of private landowners the Park today is in much the same scenic state as when George Washington looked across the Potomac from his estate and admired the river and its beautiful shoreline. But the pressure of massive urban development from the Washington, D.C., suburbs threatens to engulf the shoreline in a dizzy array of apartments and high density construction, meaning a total loss of open spaces. Within six months the Piscataway Park area will have water and sewer service, and the resultant development pressures.

Currently then, such is the outlook. Private landowners have given many acres of land for the purpose of preserving the view from this sacred American landmark, but the gift of land was dependent upon Congress appropriating funds to finish the project. The House Appropriations Committee has turned down a request for $2.7 million and these donations of land will begin to revert back to the original owners in August unless Congress appropriates the $2.7 million to acquire the Federal share of 500 acres. If done this would make a park of 500 acres in Federal hands, almost 500 donated acres in Federal hands, and ultimately an adjacent area of 2,600 acres protected by donated scenic easements from private landowners.

So, with this action on the part of the House Appropriations Committee and the almost certain adoption of that report by the House itself, Rep. Machen says, "It is our only hope that the Senate Appropriations Committee can be convinced to restore the $2.7 million to the Interior Department budget for Fiscal 1968. If you find you can lend editorial support to this project, I would deeply appreciate it if you would encourage your U.S. Senators to support our effort and to encourage your readers to notify their Senators of their support."

It seems very wise to us for the Congress to appropriate the necessary funds and it is our hope that our Alabama Senators will support this effort. Nothing should detract from the beauty and the American heritage that is Mount Vernon. We know nothing of the reason the House Appropriations Committee turned down this request, but we do know that everything about Mount Vernon should be preserved, including the view across the river from Mount Vernon. We thank Congressman Machen for bringing this subject to our attention.

Food Stamp Progam

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1318) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, our responsibility to insure a wholesome supply of food to those who can afford to purchase it is no greater than our responsibility to see that food is available to all who need it.

Both the State and local governments have clear responsibility here, and when it is obvious that State governments cannot adequately fulfill this need, it becomes incumbent upon the Federal Government to assist the States in meeting this responsibility.

Federal-State cost sharing of federally enacted programs recognizes our joint responsibility, assists in protecting our separate prerogatives, and enhances efficient administration and sound fiscal management.

I want to make clear that I believe in the principle of cost sharing. It is an established method for attainment of national objectives in our Federal system.

The logic of the principle of cost sharing in our system of divided responsibilities is not subject to question. We are not questioning it today, What we are questioning is what the degree or level of what cost sharing should be.

The cost-sharing formula in any successful program must be high enough to prevent profligate implementation and low enough to invite cooperation, but cost-sharing—by and of itself—will not promote sound administration, and no level will guarantee it. There is no one formula that will obtain an optimum level of all that is desirable in a Federal-State program. If such a formula did exist, we could apply it automatically, not only to this program, but to all of the Federal-State programs. As it is, we have any number of formulas—each designed to achieve a specific purpose. I do not think one would find any correlation between the level of cost-sharing and the effectiveness of the program. This must, in large part, be built into the program through legislation and regulation.

As our esteemed colleague from the State of Washington, Tom Foley, pointed out in the report on this bill, no matter how logical it is from the standpoint of Federal-State cooperation—this 20-percent provision is just not relevant to the food stamp program. We are not questioning its logic—nor are we questioning its applicability to the food stamp program—because it is already embodied in the program. We are questioning the degree of its applicability to the food stamp program.

In determining the best formula for the food stamp program, we are most fortunate in having the experience of an existing, ongoing program. I do not think we are giving that experience the attention that it deserves, because we are hearing the same old arguments we heard before we had this broad experience.

In the struggle to pass this legislation, it was charged that counties would trample over one another to climb aboard this Federal gravy train. They have not. Expansion has been gradual. It was said that cost would run rampant. It has not. Actual expenditures have been below appropriations. We heard intimations that the program would contribute toward the indolence of the poor. Yet, in every area where job opportunity has increased, participation in the program has decreased. It was predicted that the program would be riddled with abuse and fraud. Given the bias of news media to ferret out and expose this kind of abuse, the absence of unfavorable publicity suggests that if there is abuse in the food stamp program it is of infinitesimal quantity.

We are blinding ourselves to our experience when we say that we need increased monetary participation by the States to prevent abuse. What is this abuse? If it is abuse within the States, in the administration of the program, it has not been detected. The abuse it is proposed to guard against has already been prevented by the construction and administration of the program. If we are talking about growth of the program, let us assume the unlikely situation that every county in the Nation comes into the program, and every person in need has an adequate diet. What is the abuse in attaining the objective we have set in the same efficient manner in which we have built the program to date? In this circumstance the 20-percent provision would have no more effect on efficient administration than its absence has now. It would save no money as the Federal-State cumulative tax bill would be the same. That bill is going to have to be paid and I believe that the largest share of this cost can be more equitably prorated on a Federal basis under the present, workable formula.

The proponents of this increased cost-sharing provision have failed to demonstrate the need for it. It will in no way improve the program. It will only increase the cost to the States—and seriously impede the attainment of adequate minimal levels of nutrition—especially in the less wealthy States where the need is the greatest.

Special Message on Education to the General Assembly by the Honorable Raymond P. Shafer, Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the RECORD the excellent address of Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before the General Assembly of that State. I am sure that my colleagues as well as the American people will find Governor Shafer's address most interesting and informative, especially in view of the fact that education is of major importance to the young people of our Nation today. The address follows:

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON EDUCATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY GOVERNOR RAYMOND P. SHAFER, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1967

Mr. Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the General Assembly: I submit to you today this special message on education and place on it the highest priority of my Administration.

Transportation, conservation, state government reform, industrial and economic expansion, urban development, agricultural production, human relations—not one of these vital and critical issues of our time takes precedence over the things we must now undertake to improve our system of education.

For the education of ourselves and our children is the basic and most important step toward progressively and rotationally finding solutions to our human problems.

It is on the educated man and woman that we have pinned the hope of our time, which has been vividly described as "a race between education and catastrophe."

The proposals you find on the following pages reflect that hope. They are designed to give every Pennsylvanian an opportunity to help us win the race.

They do not represent the thinking of a single mind. Rather they are a careful compilation of thought and research of creative citizens who are devoted to bringing excellence to our classrooms—the State Board of Education, educators in our public and private schools, parents who care, legislators among you, and concerned persons who have kept an educational dialogue alive in our public forums.

I remind you that such a dialogue was at the heart of last year's gubernatorial campaign between my opponent and myself. The decision of the issue was clear. And today I am keeping faith with the people of Pennsylvania by submitting a program that is intended to fulfill their mandate.

It is a program of strengthening the good things we have, correcting old and obvious faults, and creating a new beginning for a bold endeavor in higher education.

And we begin with a candid admission that Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians are not doing all they can or should do to provide the finest education system among the states.

THE PREMISE AND THE PROBLEM

From the time man appeared on the face of the earth with his intelligence and curiosity, the great demand of the world has been knowledge.

And from the time that demand was made, the great problem of the world has been the distribution of knowledge.

That problem is more critical today than at any time in history.

We have more knowledge available and more ability to distribute it than ever before, but there are literally millions of human beings who are not sharing the benefits of it.

No Nation has seen better than ours just how effective the distribution of knowledge helps to tear down intellectual, social, cultural and economic barriers that are erected between men by the lack of knowledge.

No Nation has ever made a deeper commitment to provide all its citizens with an oppunity to get possession of knowledge.

Seventeen years ago, the Nation's schools were spending a total of $9.3 billion for all education. Today, we are spending almost $40 billion. In just seven more years it is estimated it will exceed $60 billion. That's more than $10 billion over our expensive national defense budget today.

Education now is our second biggest business next to defense. Our schools employ 1.6 million people on an annual payroll of $12 billion.

Compare that with the automobile industry where 500,000 workers receive $5.4 billion a year; steel industry where 700,000 employes make up a $6.4 billion payroll; aerospace industry where 1.3 million employes receive $8.6 billion.

Pennsylvania is a part of the dramatic growth. Her public and private schools are spending more than $1.5 billion a year to educate our children.

And I remind you that my budget calls for the expenditure of $924 million in 1967-68 for the State's share of education. It dwarfs everything else in the budget.

Consider again the dimensions, as I asked you to do in the budget message:

—It means that almost one dollar of every two would go for education.

—It means that for education alone we would be investing more than the total general fund budget of just six years ago.

—It means a 12.2 per cent increase for education over what we spent this year.

If there are any who question the wisdom of such an effort, I remind them that the consequences of not making it will be far more severe than the sacrifice we will have to make to accomplish our goals.

We Pennsylvanians should never forget the grevious error made in this State after 1945 when there was a failure to commit ourselves to the kind of education program that envisioned the future.

An entire aerospace economy passed us by because we could not supply the brainpower. We lost the spirit of a generation of young Pennsylvanians to new and more exciting growth in states that met the challenge.

We are just beginning to recover from that error—an error that certainly was not in harmony with the flow of education tradition in Pennsylvania.

That tradition made Pennsylvania among the first states to foster free public elementary school education in the early 19th Century. We made free secondary school education available in the early 20th Century and established one of the first systems of State-owned colleges.

This tradition should guide and inspire us to lead the Nation in education's race with catastrophe—not just to be the leader, but for the sake of our own well-being and that of our children.

And there are today more than 3.1 million of these children in our schools and colleges who are looking our way to see what priority we give their future.

What will our answer be? What now follows is the answer my Administration offers to you and to them.

BASIC AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Every day, 2,211,450 children rely on their communities and the State to provide a quality education that will prepare them for the business of the adult world.

Another 650,000 turn to private and parochial schools.

This gives Pennsylvania the fourth largest school-age population in the United States.

To educate these children is our largest and most complex undertaking. It involves thousands of dedicated teachers, administrators, school directors and taxpayers.

You, the representatives of the people, have done much to improve the State's role in meeting its responsibility to these children.

The subsidy formula has been improved to reflect special needs of our cities and rural areas.

You have firmly established in law the principle that the State should pay half the cost for basic education. Next year alone school districts will receive about $150 million more than they did this year.

You have increased teachers' salaries so that we now rank eighteenth among the states in the average salary of classroom teachers—$6,815 a year.

You have mandated the reorganization of school districts so our State is now among the leaders in having an efficient number of operating districts.

INTERMEDIATE UNITS

Now, you are asked to take the restructuring of our system another step forward by establishing intermediate school units that will provide much needed special services.

In 1965, you provided for the dissolution of the offices of the county superintendents. At the same time, you directed the State Board of Education to draft a plan to establish special units that would provide services that many districts cannot now provide for themselves.

You have held public hearings on the report of this plan. I urge you to consider the implementing legislation for this plan and pass it as soon as possible.

URBAN EDUCATION AND EDUCATION PARKS

As we continue to restructure our education system to provide quality education for our children, so must we pay special attention to unique problems of certain districts and regions of the State.

You have done this by revising our formula for State assistance on the basis of density and sparsity. This change will result in about $100 million more this year for these districts to deal with their special problems.

But this alone does not answer the problems.

In our urban school districts, we must do more to help solve the crisis in the classroom. It is a crisis not of the schools' making, but of the whole urban environment—poor housing, broken homes, discrimination, despair born of aimless ghetto life.

On top of this is piled the fact that many of our urban school facilities are as bad as the slums in which they are located.

The development of large education parks has been suggested as a way of helping the city districts out of the mire in which they have been imbedded.

The primary objective of these parks is to provide superior quality education programs in congested areas; to provide this with the integration of social, cultural and health services.

Large campuses would be created to provide education services from pre-school through adult ages serving up to 5,000 students from differing social, economic and racial backgrounds.

I will submit to you proposed legislation to permit our largest city school districts—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—to finance construction of at least one education park on a demonstration basis through the State Public School Building Authority.

Pittsburgh, through its well-designed "Great Schools Program," has requested State assistance for construction of at least one of its five Great High Schools that are part of the educational park plan.

HAZARDOUS TRANSPORTATION

Outside the classroom, we have a grave responsibility to insure the safety of our children as they go to and from school. In many districts, the lack of sidewalks, the increased numbers of vehicles, the inadequacy of school bus routes are all mounting up to a serious problem.

I have already asked the State Highways Commission to add to its six year program a safety improvement plan that will upgrade our school bus routes to eliminate safety hazards.

But this will not help the child who must walk along the edge of a highway because he or she lives within the zone where bus transportation is not provided.

I recommend passage of Senate Bill 33, which would provide transportation for any school child whose safety is jeopardized regardless what distance home is from the school. Provision to pay for this added transportation cost has been made in the 1967-68 budget.

NONPARTISAN ELECTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Basic to the efficient operation of our local school districts is the ability of the school directors to operate in a business-like way.

Many of our school organizations have for years complained that the partisan election of directors eliminates many highly qualified citizens from running because they do not wish to participate in partisan politics.

Although I firmly believe that the two party system has faithfully produced the highest level of leadership, there is no question in my mind that at the local level our schools should be removed from partisan battle.

The vast majority of other states have accepted this principle by providing for some form of non-partisan election of school directors.

I recommend to you passage of House Bill 869, which is before the House Basic Education Committee. It provides for the non-partisan election of directors from second, third and fourth class districts.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

During the next year, 170,000 exceptional children will be participating in special programs in public schools. This will mean that services are being provided for 80 per cent of Pennsylvania's exceptional children, compared with the national average of 25 per cent.

To provide for the extremely important special services our budget reflects a $7 million increase, which I ask you to approve.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The most dramatic evidence of our increased commitment to preparing our children for adulthood is found in the expansion of the vocational education program.

Four years ago there were just five schools in operation. Today there are 23 and four new ones will be in operation in September. Another 11 are now planned and are expected to be in operation in 1968.

I recommend passage of House Bill 92, which would extend the advance payment provisions to schools operated by joint committees as well as those operated by County boards. This will assist in the continued development of our vocational school program.

Kansas City Times Endorses Preservation of View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the highly respected Kansas City Times—the morning Kansas City Star—on May 13, 1967, announced its editorial support for preservation of the view from Mount Vernon across the Potomac River at Piscataway Park.

The editorial, "The Mount Vernon View, as George Saw It," clearly spells out the threat to the view from Mount Vernon which could mean its end if the Congress does not meet a longstanding Federal obligation to do its share in preserving the open spaces at Piscataway Park. Aside from the fact that this park is a pilot in open space preservation at a minimal expense through the cooperation of private landowners and nonprofit foundations, the Kansas City Times correctly sees "the large purpose is to preserve the view from Mount Vernon, so memorable for persons who have made the pilgrimage there." The editorial concludes:

> There is a magic about that graceful place that can transport a thoughtful American back to the era of his nation's origin. Much of that magic will be lost, we fear, if a welter of subdivisions springs up just across the Potomac.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly recommend this editorial to my colleagues as a clear statement of the many reasons we have been so dedicated to restoration of funds for parkland acquisition to save the view from Mount Vernon, and I include it at this point in the Appendix of the RECORD:

THE MOUNT VERNON VIEW, AS GEORGE SAW IT

From the sloping green lawn below the veranda of George Washington's home, Mount Vernon, the visitor—and there have been more than 7 million visitors in this decade—looks out across the Potomac river to gently rolling farm land and wooded hills on the Maryland shore. Unless Congress acts to prevent it, that pastoral view may shortly be transformed into a sprawl of housing developments punctuated by the thrust of highrise apartments.

In recent years, private landowners and two nonprofit foundations have undertaken, with federal help, to maintain the character of the shoreline opposite the 550-acre Mount Vernon estate. Envisioned is a 1,100-acre federally-owned strip fronting on the river, backed by 2,600 acres protected by scenic easements. Some 200 landowners already have donated easements on 1,000 acres of the larger tract.

Of the 1,100 acres along the river, about 500 acres have been given or pledged by the two foundations. The plan was for the government to purchase the rest. Except for a 97-acre tract acquired in 1963, the project has stalled. Meanwhile, land values have escalated.

Last year, Congress authorized 4.1 million dollars to complete the land purchase. A request for 2.7 million dollars out of that authorization has been turned down, however, by the House appropriations committee. Hope for carrying the project forward rests now with the Senate, with action necessary before August if the donated and pledged lands are not to revert to private ownership. Imminent completion of a sewage treatment plant near the proposed park marks the area for probable rapid commercial development.

Proponents of the project see apportunity for recreational use of the river front preserve—camping, hiking, nature trails. But the larger purpose is to preserve the view from Mount Vernon, so memorable for persons who have made the pilgrimage there. There is a magic about that graceful place that can transport a thoughtful American back to the era of his nation's origin. Much of that magic will be lost, we fear, if a welter of subdivisions spring up just across the Potomac.

Greenhouse Vegetables on House Restaurant Fare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call to the attention of the House that vegetable produce from the largest greenhouse farming project in the United States will be made available to diners in the House of Representatives Restaurant tomorrow, May 17, 1967.

This fine greenhouse industry, located in my district, the 21st Congressional District of Ohio, has now under cultivation over 400 acres of land, with 2.4 million square feet of glass, which produce between 75 and 100 tons per acre of the finest vegetables to be purchased.

Over 1,000 people are employed in this industry, with an annual production of over $15 million. The vegetables which are being served in the salads in the House of Representatives Restaurant are being provided through the Cleveland Greenhouse Vegetable Growers Cooperative Association. The members of this association are now cultivating over 235 acres of land area under glass. The work of this active association is to be highly commended. The vegetables which are produced from their hard labor are proof positive of the careful attention given to this immense greenhouse farming activity so close to the center of a great urban metropolis.

I also want to direct attention to the fact that this fine industry, operating 400 acres of greenhouses, is principally a small business operation, conducted by over 150 small businessmen. It is especially significant that this industry operates without the benefit of any Federal subsidies, Federal loans, or Federal crop insurance program. In addition, this industry is burdened by paying for Federal inspection services which are required. Further, this industry has contributed the sum in excess of $350,000 for agricultural research programs carried on by the State of Ohio over the past decade. It is, in all respects, a self-sustaining industry, built on hard work, skill, and ingenuity. It is also significant that this industry has attracted young men in my community. The operators of these greenhouses have an average age of 35.

I wish also to call to the attention of the House the fact that the Greater Cleveland Greenhouse Vegetable Week will be celebrated in Cleveland the week beginning June 4, 1967. The public will, at that time, be able to view firsthand the methods by which these fine vegetables are cultivated at selected greenhouses in Cleveland. My heartiest congratulations to the men and women of this fine Cleveland industry.

The New Meaning of Religious "Neutrality"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court's church-state doctrines have departed greatly from the carefully evolved relationships of church, state, and society that America has enjoyed. Despite the already extensive debate provoked by the school-prayer decisions, I believe there will be a continuing constitutional crisis because of the basic faults of the Court's church-state doctrines.

This point is made abundantly clear by a recent article in the April 18, 1967, issue of Christian Economics, "The New Meaning of Religious 'Neutrality'," by Mr. Allen C. Brownfeld.

With a rigorous logic, Mr. Brownfeld demonstrates how the Court has changed the meaning of "neutrality" from nonpreference of government toward competing religious beliefs to the new conception of nonpreference between theistic and nontheistic doctrines.

The end result of the Court's crusade to divide ever so finely church and state is the creation of a hostile "neutrality" of the state toward the religious values of society. It is hardly "neutral" to prohibit the expression of religious beliefs.

I recommend the following article for a clearer understanding of the damage done our heritage by the Court's absolutist position. The article follows:

THE NEW MEANING OF RELIGIOUS "NEUTRALITY"

(By Allan C. Brownfeld)

A very fundamental change has taken place in the meaning of the term Government neutrality with regard to religion. Instead of meaning a general public affirmation of God and of religious values, and a careful neutrality among the various sects proclaiming such values, the meaning now is something quite different.

In the case of Reynolds vs. U.S., the Supreme Court in 1878 ruled that the meaning of "religion" as used in the First Amendment can best be found "in the history of the times in the midst of which the provision was adopted."

At that time "establishment of religion" meant the attribution of preferred status to one or more favored sects among the many groups proclaiming a belief in God. Similarly, the "free exercise" clause protected in the second part of the Amendment the exercise of an individual's belief in or about God.

In Davis vs. Beason in 1890 the Supreme Court said that "The term 'religion' has reference to one's views of his relation to his

Creator, and to the obligations they impose of reverence for His being and character and of obedience to His will.

Under this definition atheism and agnosticism would not be considered religions, and a governmental affirmation of the existence of God could not be attacked as violating either clause of the First Amendment.

The view that a belief in God is the common denominator of all religions has now been radically altered by the Supreme Court. Today professions which do not acknowledge the existence of God are considered religions, and they may claim the full protection accorded to religions by the First Amendment.

In the 1961 case of Torcaso vs. Watkins, the Supreme Court invalidated a provision of the Constitution of Maryland requiring that a state employee declare his belief in God. The test, said Mr. Justice Black for the Court, constitutionally invaded the employee's "freedom of belief and religion." The requirement was declared invalid because the "power and authority of the State of Maryland thus is put on the side of one particular sort of believers—those who are willing to say they believe in the existence of God." The Court held that a state could not pass laws or impose requirementns which "aid all religions as against non-believers, and neither can aid those religions based on a belief in the existence of God as against those religions founded on different beliefs."

The Court has gone beyond saying that government should extend protection to non-theistic religions. It has declared that the formerly agreed upon American standard of values must be eliminated from the public schools. In the 1963 Schempp case Mr. Justice Brennan asserts the duty of public schools to provide "an atmosphere in which children may assimilate a heritage common to all American groups and religions. . . . This is a heritage neither theistic nor atheistic, but simply civic and patriotic."

Professor Charles Rice of the Fordham University Law School sums up what he thinks this current trend means: "The new rule would seem to require that the imperatives of the establishment clause of the First Amendment, which traditionally sought to ensure neutrality among sects of theistic religions, must now be applied to achieve neutrality between these two classes of sects, the theistic sect on the one hand and the non-theistic on the other. This is the neutrality the Court pursued in the school prayer cases."

Professor Rice says that in the nature of things governmental favor of one side or the other, theistic or non-theistic, cannot be avoided in logic or practice. If a teacher is asked whether or not there is a God and he says "Yes," he is aligning himself and the government he represents on the side of theism. If he answers "No" he is just as clearly lining the government up on the said of atheism. A third approach is to say that "I don't know," or "I cannot say whether it is true or not, because the government cannot take a position on the existence of God." In this way the teacher is placing the government on the side of agnosticism. And since agnosticism may now be properly classified as a non-theistic religion, the government seems to favor such non-theistic religions.

An indirect legislative acknowledgment that government may constitutionally recognize God is found in the history of the so-called Blaine Admendment. First introduced in Congress in 1875, and twenty times thereafter between 1876 and 1929, this amendment never gained the approval of Congress and therefore was never referred to the ratification of the states.

It would have specifically made the states subject to the full restrictions of the religion clauses of the First Amendments, it would have expressly barred state or federal financial support of any religious school, educational or other institution, and it would have specified that no particular creed or the tenets of any religious denomination shall be taught in any institution supported by federal or state funds.

The continued introduction of this proposal by dedicated supporters of complete separation of church and state indicates that they considered that without such an amendment the teaching of religion would be constitutional. If outright denominational teaching is constitutional, as the sponsors of the Blaine Amendment believed, then those lesser forms of recognition of God must be. Moreover, the Blaine Amendment as submitted to the Senate in 1875 specified that "This article' shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the Bible in any school or institution. . . ."

Few today are aware of the basic and fundamental change in approach which the Supreme Court has accepted in its analysis of questions involving religion. To speak of neutrality in the old terms of neutrality as between Protestants, Catholics and Jews, all of whom believe in God, is today considered irrelevant by the Court.

The Court argues that the secular age upon which we have embarked necessitates a broadening of the term "religion" and its meaning. Thus "religion" might mean love of man for his fellow man, which is virtuous, but might just as easily mean love of money, or power, or racism, which is, in fact, a negation and not an affirmation of values.

Once we accept the idea that religion is anything men believe in, we have opened the door to government neutrality as between constructive and destructive philosophies and ideologies. "Non-theistic" religion, after all, is a religion which does not believe in God. What, then, does it believe? This, we are to understand, is up to each individual professing it. Thus Government would be forbidden to condemn any evil, for some might believe deeply in it.

The absurdity of such an approach is evident if we carry it to its ultimate conclusion. Before such a conclusion is reached, however, we will see a continued attack upon all public manifestations of religious belief. The military chaplains will be attacked. The phrase "One Nation Under God" will be challenged. "In God We Trust" will be called a "theistic" slogan, and it will be urged that a more "neutral" source of trust be found.

Unless we understand that at the root of such a challenge lies the changed meaning of "religion" in the modern world, as viewed by the Court, we will fail to comprehend the rationale behind its new application of the term "neutrality."

We live in a world in which men use the same words to mean different things. Separation of church and state no longer means that in America all sects are free to proclaim their religion in a nation devoted to spiritual values. Today it means that God must be kept out of all public ceremonies, buildings, and institutions, for to do otherwise would offend those who believe in other things. This is what religious neutrality means today. We have come a long way indeed from the time when the First Amendment was first written, but many doubt that we have also progressed in wisdom and understanding.

To Ban Home Picketing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, a classmate of mine from Chicago-Kent College of Law, Alfred Kamin, who is now a professor at Loyola University School of Law, has researched the subject of the right to engage in residential picketing.

The results of Professor Kamin's studies establish that such a form of coercion abuses the constitutional right of freedom of speech and should not be tolerated.

The Illinios General Assembly is considering legislation to protect individuals against the practice of home picketing.

An editorial, which is most convincing on this subject, appeared recently in the Chicago Sun-Times. A copy follows:

TO BAN HOME PICKETING

At least nine states have laws prohibiting residential picketing such as oocurred at Mayor Daley's home in the summer of 1965. Illinois is moving toward adoption of such a law. A bill modeled after a Hawaiian statute has been approved by the Illinois Senate Judiciary Committee. We expressed the need for such a law after the Daley picketing and hope that the Legislature will enact it speedily.

The need for such a statute was not readily apparent until demonstrators overstepped the bounds of decency and good citizenship when they marched on Mayor Daley's home and the home of the then president of the Board of Education, Clair M. Roddewig. Although Roddewig's wife was ill, they refused to go away.

These incidents inspired Prof. Alfred Kamin of the Loyola University School of Law, a labor law specialist, to research the laws and court decisions on residential picketing. He came to the conclusion that such picketing is illegal on its face and can be stopped by court injunction.

Picketers claim all streets are public and may be used by demonstrators and that once elected to office, an official loses all claims to private life—that the mayor, for example, is mayor 24 hours a day.

There is no question that authorities have the right to limit the use of streets and sidewalks. One example: to reduce traffic and noise for the benefit of children, motor vehicles may be banned from certain areas. To preserve peace and order in a residential neighborhood, police may disperse picketers.

The need for a ban on residential picketing is based on more than the right of a neighborhood to peace and order. Kamin, writing in the Northwestern University Law Review, declared:

"In the constitutional value scale, the quiet enjoyment and privacy of residential premises—even of the privately owned homes of public officials—merits a higher priority than freedom of speech. . .

"When a group resorts to residential picketing, it introduces a note of physical intimidation and coercion which is as foreign to our notions of proper public decision-making as bribery, blackmail or overt physical coercion. If public decisions are to be made this way, the group which can bring the greatest amount of physical power to bear upon officials will see its views prevail. A government somewhere might function in this way—but it would not be a democracy."

Thus it can be argued that the bill to outlaw residential picketing is a bill to strengthen the working of democracy. Legitimate picketing in accordance with the Constitution's guarantee of free speech is preserved in the bill; like the Hawaiian model, it does not prohibit picketing a place of employment involved in a labor dispute or holding a meeting or assembly on premises commonly used to discuss subjects of general public interest.

Some opponents of the bill argue it would ban picketing of the suburban home of a slum tenement owner to call such ownership to the attention of his neighbors. Surely, there are other less noxious ways to advertise such a fact.

Residential neighborhoods should not be turned into arenas for political controversy. This should be established as public policy by the passage of SB 63.

Redressing a Cruel Injustice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, 477 years ago the Jews were expelled from Spain. Since that day in 1492 only a very small number of individuals of the Jewish faith have resided in Spain. Until recently their right to practice their religion was very severely restricted. Under a new law adopted just this year they are now permitted to worship publicly and indeed participated in an interfaith service with Spanish Catholics in Madrid.

The following article concerning this historic event appeared in the May 1967 edition of the Messenger, a publication of Temple Ahavath Sholom in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The article follows:

REDRESSING A CRUEL INJUSTICE

(By Rabbi Emeritus A. Alan Steinbach, D.D.)

A historic event, bordering almost on the spectacular, has recently taken place in Spain. Its dramatic impact can hardly be overemphasized.

We must go back to 1492, the year Columbus discovered America. In that year the Jews were expelled from Spain, marking one of the most tragic calamities in Jewish history. In October 1483, Pope Sixtus IV appointed Thomas de Torquemada, the fanatical friar, as inquisitor-general of the Inquisition, the tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church for "the discovery, repression and punishment of heresy, unbelief, and other offenses against religion."

Torquemada became infamous for the savage truculence with which he hunted, persecuted and slaughtered Jews and Marranos (secret Jews). It is computed that he consigned 9,000 to the flames; in 1490 he trumped up a ritual murder charge against a Jew who never existed; his brutality paved the way for the mass expulsion of the Jews in 1492. Since that doleful year, whatever Jews trickled back to Spain were denied religious liberty, and at best could practice only a peripheral Judaism.

In February of this year, the almost five centuries old restrictive policy which "tolerated" the Jews in Spain, came to an end. A new law has been enacted permitting non-Catholics, including Spain's 5,000 Jews, to worship in freedom, advertise their Services and places of worship, conduct their own marriage ceremonies, and establish their own cemeteries. A dark era lasting 477 years has given way to a new dawn.

In the first formal act of reconciliation since the expulsion in 1492, Spanish Jews and Catholics met and prayed together in the Church of Santa Rita in Madrid. The *London Jewish Chronicle* of March 3, 1967, reported that 500 persons attended this common worship. Father Vicente Serano, the Catholic priest who conducted the Service, declared that "our mutual misunderstanding and hatred" have long since passed and now is a time for understanding. Señor Max Mazin, leader of the Spanish Jewish community, responded with words of tribute to the late Pope John XXIII, "the coordinator of this strengthening of our relations."

It must be added that the new law alluded to above did not have easy sailing. Vigorous opposition from a coalition of Right-wing Ministers and bigoted clerics threatened at one time to defeat the liberalizing proposals. But it is reported that General Franco himself and the authority of the Ecumenical decree finally assured the law's passage.

A further demonstration of friendship would be achieved if Spain decided to recognize the State of Israel. At the moment such a likelihood is remote. Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, Spanish Minister of Information and Tourism, stated at a press conference in Beirut last month: "Spain will never recognize Israel." He stressed Spain's ties of friendship with the Arab states of the Middle East. But the good *Señor* seems to be unaware of an attribute indigenous to the Jew: *Patience*. Buttressed by his invincible faith in the ineluctability of Justice, the Jew invokes the admonition of the Prophet Habakkuk (2. 3): "Though it tarry, wait for it."

North Vietnam Bombing Needs Calm Reappraisal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, the McClatchy Newspapers of California have editorially raised a very valid question which needs to be given thoughtful consideration by our Government concerning the "wisdom and effectiveness" of escalating the bombing of North Vietnam.

The editorial, under date of May 11, 1967, states:

> If the supplies still get through despite the bombing one must question the logic of escalating the bombing. A high price is being paid in the heavy loss of U.S. fliers and planes. Can this be justified on the basis of the questionable military gain?

I commend the editorial in its entirety to the attention of my colleagues as food for thought:

[From the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee
May 11, 1967]

NORTH VIETNAM BOMBING NEEDS CALM REAPPRAISAL

No responsible voices have advocated that the United States should pull out of South Vietnam, but there is increasing doubt as to the wisdom and effectiveness of escalating the bombing of North Vietnam.

The land fighting is in the South. The war will be won or lost there. And the test of any aspect of our military program in Vietnam should be whether it is effective in helping to win the war in South Vietnam and is making more possible the termination of that conflict on honorable and satisfactory terms.

The United States should concentrate its military efforts in the direction that will bring maximum security to the people who live in South Vietnam. Then it might be possible for the coming elections to produce a government in the South with sufficient internal strength and public support to embark on the necessary but touchy task of negotiating a nonmilitary solution with the North.

Harrison Salisbury, the New York Times reporter who recently visited North Vietnam, has raised the very real question of whether our bombing in the North is achieving any military objective in the South where the ground war is being fought.

He says despite steadily increasing bombing attacks on the North, designed to cut the flow of materiel to the South, the supply line has not been cut. The North simply has redoubled its efforts, rebuilt bridges and roads, and the goods and equipment going South are even greater than before the increased bombing.

Salisbury feels that contrary to American hopes, the bombing has not moved North Vietnam toward the conference table but instead has stiffened the resolve of the beleaguered population to fight on.

If the supplies still get through despite the bombing one must question the logic of escalating the bombing. A high price is being paid in the heavy loss of U.S. fliers and planes. Can this be justified on the basis of the questionable military gain?

An analysis of the military effectiveness of our bombing of the North should be undertaken, uninfluenced by the emotional conflict of interest on the part of the advocates for air power who believe the war can be won in the South by bombing the North.

Comments on the Bill To Prohibit the Desecration of the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Nashville, Tenn., Banner, and I take this opportunity to acknowledge my gratitude to the Banner for its strong support of my bill to prohibit the desecration of our flag.

The editorial follows:

FEDERAL LAW NEEDED: FOR FLAG BURNERS, LET PENALTY FIT THE CRIME

Beyond filing a diplomatic protest, or cutting off a "foreign aid" account, there is little the United States can do when some hate-infected buzzard overseas—or a mob of them—burns, spits on, or otherwise desecrates the Flag of the United States.

More disconcerting is the fact that under existing law—or the absence of law in this particular—there has been nothing the Federal authorities could do when the same abominable offense occurs in the United States. That is, no precise penalty attaches to it; and idiocy contends that it is a "right" under the general head of "free expression."

East Tennessee (First District) Congressman James H. Quillen is one of millions of Americans who believe something should be done about it. He has prepared and introduced legislation to that end; HR 6385, providing that "whoever publicly mutilates, defaces, defiles, tramples upon or casts contempt, either by word or act, upon any flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year and a fine of not more than $1,000."

The law is justified, and it is inconceivable that any member of Congress would fail to back it for swift adoption and enforcement to the letter.

Beatnik "peace" marchers paraded their contempt for the Flag in their screaming hootenanny of April 15—burning the emblem, and some draft cards. They showed which side they were on in the fact that a vanguard carried the blue and orange flag of the Viet Cong.

They did that while hundreds of thousands of American fighting men were locked in combat with that same enemy—for national and Free World security.

Patriotic conscience cannot be indifferent to such a spectacle of infamy, nor unconcerned about hands of ideological filth laid in contempt upon Old Glory. The fathers and mothers of sons who have died, or now are offering their lives in its defense, cannot take lightly the conduct of seditious characters who would dance upon those graves or defile the Flag under which they have served.

Many states have enacted their own laws forbidding this sacrilege—and Federal law can supplement this protection, to extend it nation-wide.

Rep. Quillen and his colleagues, backing HR 6385, are right. The message to Congress stems from grass roots American thinking.

Enact this law—with due concern to make its uniform enforcement mandatory.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

The 50th Anniversary of Langley Air Force Base

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Langley's 50 Years," published in the Newport News, Va., Daily Press of May 13, 1967.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LANGLEY'S 50 YEARS

Any attempt to list all that Langley Air Force Base has meant to the nation over the past half-century would fill a library shelf with heavy tomes. The nation's oldest continuously operated air installation has a history replete with accomplishments in peace and war, and the listing of noted flyers who have served there reads like a "Who's Who" of American military aviation.

Langley has also meant in a direct sense a very great deal to the Virginia Peninsula and the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was an economic boon of unmeasurable dimensions that the federal government decided to acquire land in what was then Elizabeth City County as the site for an experimental Station and Army Aviation School.

Out of that project developed, in addition to an air base, the present National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

And not only have these ventures paid off in monetary fashion, by providing new buying power and encouragement for commercial-industrial expansion. They have also contributed greatly to the cultural, recreational, sociological and educational advancement of our community. In almost any beneficial way you can mention, the 50th anniversary of Langley which is being observed today is an event truly meriting appropriate observance.

Langley and the NASA are of course only parts—but very important parts—of the military-civilian federal complex of installations which we are fortunate to have in our midst. But this is Langley Air Force Base's day for recognition.

Anniversaries come every year but there is something special about passing the 50-year mark. And while we are saying "Happy Birthday" to Langley, let us also take note of the fact that many of those who have served there now have major roles in the conflict in Southeast Asia. Let us give them, and those who have returned from valiant service—as well as those who will never return—a vote of appreciation too. Never in our history has there been a war in which our fighting men have received less public recognition or more public criticism.

Peoria, Ill., Ad Club Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, each year the Ad Club in Peoria, Ill., conducts an essay contest among the local high school students on the subject of advertising, its meaning and importance. This year, Julie Gibb, a 16-year-old junior at Peoria Central High School, showed the old pros of the advertising field what real advertising is all about.

No one pays much attention to the role of advertising in our American way of life unless it is to complain when a commercial interrupts one of our favorite TV or radio programs. This young lady has vividly pictured a sad new world, lost without a Madison Avenue to guide it, with no advertising at all.

I insert Miss Gibb's poem in the RECORD at this point:

SUMMARY OF ESSAY CONTEST AWARD DAY

Miss Julie Gibb, a 16 yr. old Junior, Peoria Central High School, showed the "old pros" of the advertising field what real advertising is all about last Monday. Because of the tremendous message found in Julie's award winning Essay, the Editor felt it appropriate to run the presentation in its entirety, so that all Ad Clubbers can benefit from the remarkable wisdom and insight demonstrated by a young lady who has a brilliant future ahead of her. Thus this week, the Ad Clubber salutes the First Place Winning Eassay, entitled * * *

"BALLAD OF THE DAY ADVERTISING STOPPED

"The day brought no warning of ruin
Among its pearly dawn
The rays of the sun as always
Cavorted on every lawn.
The households awakened as usual
Unknowing, unaware, and the stocks
And bonds came crashing—
Crashing—crashing
The stocks and bonds came crashing
Down to the final share.

"They all had suddenly voted
Commercials to be dropped
And all of the advertising
In the U.S.A. to be stopped.
The sky dressed in blackened clothing
Mourning the foolish men
With their last quite brief amendment,
A hastily read amendment,
The end of all amendments
Signed with an eager pen.

"All the stores were closed to the public,
For labels broke the rule
And magazines once abundant
Were precious as a jewel.
The chief of a world-famed paper
Idly stood with a stare
At the newstands, bare in the moonlight
Blank and bare in the moonlight,
And the people who saw in the moonlight
Shivered in deep despair.

"The Doublemint Twins were both fixed
Along with Mr. Clean.
Ajax's knight became tarnished,
The Kool-aid face turned mean
And the Bear from Hamm's went running
To his hibernating den
While the sponsors looked out their windows,

"And cried from all their windows,
For while standing at their windows,
They saw they were ruined men.

"The Paris Boutiques foreclosed when
We could not publicize,
Columbia Records folded
Amid heart-breaking cries.
The Zenith hand-crafted chassis
No longer ruled the field,
No prices gleamed in the sunlight,
No beckoning ads in the sunlight,
Our stores stood dull in the sunlight,
Each product's face was sealed.

"The friendly skies of United
Were only used by crows
And the better idea that Ford had—
Too bad that no one knows.
Houses were sold quite slowly,
Since signs were all taboo,
Barren stretched every highway
(No Burma Shave signs by the highways)
The bill-board-hungry highways
Showed disenchantment, too.

"They did not know about movies—
Which feature at what time.
The TV set was pay-type now
Encrusted with dust and grime.
The radio in the kitchen
Was put with other trash.
And the big-beat sound in the U.S.,
The folk-rock groups in the U.S.,
The protest songs in the U.S.,
Drowned without a splash.

"No selling or ad people worked now,
No check with weekly pay.
And others found little money
So greatly dependent were they.
The checks and the balances crumbled,
Our former life was a jest.
Our economy left in the darkness.
It mounted its horse in the darkness,
Then leaving a new kind of darkness,
It galloped away to the west.

"They went from a jet-aged society
To a self-sufficient state.
No progress in science when everyone
Worked hard just filling his plate.
Each person was jealous and guarding
Of hours in the days.
Their work took too much of the daytime,
They all kept alive in the daytime,
And culture was lost in the daytime—
Reverting to cave-man's ways.

"The earth saw no authors or artists
Enrichening the thoughts of youth.
A small plot of land or a shelter
Was the only quest of truth.
The space around our planet
Was unexplored and void,
For the will to make things better,
To be constantly wanting life better,
A product's great change for the better
Had left with commercials and ads.

"Talking was needed less often
Between the men on earth,
The people began to gradually
Reassess its worth.
So finally senses imbedded
In the will of every mind
Tried changing the way of talking,
The wornout mode of talking,
Instead of verbally talking
They used the thinking kind.

"The thought center solved many problems
Difficult to stop.
It acted as advertiser
For everly store and shop.
The selling was over in no time
With minimum bother or strain,
And the contact with people kept rising
Rising—rising,
The contact with people kept rising
Into a civilized plane.

"But the ads merely mentioned the time
Without another word.
Disinterest filled their minds;
Enthusiasm blurred.
Where was imagination
In their telepathy?
The lack was in competing,
The spirit of competing,
All humans need competing
To fight off apathy.

"And still when the old-timers meet to chat
With thoughts and time to pass,
They sometimes think again of the day
When the sun shone in the grass;
When the households awakened as usual
Unknowing, unaware,
And the stocks and bonds came crashing—
Crashing—crashing—
The stocks and bonds came crashing
Down to the final share.

"They scratch on their heads and try to think
Of their life as it used to be.
And one of them now grown slack with age
Remembers and makes them see,
He tells of the days when he was young
Just as small as his great-grandson—
He'd watch a wonderful TV box,
A magical toy of a TV box,
Recalling his words to the TV,
He wished the commercials were done."

The Brown Decision—The Case That Will Not Die

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Brown case decided by Earl Warren and his "yes" men may be 13 years old, but it is one case that never will come to rest or be accepted. It was extralegal, anticonstitutional, nonjudicial, and based upon gross untruths.

Warren and his garden club grafters need only look about them to see living proof of the falsity of the seeds of riot they planted and brought forth, thereby turning the wheel of Western progress back a century.

Every time Cassius Clay and Stokely Carmichael open their mouths they advocate "black power"—and they are getting it, even more segregated than 13 years ago. More racial turmoil and distrust than ever before. So many people have been forced to flee our large American cities to the suburbs that even Warren's friend, the non-American ADA Commissioner, Gunnar Myrdal, says we will have to resettle the cities. Our parks and seashores are abandoned after sundown. Streets become deserted at dark, and worship services in many towns called off after dusk.

Millions of taxpayers and loyal citizens live and sleep in constant fear of attack and crimes. And thousands of muggings and rapes are not even reported because of loss of confidence in enforcement of the people's laws by the handcuffed police and judges.

Yes, the Brown decision is truly a revlutionary case, measured in the hundreds of billions of dollars lost in real estate and crime and untold suffering by the masses.

And the basis for the Brown case itself? Read the case, study the work of Gunnar Myrdal—the Swedish economist who now heads the anti-American ADA—"The American Dilemma," and the enclosed remarks of columnist John J. Synon, which I insert following these remarks:

THE CASE THAT WILL NOT DIE

(By John J. Synon)

Whenever I speak out for social segregation of the races, inevitably some oleaginous soul takes me aside for a word.

"Why don't you quit it?" the question comes. And I tell him.

I don't quit because I am right: integration is bad for both races. Not only the White race, both races, and I can prove it.

With that, my questioner generally sides away. So far as he is concerned, I am beyond redemption.

Let him think what he will, I am right and, consequently, I am beyond change. It is wrong to indiscriminately comingle the races and nothing but sorrow can come of it.

Let me tell you a part of the story, something you may not know.

The *Brown* case, the case that set off this chain of firecrackers, was won by misleading the Supreme Court. The court was deceived on a specific and decisive point. Did you know that?

Here:

The NAACP's chief witness in that case was a psychologist named Kenneth B. Clark, himself a Negro. Dr. Clark, so the testimony ran, had shown a black doll and a white doll to 16 Negro children attending a segregated school. He had asked these children, first, "which doll do you prefer?" and then, "which doll looks like you?" He stated that 10 (in another place he said nine) of the 16 young Negroes picked the white doll as the one that "looked like you". From this he concluded that Negro children, by attending segregated schools, "were definitely harmed in the development of their personalities".

The record showed that sometime previously Dr. Clark had made other such tests that were "consistent" with those he entered in the record. Specifically, these "consistent" tests had been made on 134 Negro children in segregated schools in Arkansas and on 119 Negro children in unsegregated nursery and public schools in Springfield, Massachusetts. So much the court was told.

What was not told the court is the significant factor: As a result of these 263 tests—made long before Dr. Clark was employed by the NAACP—he reached this conclusion: ". . . the southern children in segregated schools are less pronounced in their preference for the white doll, compared to the northern (unsegregated) children's definite preference for this doll. Although still a minority, a higher percentage of southern children, compared to northern, prefer to play with the colored doll or think that it is a 'nice' doll".

How about that? The tests were "consistent", all right, in that they were mechanically consistent. But the results were the opposite, one of the other. That is, the results from the testing of 16 Negro children, and upon which the Supreme Court relied, were in effect the opposite of the results obtained from the 263 tests run earlier on Negro children. The 263 tests showed that segregated schools were less harmful to Negro children than integrated schools.

Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, a staff member of the NAACP and Professor of History, Wayne University, let the cat out of the bag. In a speech before the American Historical Association, December 28, 1961, Dr. Kelly said, among other things: "On the surface, at least, (16) black and white dolls won the case, not the historians". He added: "It is not that we were engaged in formulating lies; there was nothing as crude and naive as that. But we were using facts, emphasizing facts, bearing down on facts, sliding off facts, quietly ignoring facts and above all interpreting facts in a way to do what (Thurgood) Marshall said we had to do—'get by those boys down there' ".

That is how the NAACP got its *Brown* decision, "quietly ignoring facts". Since then, in two Federal courts, and before the only two Federal judges who have heard *all* the evidence, *Brown* has been exposed for the tainted thing it is. One of these Federal judges went so far as to say the facts "cry out" to be reheard by the Supreme Court.

With what effect? You guessed it. With no effect; the Fourth and Fifth circuits said, forget it; the Warren Court has spoken; all salaam.

You have never heard of any of this? That is not surprising, the story has never seen the light of day.

And that is why I keep hammering. Like Peri at the gates of paradise, I have hope.

The Food Stamp Program

SPEECH

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1318) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Chairman, I want first to indicate my support for the food stamp program. A broader food stamp program should be authorized; we should, in fact, increase this program. It proved itself in 3 years of pilot experience, and again, since the present act was passed in 1964.

I am, however, opposed to the proposed provision which requires that States and localities finance 20 percent of the cost of the free stamps issued. This provision will not strengthen and broaden the program as its promoters contend. It will kill it. Those States and localities most in need of a stamp program would not be able to take advantage of it.

Supporters say that matching funds are necessary to protect the States' prerogatives in making major decisions in welfare programs.

But, Governors and welfare officials in the States have not petitioned the Congress to require matching funds to insure State control. So, under the guise of States' rights, we propose to act for the States—even though they have not asked for our help. The present provision for matching funds can only lessen the effectiveness of this program nationally by making it inoperative in many areas. It will keep it from its goal of helping low-income families and U.S. farmers. The 20-percent provision should be defeated before it can defeat this most worthwhile program.

Communism Won't Feed Hungry World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the areas where the free world, and especially the United States, has a great advantage over Communist dictatorships is in agricultural productivity. The value of Marxism is especially noted in agricultural complications facing Communist countries. The following article by Dumitru Danielopol, which appeared in the May 1, 1967, issue of the Elgin, Ill., Daily Courier-News offers a timely discussion of this subject:

COMMUNISM WON'T FEED HUNGRY WORLD

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—Starvation looms on the world horizon.

Unless food production is increased to keep pace with the population explosion whole continents face turmoil.

"I propose that the United States lead the world in a war against hunger," said President Johnson in a speech last year.

Solutions are being sought by the Vatican, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, church groups and public and private groups all over the world.

The general trend is to divide the world into two zones: "the haves" in the industrial West, and the "have-nots" in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"The haves" must come to the aid of the "have-nots," everyone agrees.

But in all the proposed solutions, no mention is made of the third zone, the Communist-ruled part of the world.

Not only does it contain one third of the population, it incorporates some of the most fertile land.

Eastern Europe and Russia were rich granaries and heavy exporters of food before Marxism ruined their agriculture. Now what was once the "breadbasket" of Europe is importing grain.

In fact, the Soviet Union and Red China are the biggest buyers of western grain.

These purchases combined with the American "food for peace" program, have virtually exhausted the huge western surpluses of the 1950s.

Russia last year claimed a bumper crop, but its reserves are still perilously low if not non-existent. Moreover, recent efforts to remedy the situation, such as Khrushchev's attempt to cultivate virgin lands in Asia, have fallen short of expectation. Yields and per capita production in Russia are the lowest in the world.

Already inadequate, food production in Red China has been further disrupted by the Red Guards and the so-called "cultural revolution."

To make matters worse, people fled Chinese farm communes in large numbers during the turmoil of last summer, taking advantage of distracted authorities.

Russia's farm population also is falling.

"Educated young people, especially those in the teaching and medical professions, show increasing reluctance to work in the countryside," says one report on Soviet agriculture.

What is the answer?

So long as Marxism is applied to farms, one third of the world must be left outside the global food problem. And until its ideological nonsense is reversed no real solution can be found.

Repeal the Long Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest "sleepers" among laws enacted by the Federal Government in recent years is the one to pour millions of dollars into presidential election campaigns through the machinery of the Federal income tax.

Ever since this provision was hustled through Congress as a "free rider" on another bill in the closing hours of the 89th Congress last October, I have joined with a few others in pointing out the mischief that lies ahead if this law is allowed to stand.

On February 8 of this year I introduced H.R. 5051 to repeal the act. As additional information I call attention to the following article from the Washington Post newspaper of April 30, 1967:

FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: LONG ACT COULD TRIPLE 1968 CAMPAIGN KITTIES

(By Walter Pincus)

The kitty created by the campaign Financing Act of 1966 could make available to next year's presidential contenders as much as $60 million—more than three times the cash controlled directly by the 1964 presidential campaigners.

This obscure fact of political arithmetic was ignored in the furore touched off by current efforts to repeal the measure in the Senate.

It's the possibility of this enormous concentration of financial power in the hands of the national leadership of both major parties that has inspired alarm on Capitol Hill. It may also account for the zeal with which the Administration has been defending the measure, which bears the imprimatur of Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D-La.).

Under Long's latest proposed amendment each major presidential candidate would be able to draw up to $30 million from the Federal treasury for "qualified presidential campaign expenses." In 1964 such expenses—travel, radio-television, newspaper advertising, printing and postage—absorbed slightly more than $10 million of the Goldwater national money and less from the Democratic coffers.

The size of the fund, under the 1966 law was determined by the number of Republican and Democratic voters in last year's election. However, the $60 million will have to be appropriated by Congress next year. The payout to the two major political parties will be governed by the number of voters who check a box to be included on their income tax forms for 1967 and succeeding years.

Left unclear in the law are the mechanics by which the cash will be paid out to the two parties.

Long has proposed amendments to the law to legislate guidelines for the distribution of the funds. The changes have been incorporated into the Honest Election Act of 1967. But even with these changes, a close study of the campaign financing law shows that:

In 1968, presidential candidates or their parties would be permitted to continue raising money privately to cover other than the "qualified" federally reimbursed expenses. There would be no limit on the amounts privately raised or spent.

The Comptroller General would be required to certify payments of Federal funds to candidates during the 1968 campaign using just information furnished him by the candidate or his agent. But examination and audit of such requests for payment would be made after the election.

Since the Comptroller General's investigation would not take place until after the election, the discovery of any misuse of Federal money would have no effect on the voting. And the penalty for such misuse—a fine or perhaps jail—could possibly be applicable to a President-elect since the candidate or his agent must take personal responsibility for each payment request.

The details of how the $60 million campaign fund would be handled is less important, however, than the impact such a fund would have on the traditional presidential election campaign—and perhaps the two-party system.

In the past, a presidential candidate spent almost all of his time campaigning jointly with or for state and local candidates of his own party.

The only time a presidential candidate ran alone was during his network radio and television appearances.

Such joint campaigning required—and received—joint financing. For example, when President Johnson appeared at a 1964 fund-raising dinner in San Francisco, the national party got 50 per cent of the proceeds and the California Democrats kept the rest.

Thus, under the traditional system, a national party organization would collect some $8 to $10 million of its own for the presidential campaign—with a good proportion of the cash coming in the last week of the campaign.

State and local party groups would raise the bulk of the funds for the rest of the national campaign—in amounts running upward from $70 to $90 million.

The Long Act would turn this system around. It would give to the presidential candidates up to $60 million to spend on items that never have cost candidates anything near that amount. With the enormous amounts of presidential campaign funds carried in the Long law, critics argue, a candidate could remold traditional financing patterns and create his own personal organization.

The White House has yet to put forward its suggestions as to what safeguards should be added to the law through Administration aides have lobbied long and hard to keep the law itself on the books.

Last November, when he signed the original Long legislation into law, the President said "much work is yet to be done" on the measure. For four months he has had in the White House recommendations from Harvard Prof. Richard Neustadt—but they have not been publicly disclosed.

Food Stamp Bill

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1318) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the food stamp program as it presently exists and urge that the House Agriculture Committee amendments be deleted.

The food stamp program has proven to be one of our most successful activities in assisting our underprivileged. It embodies the self-help principle and permits recipients to receive assistance and still maintain their dignity.

The Honorable Warren P. Knowles, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, has submitted to the Wisconsin congressional delegation a policy statement which states that the 20-percent cost-sharing amendment would in all likelihood kill the food stamp program. He recommends that the amendments limiting the authorization and requiring the 20-percent State contribution be removed from the bill.

Under unanimous consent I include the policy statement of Governor Knowles in the RECORD at this point:

THE GOVERNOR'S POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION: A WISCONSIN POSITION TO THE WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

This policy statement, fourth in a series, supports the extension of the *food stamp program* which is scheduled to expire in July 1967. Recent action by the House Agriculture Committee raises the possibility that this beneficial program may be curtailed with serious effects upon many Wisconsin families of limited means.

Wisconsin's participation in the food stamp program has increased considerably since its early days as a pilot project in Douglas and Iron Counties. Each year more and more counties have chosen to join this program, and today the life of the food stamp program is of great interest to citizens in more than twenty-six Wisconsin counties.

The food stamp program was designed to increase and improve the food consumption of low-come families while allowing them to select their own foods from a broad variety. This is accomplished by selling food stamps at a substantial discount. These stamps are used to purchase domestically produced food products through retail food stores. Because of the program's effectiveness, all three major farm organizations and many food stores, as well as consumers are in favor of continuing this program as it now exists.

PROPOSED CHANGES MAY CRIPPLE PROGRAM

The House Agriculture Committee reported the extension legislation with amendments authorizing the program for only one year and requiring that non-federal sources provide 20% of the bonus value of the stamps beginning in July, 1969. Both of these amendments would likely reduce the number of counties already participating as well as deterring additional counties from joining the program. Counties will be unable to judge the duration of the program and may be unable or unwilling to finance the extra costs which their participation would involve. In effect, the program would probably be severely crippled if not killed.

Since all Wisconsin counties do not currently participate in the program, it would be difficult for the state to undertake the 20% matching requirements and maintain equity. Based on the January, 1967 participation level, when 16 counties were actually selling food stamps, the cost of matching would require an annual expenditure of more than $278,000. This figure has already increased and will increase further as more and more counties undertake the food stamp program.

As the program now exists, state and local funds finance most of the administrative costs of operating the program while the federal government finances the cost of the bonus stamps and 62½% of the cost of certifying non-public assistance cases. I believe that this amount represents a reasonable financial contribution of both state and county and I urge that the program continue to be financed at the present matching level.

SUGGESTED ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Many counties which are not participating in the food stamp program are benefiting from the Department of Agriculture surplus commodity distribution program. Although this program also enables public assistance and certified non-public assistance recipients to increase their food consumption, its major thrust is aimed at relieving the government of surplus foods acquired in supporting farm prices. Its administration and financing as well as its purpose differs from the food stamp program in that *all* administrative costs, including the costs of acquiring and operating food warehouses, are borne by state and local governments.

I suggest consideration be given to study the feasibility of combining the purposes and administration of the food stamp and commodity distribution programs. A consolidated program would ideally combine the advantages of both programs by lowering the stamp purchase requirements, by enabling the individual consumer to have variety and freedom of food selection, by aiding the federal government in distribution of surplus foods, and by reducing administrative costs through consolidated effort.

On a broader perspective, I believe many other federal programs could be effectively combined to eliminate overlapping objectives. A consolidation of the food stamp and surplus commodity distribution programs would be a small and hopefully important step in that direction.

SUMMARY

Although I have suggested the possibility of coordinating the food stamp and commodity distribution programs, I realize such an accomplishment would likely require much time and careful consideration. Until this possibility becomes a reality, I endorse the President's request that the authorization for the food stamp program be given an indefinite future tenure, with periodic legislative and executive review. I urge the amendments limiting the authorization and requiring a a 20% non-federal contribution be removed.

NASA Confidence in the Boeing Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, I have listened to many hours of testimony concerning the tragic accident January 27, 1967, at Cape Kennedy. These have been enlightening hours and ones which I trust will bring greater safety to our astronauts who are dedicating their efforts to our space program. I also am pleased that NASA has chosen the Boeing Co. of Seattle, to take over integration of the Apollo construction program. In this, I believe NASA is showing its confidence in Boeing, which is well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 1967, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer included an editorial which well stated my feelings on this matter.

The text of that editorial follows:

BOEING'S NEW TASK TO UP CONFIDENCE

Public confidence in America's manned space program was severely shaken by the tragic deaths of three Apollo astronauts earlier this year, and subsequent disclosures of defective materials and workmanship in spacecraft construction.

This week's selection of the Boeing Co., by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to take over integration of the Apollo construction program, therefore, can be viewed as a move to help restore public confidence in the venture.

Boeing's responsibilities will include testing of key circuits and fittings and the matings of the separate spacecraft sections. In other words, Boeing has been vested with the overall task of quality control.

The company's selection for this critical job is a glowing testament to its aero-space skills. We believe NASA's judgment will prove eminently sound.

The Food Stamp Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1318) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, recognizing that the States have historically been unable to finance welfare programs that insure adequate diets for the poor, the 88th Congress enacted the food stamp program with only moderate State cost sharing. In spite of the tremendous ability of our agricultural economy, the food was not getting to the tables in far too many of our homes. The food stamp program was aimed directly at this nutritional gap. Our experience has shown that we have to a great extent plugged the gap.

The question we are being asked today is not whether the States should share in the cost of this program. They do so now. But the real question being asked is: Are we going to price this program out of the reach of many of the States?

At the present time, the intrastate administrative costs borne by the States equal approximately 7 percent of the value of the bonus coupons. In addition, the States share indirectly in the purchase cost of the bonus coupons. It must be remembered that no one gets these coupons free. They are purchased. About 60 percent of the participants in the food stamp program are receiving grants from State and local relief funds. It is this money that the poor use to purchase their coupons. The other 40 percent are admittedly in need of assistance to provide for minimal diets but because of State budgetary problems are not being reached by existing State programs.

To ask the State to furnish an additional 20 percent of the cost of the bonus coupons is entirely unrealistic in view of present conditions. As an example, only nine of the 44 States now in the program have been able to take advantage of the expanded aid to families with dependent children passed in the 87th Congress, which program requires matching funds. Unlike the across-the-board requirement we are considering today, the ADC matching requirement is based on a State per capita income formula.

The original Food Stamp Act embodied provisions safeguarding State and Federal prerogatives. It provided for a maximum amount of Federal-State cooperation, and it recognized the worth and dignity of the human being—the individual. What is most important to the point in question today—the Food Stamp Act already sets up a feasible and realistic level of State cost sharing. The lesson of our experience testifies strongly to the correctness of that proportion. Had it been too high, the program would not have operated at all. Had it been too low, the program authorities would have been engulfed by a stampede of applications.

Thus, it cannot be argued that the 20-percent provision is necessary to keep the upward growth of this program in reasonable bounds. The food stamp program, as designed, has kept itself within reasonable bounds.

It cannot be argued that additional cost sharing is necessary to preclude abuse of the program within the States, because the program is tied to existing welfare standards within those States.

There is no basis in our present experience for the charge that this program will at some later date be too expensive. In the most unlikely circumstance that this question does arise—at some later date—let it be resolved then. We should not today distort our present experience to invent nonexistent problems and then presume to solve them. The present cost sharing now works somewhat adversely to the program objectives in that the areas of the greatest need can least afford it. The House agriculture hearings brought out the point that some areas—the areas with a high density of poor people—were having problems financing the administration of the present food stamp program.

However, when the need is great, it is a need that can clearly be seen. Here again, our experience has taught us that, when the need is clearly present, local units of government will act to meet the need.

The inclusion of additional cost sharing at this time is completely unwarranted. It will throw the present cost-sharing ratio completely out of balance. It will price the cost of this program out of the reach of even those States which are relatively well off, and will absolutely preclude cooperation in those States and localities at the bottom of the economic ladder. Anyone with experience in State government knows that in relation to welfare funds, the State must ask itself not what it should do—but how much it can afford to do. What can be afforded usually never squares with the minimum needs. The 20-percent provision will only compound this problem where it is most severe.

We have all heard the recent criticisms of our welfare system throughout the country. The food stamp program is one facet that has received little criticism. I submit that this is because of the tremendously beneficial impact that it has had on the lives and well-being of many of our poor families. It helps to provide a minimum nutritional requirement within the humiliation of standing in line at a government warehouse to receive a dole. Breadlines are—I feel—intolerable in these affluent times.

I cannot urge my colleagues too strongly to vote against this 20-percent provision and to vote in favor of a realistic 3-year extension of the Food Stamp Act with adequate funds to bring a little hope into the lives of those citizens whose lives leave little room for hope.

A New Era in Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, at the recently held 46th Annual Convention of the Wisconsin Association of School Boards, the WASB executive secretary, Mr. George Tipler, made some remarks entitled "A New Era in Education."

Under unanimous consent I insert the remarks of Mr. Tipler in the RECORD at this point.

The remarks referred to follow:

A New Era in Education

This Secretary isn't going to devote his report to a review of the Association mailings—we don't use our time counting letters. He isn't going to defend telephone bills or mileage reports or conference attendance. Also, if you're interested in the "Status of the Association" you can find that information in the printed annual report.

This valuable time will be used to paint word pictures of impressions and experiences we have had during 1966 as a result of serving as Associate Secretary.

Historically school boards and superintendents have been admonished to be nonpartisan and remain aloft of politics. The 1967 Convention Planning Committee ignored completely that history by scheduling, probably the first time in the history of this convention, three politicians as keynoters at the opening session and these from *both* the state and federal governments. This is where the action is and we had better keep informed.

School board members, administrators and business officials may have an obligation to consider what political decisions they want on educational issues and then support candidates who will likely be sympathetic to this view. Your efforts and influence are very important as revealed by the disappointment of two recently defeated candidates. It is valuable as expressed by two recently successful candidates.

The important decisions in education are now being decided in the political arena and decisions in the political arena don't just happen—they are the result of preparation.

May we remind you of the importance of state action in the fields of school aids, employee relations, construction costs, program requirements, attendance laws, etc. Have you computed recently the local tax mill rate equivalency of your state aids? State government is a major and increasingly more important partner in education. In my opinion, every local board should send a delegation to the State Capitol once during each legislative session.

CHANGE AND DIVERSITY

Are school boards responsive to education needs? Are school boards necessary? These questions are being asked in public. In fact, a high ranking Wisconsin official voiced something similar just this year. Have you reviewed recently your role *and* performance in light of these questions?

Our system of education was designed, and has as its most valuable characteristic, its viability to change and diversity. Today, however, there are new and compelling pressures, including national purposes and economic problems. Increasingly, people in political, economic and social power are thinking aloud about the capabilities of our historic local lay school board and their traditional administration. Will you perceive and respond effectively to the necessary expectations of government and society?

School boards and administrators may be well advised to come out of their provincial hideaway and observe activities in other parts. Today's board and administrator—as well as their teachers—need to schedule out-of-district visitations to meetings and to schools.

Furthermore, the need for school boards is raised in still other quarters and for different reasons.

1. Political scientists, politicians & public administrators see government reorganization at the emerging domestic issue. The sprawling urbanization and overlapping political entities are viewed as a creeping cancer, crippling effective governmental action and demanding correction. We may have expected the strains of local government reorganization to prompt a criticism of schools. However, the reorganization of Wisconsin school districts, many times without concurrent local government adaptation, is the envy of many states. Other local government in Wisconsin has this issue facing them. Our efforts now may well turn to the issue of taxation and its ramifications for all levels of government.

AUTHORITY BEING CHALLENGED

The question, "Who runs the schools?" may have new answers. We have witnessed the end of an era in school government when, first, the board ran the schools and, second, when the administrators ran the schools.

The school board and administrator's authority is being challenged. We may have now entered the era when school boards, administrators, teachers and citizens will join in "running the schools."

School boards *must* develop policies which will allow for a co-consideration of numerous questions pertaining to local schools. However, in your desire to be democratic, sympathetic and idealistic never forget that you have a legal responsibility to make final decisions on the government of schools. Furthermore, you can't avoid being accountable to your constituents for decisions made.

These obligations aren't shared by any other group. Develop your patience, perseverance, perpspective, perception, compassion and optimism.

The schools are entering an era of conflict. Other units of goverment have traditionally lived in this atmosphere. School leadership may be on trial and some of us may not survive. And, again David Minar, Northwestern University, mentions the municipal government "diffusion protection" as a solution for the school conflict dilemma.

A Wisconsin teacher holding office in her organization is quoted as predicting that teachers organizations may recommend school board candidates so as to "elect people who are responsible."

WASHINGTON SCENE

Our experiences with the federal government are marked with developments of many descriptions. The National School Board Association has now opened a Washington, D.C. office. Paul N. Carlin will be reporting on developments on that scene.

Your Secretary, for the first time, did report to the Chicago hearing of a Congressional Committee, your regional meeting expressions on federal aid and the operations of the U.S. Office of Education. In fact, the WASB, the Wisconsin State Superintendent, and the NSBA President, constituted the prime representation for local public schools for this six state area.

Early this month the Secretary was selected by the NSBA to serve on their Legislative Committee. We spent three days evaluating proposals and prospects for federal legislation affecting education, which may be considered by the 1967 Congress.

Congressmen are being prompted to respond to this new federal involvement. One Wisconsin Congressman has now appointed a "Locals Coordinator" and the Congressman isn't known as an exponent of federal aid.

Three or four years ago we were passing resolutions condemning federal aid and are now appointing "Federal Aid Coordinators" to our local staffs for the purpose of searching out, preparing for and implementing federal aid programs. May we caution you to be prepared for more. It is predicted that if the war commitment were to lessen we could have a major and immediate thrust of programs and funds into education. Are we prepared? Do you have adequate communications with your Congressman? The record of the Post World War II programs prove that the major influence on federal aid programs has not been school people. Is that what you prefer?

SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Probably the greatest challenge to local schools is their education program and their monopoly on public tax funds.

Federal aid brought a major breakthrough in sharing public funds with private schools. Some areas of the nation have programs to develop extensive private school systems.

In Wisconsin we have a large commercial corporation (Job Corps at Sparta) operating an educational program, larger than most high schools, entirely outside of the state system of public schools, entirely on federal funds. This is subject only to federal jurisdiction. This they say is necessary to rehabilitate the public school "failures."

It was reported recently that the prestigious U.S. Chamber of Commerce Education Committee considered supporting the principle of public funds for other than public school education, which could possibly create competition from education programs operated by corporations.

It is no accident and no secret that the existing public school monopoly is being challenged on many fronts. For further support of this contention, we refer you to such programs as "Head Start," the Title III Supplementary Centers, the Title IV Regional Laboratories and the National Science Foundation Programs only to name a few.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

The 1967 Legislature may very well institute a change in compulsory attendance. This, plus the implementation of the area vocational school plan, will bring about need for some long range curriculum decisions in local schools. You will have all youth in your school. Legislators are not impressed with your record or attitude on compulsory attendance and they may mandate your responsibility.

Dr. Ralph Tyler, at a recent meeting on Education in 1980, urged local schools to establish school-community work—study programs. At the same conference, Dr. John Goodland, UCLA, said, ". . . a substantial portion of curriculum has not been justified on criteria other than habit or tradition and in every community there is need for a council through which every agency will contact youth and each can't go its separate way."

The year 1968 will mark a new era for Wisconsin high schools when all must provide a program which will serve adequately students who are preparing for college, technical institutes, or the labor market. These programs may be within the school, in cooperation with other schools, or on contract with colleges and area vocational schools. Are you planning for this era?

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

1. School boards, and maybe administrators, are now involved in politics—their challenge is learning to cope with conflict and to participate in political decision making.

You need improvement in some basic skills.

2. School board responsibility for communications and participation in the decision making by governmental units at the local, regional, state and, now, federal level can't be avoided. In fact, your reluctance or negligence may jeopardize our system of public education. You are spending some of your time on administration detail and neglecting this major assignment. Your written work and attendance need improvement.

3. Governmental reorganization is a major political issue for local government. You are commended for your performance and are promoted to the new issue of taxation.

4. The adaptability of local schools to the political, economic and social needs is of concern to everyone and a duty we owe to students. This assignment deserves more extracurricular effort if you are to pass the test.

5. Local school government operation is in a period of transition. We suggest more study, precise written policy statements and inservice training to keep up your grade points.

6. Meeting the challenges being presented by increased federal activity opens a new arena of action. You must join your colleagues in presenting your story more effectively and in charting courses of action. You can't avoid participation in this course.

7. Your historic monopoly on the service of education is being challenged. Your score here will depend upon how you face and meet this challenge with commitment and ingenuity.

8. School programs should have been and should be your major concern. Impending developments require considerable attention and homework. You may have some ideas kicked to death and you may face some local vigilantes but establish a plan and work your plan.

9. Your Association, too, faces challenges and responsibilities. We pledge diligent effort to meet these obligations. Our confidence is supported by a dedicated Board of Directors and a President who, last year, served your Association with 60 working days and thousands of miles of travel performing Association services.

Yes, in 1966 you passed your tests. Some could be better. In 1967, you are promoted to a new level of challenges and some new courses of study. Unless each of us has courage, patience, determination and total commitment, we can't sustain our system—a heritage the world envies.

An Alternative

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer for the attention of my colleagues an editorial comment from the Chattanooga News-Free Press concerning a Senate speech delivered by the distinguished junior Senator from my State of Tennessee, HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

Representing Tennessee in the finest tradition of his late father, HOWARD BAKER now offers this Nation a meaningful opportunity for strengthening State responsibility with the introduction of his tax-sharing bill.

Those of us who have long advocated tax sharing as a practical and workable means of restoring balance to our federal system are indeed grateful for Senator BAKER's support. A man of his stature will lend great weight to our arguments and much prestige to our cause.

The editorial comment follows:

AN ALTERNATIVE

The occasion was a notable one yesterday when Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, the only popularly elected Republican senator in our state's history, arose in the United States Senate for his maiden speech, proposing a plan that will not immediately be adopted but which may have a significant place in the future of our nation.

With the enactment in 1913 of the 16th Amendment to make possible the imposition of the income tax, a great shift in power took place. Previously, the Federal Government had been limited in its functions not only by the Constitution's restriction on its powers but by a financial inability to break very far beyond the constitutional limits. The income tax has changed all this. It gave the usurpers the financial power to run over the limits the Constitution sets. The result is seen more and more each day as Federal programs with "Federal money" invade local and state governments and impose centralized control contrary to the Constitution. This has made local government almost an administrative agency for Washington.

"We're at the cross-roads," Sen. Baker said, "and must decide whether we are going to revert to partnership government. People are not going to stand by and see the continued debilitation of state and local governments."

The best answer would simply be to limit the Federal Government as the Constitution says. Unfortunately, that won't be done. Sen. Baker, along with some other senators and Rep. Bill Brock and some other representatives, propose a system under which taxes taken by the Federal Government would be returned to the states for local governmental decision and use, attempting to head off dictatorial Federal controls.

The formulas for these plans vary. Sen. Baker would base distribution on population, per capita income and the efforts of the states in their own behalf. He would have no strings attached to state decisions on use of the funds.

The approach of Sen. Baker, Rep. Brock and their colleagues in this direction does not appeal to the manipulators of centralized money-power and governmental control. But the proposals offer opportunity for consideration of a new direction as a possible alternative to totally centralized government.

Food Stamp Program

SPEECH

OF

HON. DAVID PRYOR

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1318) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. Chairman, I urge continuation of the existing program as it is functioning under the food stamp plan.

I am thoroughly acquainted with the program as it is functioning in my congressional district in Arkansas and I urge that the amendments incorporated by the House Committee on Agriculture into the Sullivan bill be stricken.

Should the bill pass in its present form the underprivileged people of Arkansas who are benefiting from the program will no longer be able to avail themselves of the better and more nutritional food which they are receiving under the food stamp program.

The passage of H.R. 1318 as reported by the committee would in all likelihood kill the program in Arkansas. The 20-percent State financial participation required under the provisions of the bill would cost the State of Arkansas $1,507,745 annually.

In my congressional district 28,248 persons are at present participating in the program. Estimates furnished by the Department of Agriculture indicate that bonus coupons in the amount of $2,166,267 will be supplied to the needy and undernourished in my district in 1968.

Throughout the State of Arkansas 95,893 individuals are participating in the program and the total estimated value of bonus coupons which would be distributed in 1968 amounts to $7,538,727.

All of this will not come to pass, however, unless the 20-percent State participation amendment is removed from this bill. I urge that the two committee amendments be stricken and that the bill be restored to the form in which it was introduced by Mrs. Sullivan.

Mrs. Sullivan deserves the congratulations of the House for her work in the establishment of the food stamp program and it should be continued in its present form.

Following are a representative sampling of the favorable comments which have appeared in Arkansas newspapers:

Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., December 24, 1965:

17,934 Had More to Eat With Stamps, Phillips Says.

Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., November 13, 1965:

Food Coupons Prove Popular In 4 Counties.

Osceola Times, Osceola, Ark., August 11, 1966:

Food Stamp Program Working Well Here.

The Modern News, Harrisburg, Ark., February 9, 1967:

County Families Get $13,588 in Food Stamps.

Pine Bluff Commercial, Pine Bluff, Ark., December 28, 1966:

Food Stamps Get a Warm Reception.

The above are representative headlines which have appeared in papers throughout the State which attest to the general acceptance and approval of the program by the press.

Of particular interest was a story which appeared on September 12, 1965, in the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., in which Mississippi County Judge A. A. (Shug) Banks, of Blytheville, strongly complained to the Arkansas congressional delegation because Mississippi County was omitted from the food stamp program. Banks wanted the county switched from the surplus commodities distribution program to the food stamp plan. Mississippi County subsequently became a participant on May 3, 1966.

Highest praise came from an expert in the field of aid to the poor and food distribution when State Welfare Commissioner Jim Phillips was quoted on February 19, 1966, in the Memphis Commercial Appeal as stating that the Federal food stamp program is the "best of its type ever to be undertaken." He urged that it be extended to all 75 Arkansas counties in place of the surplus commodity program.

Communist Information Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Castro, the dictator of Communist Cuba, has now set up a "takeover command post" here in the United States. He and his "bury America" friends from the Kremlin call their rats nest the Tri-Continental Information Center, named after the recent Red meeting in Havana. Their No. 1 objective—the United States of America—the base of operations for free men against exploitation and slavery.

Mr. Speaker, I enclose the article from the Tri-Continental Information Center Bulletin for May for all my colleagues to read and decide for themselves the brazen hypocrisy of these commies and their fellow travelers:

Tri-Continental Information Center Founded

The Tri-Contiental Information Center has been established to raise, through education and information, an anti-imperialist consciousness in the United States—particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights and democracy.

The Center has built up contacts and exchange of publications with anti-imperialist organizations and movements throughout the world, and will publish a monthly bulletin on International developments. It will collect and disseminate historical and current data on areas suffering from U.S. colonialism and neo-colonialism. It will publish pamphlets, and in some cases books.

It will send fact-finding missions to such areas as Indonesia, Puerto Rico and Thailand and will arrange U.S. tours for speakers from liberation movements around the world. It will also plan conferences to discuss these questions among mass audiences. And it will aid publicity for various international initiatives—conferences, boycotts, petition campaigns or fund drives—to combat and debilitate U.S. foreign policy.

The Center arranged a fact-finding visit of U.S. observers to Puerto Rico from April 15–20. The group included Bonnie Barrow, national secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality; Lois Reivich of the North American Congress on Latin America; Tom Hayden, former president of Students for a Democratic Society; Jesse Allen, of the Newark Community Union Project; and Jose Stevens from the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. The group participated in the April 16 island-wide march to protect the war in Vietnam, the drafting of Puerto Ricans for Vietnam, and the upcoming plebiscite. Coinciding with the visit to Puerto Rico, the Center brought Miguel Hernandez a leader of the Puerto Rican University pro-independence movement (FUPI) to speak to campuses in the New York area, April 12–28.

The Center will be sponsoring a conference on imperialism in the Caribbean in the Fall. It will host speakers representing liberation movements in Puerto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Cuba. And, the Center is helping to organize U.S. participation in the Stockholm conference against the war in Vietnam, July 6–9, 1967. (see statement of purpose.)

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Twentieth Century, launched as the "American Century," has become the "Age of Revolution." It is an era in which the United States has become the greatest obstacle in history to the independence and economic development of millions around the world. It has exerted economic, diplomatic and political control of world markets and indeed whole nations. It has used and supported subversion, assassination, bribery and torture to achieve its ends. In Venezuela we support the torture of patriots; in Angola the Portuguese fascists use our napalm against the national liberation movement; in Vietnam we incinerate the people with phosphorous and napalm.

Historically, in this country, imperialism was something we associated with Europe and her quest for overseas colonies. The U.S. was not only considered free of such ambitions, but on the side of the aspirations of self-determination by the colonized. It is this ingrained notion that U.S. imperialism synically uses to rally public support in its crusades against "communist imperialism" in Santo Domingo, Vietnam, and elsewhere.

With the breakup of the old colonial empires, a new form of economic and political control of other nations—neo-colonialism—has come into being. Thus, much of Latin America, Africa, Asia, and to a lesser extent the nations of Western Europe, today exist under U.S. control. This neo-colonialism is more "invisible," is more difficult to grasp. But imperialism and neo-colonialism are based deep within the economic roots of our system. U.S. imperialism thrives on its control of world markets and its own logic compels it to seek more control and to retain what it already has, by whatever means necessary.

The cost of this program of domination is carried, not by those who formulate the policy but by the people of the United States. We are the ones who fight the wars and pay the costs. As taxes and inflation increase, allocations for social improvement—education, welfare and job training—decrease. Labor advances are seriously challenged. In the effort to conduct an efficient international machinery, our country approaches the garrison state. Our universities provide new methods and rationales for war; our ghettos provide the cannon fodder. The deep-seeded racism which pervades our history is used to justify these inequities and to foster the attitude of superiority over all other peoples of the world. It is used to justify the illusion of U.S. "manifest destiny" and to keep the American people in ignorance.

We oppose this not only because it is contrary to everything we believe to be just, as democrats, but because it becomes increasingly dangerous and threatens mankind's very existence. The great task now is to bring home to the American people the contradiction between what they have always believed and the facts as they are.

It is with this intent that the Tri-Continental Information Center has been established. It will seek to raise an anti-imperialist consciousness among the American people—particularly within the growing movements for peace, human rights and democracy—to enable them to identify and cooperate with those struggling to end U.S. domination once and for all.

Israel's Independence Day

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, Israel's Independence Day has become a memorable Jewish holiday, and it is celebrated not only by the Jews but by many friends and sympathizers of the Israel cause. Since the birth of the State of Israel the citizens of Israel have been living in a new age. Having seen their 2,000-year-old dream come true, today on the 19th anniversary of Israel's Independence Day they all join hands in its celebration.

The Jewish people had lost title to their homeland for nearly 2,000 years, and during all that time it was practically barred to them. But events at the end of the First World War produced revolutionary changes in all parts of world, and historic Palestine was no exception. That part of the old Ottoman Empire was placed under British mandate, and the Jews were allowed to return. At the time the Jewish population there was about one-tenth of the total. By 1940 they constituted about a third, and by 1948 there were about 600,000. With that number they proclaimed their independence on a territory of about 5,000 square miles. Today there are more than 2,000,000 Jews in Israel, and its territory is expanded to 8,500 square miles.

The above statistics give an indication of the tremendous growth of Israel's population in less than two decades. But more important than this mere physical growth is the spirit of confidence and hope with which the Israel pople have rebuilt and recreated their ancient homeland as a safe shelter for Jewish refugees. They have made their new state a powerful, progressive, and democratic entity, and on their Independence Day I wish them prosperity and peace.

Santa Fe Railway Sets Up Traveling Museum To Give True Story of Chisholm Trail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, Abilene, Kans., will mark the 100th anniversary of the famous Chisholm Trail, August 23–24, in a special centennial observance in Eisenhower Park in that city. To tell the true story of the old Chisholm Trail, the Santa Fe Railway is going to operate a traveling museum on its lines this summer. The significance of this museum is outlined in an editorial, "History on Wheels" which appeared in the May 15 edition of the Topeka, Kans., Daily Capital. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to bring this editorial to the attention of my colleagues.

HISTORY ON WHEELS

It's a fine thing the Santa Fe Railway is doing, operating a traveling museum this summer to present the true story of the Chisholm Trail and the cowboys who made it possible.

Except through fanciful television shoot-'em-ups, few people today know much, if anything, about the Chisholm Trail, but a century ago it was one of this state's lifelines of commerce.

Stretching approximately 1,000 miles from Texas, where the longhorns were abundant, to Kansas, where the rail lines led from various towns to areas of population that needed meat, the Chisholm Trail was the cattlemen's first major "interstate" highway.

Recognition for having built the first stockyards in Abilene and convincing Texans and others to drive their cattle to that Kansas town recently was given to Joseph G. McCoy who was elected to the Hall of Fame of Great Westerners at Oklahoma City.

Thousands of cattle were driven along the Chisholm Trail during the more than 10 years it flourished. Biggest year of the cattle drives, when Abilene was at trail's end, was 1870, when more than 5,000 cowboys driving 700,000 head of the rangy cattle made the trek.

At that time Abilene was known as a wide open cattle town that catered to cowboys who wanted to let loose after the hardships they had experienced pushing the critters to market.

What a different picture Abilene brings to mind today. Mention the name to almost anyone anywhere and the first thing he will say is "Eisenhower." Abilene is famous now as the boyhood home of the general and president, and as the site of the Eisenhower museum and center commemorating his career.

So to recall an earlier period in Abilene's history and to memorialize the centennial of what made it famous then, the Santa Fe is outfitting a railway car with pictures and artifacts of the Chisholm Trail and the cowboy who followed it.

The mobile museum will begin its meanderings later this month, starting from Austin, Tex. It will travel with regularly routed trains along Santa Fe lines through Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and in some cases link with other trains which will pull it to towns not serviced by Santa Fe.

After being viewed by thousands, it will wind up Aug. 24 at Abilene, where a centennial celebration will be held.

Because the Kansas State Historical Society and other authentic sources are supervising outfitting of the railcar museum, it will tell a true story. It may lack some of television's lurid happenings but it will be more as events and things actually were.

Work Service Activities of High School Juniors and Seniors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 17 years, the American Jewish Society for Service has conducted work service camps in which high school juniors and seniors serve communities and institutions in need. In 19 different States the society, an independent charitable organization, has provided a mechanism for connecting eager and willing youth with jobs that need doing. The organization furnishes a vehicle for converting the idealism of youth into action.

Seven projects have been with and for American Indians. Among other beneficiaries have been an orphanage, a home for emotionally disturbed children, and interracial community centers. The work camp groups have erected schoolhouses, a gymnasium, a community center, a camp workshop, an overnight shelter, and have built new homes as a part of urban redevelopment.

In order to bring to the attention of a wider audience the excellent work of this organization, an article from the February 1967 issue of Ingenue follows:

BRICKS, BOARDS, AND GUITARS

"What? Whoever heard of paying $300 for the privilege of *working?*" At first, sixteen-and-one-half-year-old Richard Cohen, a senior at New York's Stuyvesant H. S., found it hard to accept. "I kept thinking about how far that money would go toward a trip to Europe or something else I wanted badly."

Paying for the opportunity to work is a prerequisite, however, of a program sponsored by the American Jewish Society for Service.

"We were in operation ten years before the Peace Corps," says the Society's president, Henry Kohn. "Each summer, we set up work camps in various disadvantaged areas throughout the United States and send young people from upper middle-class families of all faiths to work with the people there."

This summer, three separate work camps were set up—in Bono, Ohio, to help migrant farm workers; in East Troy, Wisconsin, where AJSS teen-agers worked side by side with Chicago teens; and in Babb, Montana, to help the local Blackfeet Indians.

Richard Cohen, a tall boy with longish blond hair says, "I kept thinking about it, and after listening to what some friends who had already taken part in last year's program had to say, I decided to give it a try."

Thus, he became one of the fifty-four high school juniors and seniors from New York's metropolitan area and other parts of the country who took part in the service program for the summer of 1966.

Richard was sent, along with fifteen other teens (a team of eight boys and eight girls was sent to each camp)—to the town of Babb, Montana, where they tackled the backbreaking job of rejuvenating an ancient, decrepit school building. "You wouldn't think one building could take so much reworking, but this one did," says Richard. "We had to contend with water shortages, lack of heat and proper tools. We painted everything in sight—roof included—by hand, and re-laid the concrete walks. That took plenty of elbow grease—first we had to rip up the old broken concrete, then lay on the new. Everyone initialed the last piece of concrete to celebrate!"

Marilyn Blumberg, a senior at Southside H. S. in Rockville Centre, New York, also was a member of the Montana team. She adds, "The boys slept in the schoolhouse itself; the girls shared a shack out in back."

Marilyn, who classifies herself as "culturally advantaged," has always wanted to work with less privileged people. "There were only about fifty people in the hamlet—it wasn't big enough to be called a town—but it was enough to give you a very good idea of the plight of American Indians. It's very hard for the men to get work—they're primarily unskilled laborers—and they live from day to day, with little hope for the future."

The schedule was rough. A typical day began at 7:00 A.M., when committees were immediately formed for the day's tasks. There people made up the kitchen committee—"Surprisingly," Marilyn says, "the boys made better cooks than the girls, in our group, at least. Richard was voted Best Cook!" After breakfast, the group worked until lunch at 12:00. "We'd take a break, play our guitars and talk for a while, then back to work again until 4:00, or, sometimes, if the job was especially important, we'd work even longer."

Each team of sixteen teen-agers is supplemented by two counselors and a camp director. "There is no formalized program," says Mr. Kohn. "The camp director decides what work has to be done, and how it is to be accomplished."

"At first," Richard points out, "the Indians were skeptical. They didn't know or trust us. But slowly, we gained their confidence. We even made friends with an Indian family that was temporarily living in the basement of the school while there home was being rebuilt. Their little boy, Jimmy, would talk to us all day about his pony, who had free run of the place."

It wasn't all work, though. Babb is situated on the edge of Glacier National Park which, says Marilyn, is "the most beautiful spot on earth." There, five members of the team, including Marilyn, participated in a hootenanny and played before an audience of five hundred people, visitors to the park from all over the USA. "We called ourselves 'The Just Wonderful People.' There were Richard Cohen, Josh Cohen (no relation), Susan Bristol, Fran Lapan and myself. We all played guitar. We were so well-received we were asked to come back for a repeat performance!" Did they? Marilyn laughed, "Absolutely not. We've never been so nervous in our lives!"

The officials of Babb estimate that the sixteen AJSS workers contributed about $6,000 worth of work to the community. Would they do it again? "Yes!" Richard answered emphatically.

"In our group it was much different," says seventeen-year-old Larry Harman, who participated in a team assigned to East Troy, Wisconsin. Under the aegis of Hull House Association, a Chicago settlement agency, the AJSS teen-agers worked and lived with Chicago high school dropouts and Job Corps members. Together they built a much-needed library at a music and arts camp owned by Hull House. "At first, everyone was apprehensive," says Larry. "The Chicago boys didn't open up too easily; they seemed to be pretty much on the defensive. But as the summer wore on, things gradually became easier, and we were finally able to communicate."

Sixteen-year-old Karen Price, a pretty senior at Forest Hills H.S. in New York, says the girls had an easier time adjusting than the boys.

"A bunch of girls get together, immediately we start to talk about clothes, boys, hairdos. Pretty soon you forget the obvious differences." But differences there were. "The girls from Chicago were predominantly Puerto Rican, and they were very honest in their attitudes. If they didn't like you, they let you know it. There was no phoniness, none of the false politeness that you sort of get used to. It made things much easier all around."

The East Troy group actually built the library with their bare hands. A local architect, William Deknatel, provided plans and blueprints which the group followed with amazing skill considering their lack of experience. "We dug the foundation, everything," says Larry, beaming.

Inevitably, there was some interracial dating. "But here," says Karen, "a major difference in the two groups became apparent. While we from AJSS were all rather carefree, thinking about college and pretty vague about serious plans for the near future, the Chicago kids seemed more concerned with settling down. I guess, in a way, you could say they were more mature."

Because the AJSS allows each volunteer only one opportunity to serve ("To give as many people a chance to help others as possible," says Mr. Kohn), Karen has recently volunteered for membership in Mobilization For Youth. "I think it's great, working on this type of project. You find out that people everywhere are basically honest and interesting."

Work seems to agree with all of these energetic teen-agers. In Bono, Ohio, a third AJSS group set to work refurbishing a center for migrant workers. Seventeen-year-old Jane Wolfe, a senior at Hope H.S. in Providence, Rhode Island, says: "We did everything from cutting down trees to cleaning and painting the workers' shacks. We even built a footbridge over a stream, clearing a thirty-foot path to do so."

Her group's major activity was demolishing an ancient, two-story auction hall, long condemned as unsafe. They were asked to perform this task by the Bono Civic Association and the Catholic and Protestant clergy of the area. "We lived in Cardinal Stritch H.S. in nearby Oregon, Ohio," says Jane, "and we traveled to Bono each day. The families we met there were really poverty-stricken—there were no sidewalks, no sewers." The group managed to salvage all the lumber from the torn-down auction hall. Instead of letting it go to waste, the industrious citizens of Bono plan to construct a recreation building at the town park with it.

Why do these young people, and hundreds like them, prefer to devote an entire summer vacation to helping others, instead of spending their time and money on more self-seek-pursuits? Perhaps the answer can best be summed up in a comment made by Marilyn Blumberg. She smiled as she put into simple language the poignancy everyone was feeling: "We worked hard, it's true; but when the work got done, that was satisfaction."

Interested? The qualification for participating are simple: You must have completed the tenth grade, and should be at least sixteen years old. You must have a willingness to live simply and cooperatively, and to do work that is sometimes strenuous and commonplace. For those who cannot afford the $300 fee, some scholarships are available. For more information, write to: American Jewish Society for Service, Room 1518, 120 Broadway, New York, New York 10005.

The Kee Report: Aid to Financially Handicapped Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is aid to financially handicapped children.

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

Recently, the President sent a special message to Congress recommending a number of measures to provide better medical care, better schooling, and improved recreational facilities for children from low income families.

Some of the White House proposals were concerned with the expansion of existing programs. Others suggested new and novel ways to help youngsters from financially less fortunate families obtain a new start in life.

Among the new methods is a cabinet level council which will supervise a special program called "share a summer." The purpose of this council is to induce families who have the means to take along an underprivileged child this summer when they take their own children on vacation. It is hoped that 20,000 such children will be fortunate enough to get a vacation this summer and that by next summer the number of participants will be ten times as great.

Private organizations are doing excellent work in helping deprived children and Congress is now considering a plant to share the cost of some of these programs. One proposal is that private groups set up summer tent camps in Federal parks. An estimated 100,000 city children who never get out of the slums could be given their first look at the wonders of nature by means of these summer camps.

In the area of health, other new and promising methods are being tried to improve the quality of medical care now available for the poor. The emphasis is on the employment of sub-professional workers, carefully trained to provide elemental health and dental care under the close supervision of doctors.

Medical experts estimate that 60% of poor children suffering from chronic ailments received no medical treatment at all. The parents of these children are seldom at fault—they simply lack the funds necessary for adequate treatment.

Experience has shown that teams of specially trained workers, acting under a doctor's direction, can bring relief to large numbers of these afflicted children. These special teams can also be trained to perform the elemental chores of dental hygiene.

I believe most citizens welcome the idea of the Federal Government extending a helping hand to handicapped youngsters. However, the great work in this field of helping needy children was pioneered by private groups. This effort is part of a great social awakening now taking place in our country.

Well organized programs to help youngsters understand the duties of citizenship are operated by our war veterans. Many other worthwhile projects are sponsored by Rotary, Kiwanis, the Lions Club, and other social and fraternal organizations. Many of our churches have developed into community centers to help in meeting the problems of less fortunate neighbors.

The medical profession gave this movement a welcome lift when it disclosed that proper care and treatment will help even retarded children to lead useful and normal lives. This is a great advance from olden times when the retarded child faced a hopeless future because no one knew how to bring relief.

In this campaign to help the handicapped child get a better start in life, both public and private agencies are doing splendid work. What they are doing is of tremendous importance to the future of our country.

Urban Renewal Weighed and Found Wanting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend William A. Miller, a redemptorist priest stationed at St. Alphonsus Parish in New Orleans, La., supplies the following statement on urban renewal, its infringement on private ownership of property, and on us as individuals. I include his comments which appeared in the Greater Plaquemine Post for May 11, 1967:

Urban Renewal Produces Evil, Priest Says—Urban Renewal Weighed and Found Wanting

(By Rev. William R. Miller)

"Stop! Look! Listen!"—

"All is not gold that glistens!"

The exaggerated claims of Urban Renewal for benefits to the common good, can never outweigh the evils it produces in the unjust expropriation of one man's private property for other private ownership, no matter what the compensation.

Our American form of society can survive despite slums and substandard housing, remediable without Urban Renewal, but will collapse without the essential prop of private property rights.

Other evils accompany the alleged benefits: Urban Renewal increases unemployment with imported labor and materials and the ruination of small business, and puts now self-supporting, contented people and united families on government dole, in mental institutions and the cemetery. It invites federal control and dictatorship of private property, (still available but only for privileged, monopolistic capitalists, profiteering from Urban Renewal) and further invites the take-over of allied interests, such as insurance and employment. It invites all the evils of open housing and racial discord. It frustrates the chance for every man, black and white, for self-respect, responsibility and security in home-ownership and small business opportunity. "It is communism in action."

Since legally forced to act with less brutality than formerly, it has sought to infatuate the unwary, but Urban Renewal is essentially now, what it has been from the start—legalized armed robbery of private property, immoral and vicious, like legalized purse-snatching, rape and murder, deserving condemnation and contempt from every right-thinking, respectable, God-fearing, true American. Urban Renewal incites crime by protecting, glorifying and rewarding criminals.

Forty nine states of the Union have betrayed their people, to their own disillusionment in passing Urban Renewal laws. Louisiana, alone, has the unique honor of refusing to rob its people of their private property rights to get its just share of federal funds. Long live Louisiana as an incentive for repeal of all Urban Renewal laws!

Urban Renewal is a Dead Sea apple, rosy in promises but ashy in realization!

Honor the American Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to make desecration of the flag of the United States punishable by fine and imprisonment. I regret the necessity for taking such action. It is a tragic commentary on a tragic few in a tragic era.

In times gone by, profane treatment of the national emblem would have been terminated at the first instance of a demonstration by dissident youth who today tend toward treason in overstepping moral and ethical standards already overextended during a period of sanctimonious tolerance.

Orderly marches for peace by conscientious citizens who honestly object to U.S. policy in Vietnam cannot legally be condemned as seditious unless and until war is declared. But when parades of the "wouldn't soldier" are marked by blasphemy toward the very flag that keeps us free, the need for legislative action is obvious. The acts of flag-burning mobs—though insignificant in number—can no longer be disregarded if only because irreverence has become too blatant to continue to be dismissed as isolated incidents by American servicemen.

Mr. Speaker, in serving notice that my bill is being introduced, I should like at the same time to include a resolution relevant to this subject that has been adopted by the Indiana, Pa., Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 1989.

Resolution Opposing the Burning and Desecration of Our Flag by Citizens of the United States of America

Whereas: The Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 1989 located in Indiana, Pa. are concerned and strongly opposed to the recent burning and desecration of our American Flag.

Whereas: The officers and members who have served and fought in some five Wars to Defend and Preserve our American Flag and what it stands for as well as our way of life. Since 1776 it has been our emblem of Justice and Freedom and our peoples have died carrying it forward in battle as many historians and pictures will verify and it must be something more than just a piece of cloth with 13 stripes and a field of fifty stars.

Whereas: The officers and members at their regular monthly meeting April 18, 1967 are indignant and unhappy with the Flag burnings at the so called Peace Rallies that took place in New York and elsewhere while on the same pages of our newspapers local area GI's are being killed on the battlefields of Vietnam.

Therefore be it resolved: That Indiana Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 1989 demand new Federal Laws making it a Federal offense to desecrate the American Flag, with a fine and imprisonment for this act of Treason and further our local organization will use our influence and energies to combat such demonstrations that may arise in this Community or within our sphere of influence.

Respectfully submitted.

Zenas H. Hoover.

Attest:

Richard Malcolm,
Commander.
Grant Badman,
Adjutant.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Ferndale, Pa., Leo Club, disturbed by these burnings of the American flag and other acts of disrespect of the Government of the United States of America, prepared the following resolution which was presented at the first Leo Club State convention in Allentown, Pa., April 29–30, 1967. It reads as follows:

Whereas recently there have been several disrespectful acts of desecration of the American Flag and other disgraceful acts against the United States government by a very minute disenchanted segment of American youth, and

Whereas we the vast majority of American youth also are tarnished by these and other actions of disrespect and disregard, and

Whereas we the American youth have a deep respect and reverence for the American Flag, obedience to law and authority, and are thankful to be free Americans: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Leo Club members of Pennsylvania high schools, reaffirm our faith in the United States of America and for all that it stands for, and that we show our respect and devotion by supporting and serving our government, that we stress and encourage all Americans to observe more deeply our patriotic holidays, and that we adopt as one of our major activities the proper display and use of the American Flag by all Americans and cooperate with other organizations in seeing that this project is carried out to the fullest.

State Protection for the Consumer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Illinois State Senate unanimously adopted on April 26, 1967, a resolution making it clear that if the States want to they can protect the rights of the consumer without the Federal Government getting into the act. It is my opinion that the Illinois senate should be commended for its recognition of the need for consumer education legislation which is now being considered. I insert this resolution at this point in the Record:

Senate Resolution 93

Whereas, throughout the history of Illinois the rights and protection of the consumer have been the basic consideration of the

Senate in legislation affecting the consumer; and

Whereas, the Illinois Senate is now considering and perfecting an entire revision of statutes, including interest disclosure, which are designed to more effectively protect the consumer; and

Whereas, the Illinois Senate is now considering legislation which makes compulsory the teaching of courses in consumer education, including but not limited to installment buying, budgeting and consumer credit; and

Whereas, the Illinois Senate is now considering legislation to encourage and expand community non-profit services counseling the overindebted consumer; and

Whereas, strong bi-partisan support is indicated for all of the foregoing consumer oriented proposals; and

Whereas, the Illinois Senate desires that the rights as set forth in Article X of the Amendments to the United States Constitution be preserved to the various States; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois that this body respectfully urges the Congress of the United States not to preempt the regulation of consumer credit and not to destroy our consumer credit laws; and be it further

Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of the Senate to all the members of the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois.

Adopted by the Senate, April 26, 1967.

Samuel H. Shapiro,
President of the Senate.
Edward E. Fernandes,
Secretary of the Senate.

Address of Hon. Raymond P. Shafer, Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Higher Education, May 2, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the Congressional Record the excellent address of Gov. Raymond P. Shafer to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the subject of higher education.

As I believe that higher education is of major importance to the young people of America, I feel that Governor Shafer's address should be of interest to us all.

The address follows:

Higher Education and the Master Plan

These challenges to strengthen and improve our basic education system will continue to put increased demands on all of us.

But to these demands we must add the most critical educational need of all—the development of a modern, rational system of higher education.

No challenge, in my opinion, is greater than this. And to it we must immediately devote the major portion of our energies.

Hundreds of thousands of young Pennsylvanians are waiting for our solutions.

To fail these young people is to fail an entire State. For Pennsylvania will die in this continuing rapid advancement of new technology if we do not have the brainpower to operate modern industry and government.

The basic premise of our higher education system must be to provide quality education for every Pennsylvanian who qualified. Inherent in that premise is the promise to make certain no one is denied a higher education simply because he is poor.

Our guide to the development of such a system is the Master Plan for Higher Education.

Let one thing be clear right now: The Master Plan is a guide, not a master. It was written that way by its authors.

The beauty of the Master Plan is its flexibility. It is a document that can live with us and change with us.

I do not agree with everything stated in the Plan, but that doesn't mean I want to destroy it. I want to improve it and I recommend that is the healthy attitude to take for Pennsylvania's future.

Through it, we will have a major commitment to public higher education by the Commonwealth.

Through it, our private colleges and universities, that have so faithfully served our people for so long, will be able to grow and expand with our assistance.

Our institutions of higher education must be prepared to educate a minimum of 200,000 additional students in just three years. The burden of this explosion will fall on our public colleges and universities.

STATE COLLEGES

I recommend we begin implementation of the Master Plan by adopting its recommendation to create a single Board of Trustees to oversee the total development of our 13 State Colleges and Indiana University.

The legislation prepared by my Administration to accomplish this will be submitted as part of our higher education package when you return from the primary election recess.

Under this proposal, all the present State College Boards would sit as advisory arms for the Colleges and the single Board.

I also will submit to you legislation to increase the autonomy of our State College Presidents in the daily operation of their schools. This would cut down the red tape problems that have hampered efficient opoperations in the past.

Our commitment to strengthening the State Colleges as the backbone of our Commonwealth System of Higher Education is reflected in the 1967–68 budget. Total aid to these schools is increased by about $15 million.

Part of that assistance is a half million dollars to equalize tuition at these schools. This is extremely important because the State Colleges will provide our lowest cost four-year education.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Along with strengthening our State Colleges, we must continue to accelerate the community college program.

These two-year schools will provide higher educational opportunity for many Pennsylvanians who otherwise might not be able to afford to live away from home.

Seven community colleges are in operation now. Twelve are authorized. Our eventual goal is to have one in every county with a population of 50,000 or more and regional community colleges where counties do not meet the population requirement.

The Administration strongly feels that the present formula of aid to these colleges is essential to their community character. We oppose any change in this ratio at the moment.

The budget reflects our strong support of the community college under the present program. It calls for your approval of a $4 million increase over the current fiscal year.

I recommend two changes to help strengthen our two-year program:

—Final passage of Senate Bill 268, which is now in the House Higher Education Committee. It would permit the State Public School Building Authority to finance community college construction.

—Approval of Senate Bill 322 with amendments I will submit. This would give the State Board of Education the authority to review and approve all two-year programs, including those of extension campuses.

I recommend this approach because I am convinced that branch campuses of our universities can and should exist to serve our communities. However, their establishment should be in harmony with the over-all aims of the two-year program, which is approved by the State Board.

STATE-RELATED AND STATE-AIDED INSTITUTIONS

As we strengthen our State College and community college systems to handle low cost higher education, so must we strengthen our State-related universities to provide more graduate level programs.

Our continued support of the $450 tuition for Temple University, the University of Pittsburgh and Penn State University is reflected in the budget requests for these schools.

However, the time has come for a drastic revision in our assistance to those colleges and universities who have been receiving State aid under the category of maintenance.

The Master Plan recommended a freeze on that aid this year. Because these schools already budgeted for the assistance, the Administration is recommending that this aid be frozen at the 1967–68 level, which is about $22 million.

The maintenance aid would then be phased out by a new doctoral incentive program.

DOCTORAL AID AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The Master Plan recommended that maintenance aid to some colleges and universities be frozen at this year's budget level.

This aid would be replaced with a program of giving each school $5,000 for each doctoral student who qualifies with the approval of the State Board.

I prefer to see maintenance aid end altogether.

To accomplish this, I am recommending the passage of legislation that would phase out maintenance aid with the doctoral incentive program.

All institutions receiving maintenance aid will have that assistance frozen at the level of the 1967–68 budget—a total amount of about $22 million.

No more maintenance aid will be given above that level.

Those schools that qualify under the doctoral incentive program would have their maintenance aid phased out as their doctoral program grows.

Those institutions which do not have doctoral programs that qualify would have their maintenance aid phased out at 20 per cent a year over the next five years.

If they establish acceptable doctoral programs, their aid would increase proportionately with the growth of the program.

All private colleges and universities could seek such assistance by establishing acceptable doctoral programs.

This is a program that makes sense. Its need is clear.

In 1964–65, for example, Pennsylvania produced only 800 doctoral degrees while California, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts and Michigan all produced more. New York schools awarded almost 2,000 of them.

These doctoral students provide much needed brainpower for our State's future growth. We must have more of them.

PENNSYLVANIA SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

The high priority need for improving our brainpower to attract new industry has led me to step outside the recommendations of the Master Plan to seek your approval of legislation to establish a Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation.

This Foundation is needed to stimulate scientific and technological advancement and create and attract new growth industries in the Commonwealth.

It is estimated that for every 5,000 jobs we create in the new and expanding field of research and development, some 60,000 jobs are created in industries that grow out of the research.

The Foundation, working closely with industry within the Commerce Department, would make an inventory of our technological capability.

Creation of the Foundation has the full support of the Governor's Science Advisory Committee, which advocates it as a step toward providing the new brainpower we need.

It would encourage scientific and engineering graduate study on our campuses, including the establishment of special chairs for the study of new materials and other subjects related to the State's economic expansion.

Our budget provides $3.4 million for the beginning of this program, which holds in its promise the potential of thousands of new jobs for our people.

PROFESSORIAL INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Another graduate level program of highest urgency is the establishment of the Professorial Incentive Loan Program.

The budget sets aside $500,000 for a beginning.

This program is aimed at providing an adequate supply of teachers in our colleges and universities.

One of the most critical problems facing our colleges and universities is an adequate supply of teachers. It is a national problem.

This program will allow prospective college teachers to borrow up to $6,000 over a three-year period for full-time graduate study. A portion of the loan would be forgiven for each year the teacher remains in a Pennsylvania institution of higher learning.

PRIVATE COLLEGE LOANS AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Many of our private colleges and universities have expressed deep concern over the Master Plan's heavy emphasis on developing a stronger public higher education system in the Commonwealth.

Let each private institution be assured today that Pennsylvania will continue to make heavy demands on them.

In addition to our rapidly expanding scholarship and loan program, I am recommending that we give these schools interest-free loans to construct facilities on their campuses.

Legislation will be submitted to you that would permit the School Building Authority to finance these loans. The interest would be paid by the State.

The Authority is recommended because it is chiefly a financing agency, not a construction agency.

This program will greatly assist our private schools in meeting the mounting costs of providing higher education.

At the same time, our scholarship and loan program will continue to help them indirectly. It is a program that permits our students a wider choice of the kind of institution they wish to attend.

Our budget recommends an appropriation of $37 million for the scholarship program this year—an amount that puts us on schedule to reach a $60 million standard by the end of my Administration.

To strengthen our loan program, I recommend passage of Senate Bill 267, which would permit savings banks to make loans to students. This will increase the available funds.

There are some today who are concerned about where we are headed with the scholarship and loan program. They are concerned about the eventual expense.

May I warn those who want to end this program that it is our best means of providing educational opportunity to all Pennsylvanians.

To cut off this program now would end the hope of achieving full potential for thousands of Pennsylvanians.

Because our scholarship and loan program has expanded at such a rapid rate, it is time to phase out the senatorial scholarships. I recommend that the senators and institutions involved agree to such a phase-out as recommended in the Master Plan.

Finally, the operation of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency should be placed under regular budgetary and personnel control, as proposed in House Bill 635.

As far as changing the present structure of our State Board of Education, I recommend that we use some patience in finding out whether our system is working well. We haven't given it much chance. Only this year has reorganization of the Department of Public Instruction been completed.

The need for establishing a new Department for Higher Education or a new Board for Higher Education should be carefully studied.

This we can do with the Liaison Committee for Private Colleges and Universities, which is working closely with our State Board.

This commitment to developing our system of higher education is one of the most ambitious the State has undertaken.

In budget terms alone it can be measured as a $76 million increase over what we spent for higher education this year.

There are those who will say it is not enough. There are others who will say it is too much.

I submit to you and the people of Pennsylvania that we can do no less.

I submit that this is a sensible, rational beginning of bringing to our classrooms the excellence we seek.

We must think of it as an investment that will bring us rich returns in new industry, new jobs and new understanding of the problem that confronts man.

Ask the parents of Pennsylvania's young people and I am certain they will say they want no less than this beginning.

Pentagon Laxity Attacked

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, investigative reporting by able members of the news media has been of great aid to us in the fulfillment of our legislative duties. I would call your attention to a very important example of this—a series of articles by one of our most knowledgeable reporters, Sanford Watzman.

These articles, currently appearing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, would alert us to a dangerous neglect by our Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

I am pleased to see that an investigation, initiated by these articles, is now underway. These are indeed serious charges, now confirmed by the General Accounting Office, and should be thoroughly investigated.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, under the guidance of one of America's most capable editors, Mr. Thomas Vail, should be congratulated for its alertness and its acceptance of its responsibility as a voice of the people.

The articles follow:

GAO CHIEF ATTACKS LAX DEFENSE BUYING

(By Sanford Watzman)

WASHINGTON.—Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's alleged "serious lack of compliance" with the Truth in Negotiating Act took the spotlight at a congressional hearing yesterday.

Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats, head of Congress' General Accounting Office (GAO), made the charge of noncompliance before Sen. William Proxmire's subcommittee on economy in government, an arm of the Joint Economic Committee.

Staats alleged a failure in enforcement as Proxmire questioned him about a series of articles in The Plain Dealer. Both men lauded the newspaper for the disclosures which brought to light hitherto obscure GAO reports.

It was the first day of hearings by the Proxmire panel on the Defense Department's management of inventories. But the senator quickly added the Truth in Negotiating Act to the agenda after he read The Plain Dealer articles late last week.

Under the military purchase law, adopted in 1962, the Pentagon is supposed to see to it in contract negotiations that it is furnished with current, complete and accurate information on company cost estimates.

Proxmire said the Pentagon "has been acting as though the law is something they can take or leave." He cited GAO findings, resulting from minimal spot-checking, of overcharges to the government at the rate of $13 million a year.

Staats replied he could not say for certain how much overpricing would be found if the Pentagon itself did more extensive checking. But he said the sum would be "very substantial"—much more than the $13 million.

With the law on the books more than four years. It is taking the Pentagon a long time to get started on enforcement, Proxmire said. He asked Staats whether the law needed clarification.

So far as GAO is concerned, Staats replied, the law is clear. What is needed, he added, is enforcement.

"The matter is so important," the comptroller general continued, "that we didn't want to base our charges on just a few isolated cases. So we made a recent study of 242 defense contract negotiations."

That study showed, he added, that in only 20 of the cases did procurement officers insist on thorough documentation of contractors' cost estimates.

Lack of such data in the 222 remaining cases means that the government would not be able later to prove overpricing even if it were suspected, Staats said.

"I'm sure most contractors are patriotic," Proxmire said. "But there must be a terrific temptation to overcharge when documentation is not required."

William A. Newman, Jr., director of the GAO defense division, told the subcommittee that a questionnaire had been devised to assure documentation. This is known as "Form 633."

But a GAO survey disclosed that the form was not being used. Contractors were not completing the questionnaire because copies of it remained in a warehouse. They had not been distributed by the Defense Department, Newman said.

Proxmire asked Staats about a GAO report, discussed in The Plain Dealer series, which revealed that the Pentagon was not requiring its contractors to adopt formal estimating systems—in line with "sound business practice."

"This goes to the heart of negotiations," Staats replied. "Unless the government has some basis for estimating what the costs are going to be, the negotiations are going to be one-sided."

"Do you mean to say," Proxmire demanded at another point, "that the Pentagon had no system for checking back on contracts—to determine whether it had been cheated—until you prodded them into adopting such a program?"

"That's right, sir," Staats replied.

Newman added that the postaudit program, although now in effect, has apparently been getting off in a slow start. He said the GAO would "keep at the heels" of the Pentagon.

Newman continued: "It's just impossible for us (at GAO) to audit all these contracts ourselves. We're pecking at it as best we can. But they have 3,600 auditors over there at the Defense Department."

Despite a GAO recommendation more than a year ago, the testimony went, McNamara's men still have not decided how to resolve the problem of access to company records. The records concerned are those showing actual costs, compared with costs estimated at the time of negotiation.

GAO maintains that the Pentagon may gain access merely by issuing a regulation on this point. The Defense Department has replied it will consider doing this but has added it is not certain of its authority in this area.

"In the time it is taking the Pentagon to ponder this problem, how much money has been lost to the taxpayers?" Proxmire asked.

"There's no way of knowing," Staats answered.

Earlier, Proxmire charged that the services' failure to keep adequate inventories of what they own costs taxpayers millions of dollars. He called the department's record-keeping "incredibly sloppy."

Paul R. Ignatius, assistant secretary of defense in charge of procurement, will be the principal witness at today's session of the subcommittee.

ON TRUTH IN BUYING: PENTAGON HELD IGNORING LAW

(By Sanford Watzman)

WASHINGTON.—A high Pentagon official was pinned down for more than an hour yesterday as lawmakers accused the Defense Department of violating the Truth in Negotiating Act.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., fired this blast at Paul R. Ignatius, assistant defense secretary in charge of buying weapons and equipment:

"We had very good documentation yesterday that the law is not being enforced. This is a most serious indictment of the procurement process.

"Taxpayers can expect that we're losing not hundreds of millions of dollars but rather billions of dollars because of this lack of compliance."

Proxmire escalated his attack on the Pentagon on the second day of hearings before his economy-in-government subcommittee, a panel of the Joint Economic Committee.

Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats, chief of the General Accounting Office, was the principal witness Monday. It was his testimony that was seen by Proxmire and other subcommittee members as an "indictment."

Ignatius denied general noncompliance, but conceded that improvements were needed to achieve full enforcement of a law that has been on the books more than four years.

Proxmire said at one point: "There's a lack of urgency here. You're working on it, but you never seem to solve these problems."

Rep. Donald Rumsfeld, R-Ill., said, "The question is whether you're complying. It's not answered by your saying you're working hard but it's a difficult chore."

Proxmire added that if the Pentagon was having difficulty with the law, "you should have been up here long ago" to seek clarification from Congress. Staats had stated flatly the previous day that enforcement, not clarification, was needed.

The truth in Negotiating Act covers Defense Department purchases, which have soared to the level of more than $125 million a day—one third of all federal spending.

A recent series of articles in The Plain Dealer prompted nearly all the questioning by Proxmire and his colleagues. The stories, based on GAO reports which Congress had heretofore ignored, disclosed loose Pentagon business practices that led to overpricing on a large number of defense contracts.

Proxmire and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis, R-Mo., questioned Ignatius about a postaudit program partly adopted by the Pentagon as a result of GAO prodding.

John M. Malloy, Ignatius' deputy, acknowledged that GAO had induced the Pentagon to devise "a systematic basis" for checking back on contracts to spot overcharges.

The new postaudit program contains "a large loophole," Proxmire charged it does not cover most major contracts because Pentagon access to contractors' records remains unresolved.

For years, GAO has been recommending that the Defense Department could readily obtain access merely by making this a condition of the contract. The Pentagon has replied each time that it will study the question.

Ignatius said no decision had yet been reached on whether to follow GAO's suggestion. Ask Congress for legislation or keep the status quo, which finds the Pentagon not insisting that it be shown the contractors' actual cost records.

"A decision ought to be made promptly," Proxmire snapped, "because meanwhile the taxpayers are losing hundreds of millions of dollars."

Ignatius was also questioned about a GAO finding that resulted from a study of 242 contracts for purchase of more than $600 million in war materiel.

The finding was that there was no documentation in the files of all but 20 of these cases to support the price that was charged.

Again the testimony was that, although the truth in Negotiating Act had supposedly been in effect since 1962, the Defense Department is still wrestling with the question of how much documentation to require.

Proxmire told newsmen after the hearing that Staats might be recalled later for more questioning on the law.

The hearings had been called originally to inquire into Pentagon policies for managing inventories. Proxmire decided only a few days ago, on reading The Plain Dealer articles, to include procurement as a subject of the hearings.

Postal Pay Raise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the excellent statement of Patrick J. Nilan, legislative director of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL–CIO, on adjustment of Federal salaries before the Subcommittee on Compensation of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

I am sure that this statement will be of interest, and I strongly recommend it to my colleagues and to the American people:

STATEMENT OF PATRICK J. NILAN, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, UNITED FEDERATION OF POSTAL CLERKS, AFL–CIO, ON ADJUSTMENT OF FEDERAL SALARIES, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION, COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 17, 1967

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for the record, I am Patrick J. Nilan, National Legislative Director of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL–CIO. I am very pleased to appear before this Committee with our National President, E. C. Hallbeck and our Staff Economist, Walter Froh, in regard to the pending Federal employee salary legislation.

We speak in behalf of the nation's 319,000 postal clerks for whom we are the Exclusive national representative for labor-management relations with the Post Office Department. Our membership in the postal clerk craft are employed in post offices in 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

The United Federation of Postal Clerks is most appreciative of the hearings being conducted by this Committee in regard to increasing salaries of Postal and other Federal employees.

We are *particularly* appreciative of the opportunity to testify today on this important subject, as 2,000 representatives of our union and three other sister AFL–CIO postal unions, from forty-nine of the fifty states, are presently in Washington attending our National Legislative Conference.

We are pleased that so many of our conference delegates are able to be with us here this morning, and we do hope all 50 states will be represented before our Conference adjourns. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that the membership of the United Federation of Postal Clerks has always been most appreciative of the consideration and genuine understanding which members of this Committee and the Congress generally, have given to the legislative program of our union.

First, Mr. Chairman, I feel we should recognize the improved salary proposals submitted by President Lyndon B. Johnson on April 5, to this first session of the 90th Congress. Improved, that is, over previous Federal employee salary proposals submitted to the Congress by the Administration in 1965 and 1966, when the controversial wage-price guide lines were imposed on Federal employees without similar restraints on employees in the private sector.

We do appreciate the President proposing salary increases of almost double the percentage amount of increases recommended in 1966, and also that 1967 salary adjustments are to be "across-the-board." Also, the President has proposed salary increases each year he has been in office, as provided for in the so-called 1962 Salary Reform Act.

However, Mr. Chairman and Members of this Committee, the United Federation of Postal Clerks is extremely disappointed and unhappy with both the actual dollar increases, and the effective date of October 1, 1967, provided in the Administration's salary proposals for regular and substitute clerks in the Postal Service. We believe both the proposed increase and effective date are totally inadequate for the membership we represent. We urge this Committee and the Congress to give favorable consideration to enacting the salary program which we will outline in this statement either as amendments to or in lieu of the Administration proposals.

The Salary Reform Act of 1962 established procedures for periodic wage adjustments based on annual surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from which the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission would make recommendations to the President for necessary changes in the wage structure that would ensure comparability between the wage paid paid in private industry and the wage paid by the Federal Government for similar work.

The United Federation of Postal Clerks endorsed the principles of the 1962 pay act because we had hopes that under the inspired leadership of President John F. Kennedy, with the assistance of the then Secretary of Labor, Mr. Arthur Goldberg, that at long last there would be an opportunity to put Federal and Postal Employee wages on a basis that would ensure at least a measure of economic justice. However, as a result of the experience we have had since the enactment of the Salary Reform Act of 1962, I am not at all sure that we would again endorse such a principle.

The simple truth, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, is that the principle of comparability has not worked. Frankly, it has not been allowed to work. Comparability has, unfortunately, been sacrificed to budgetary expediency, to wage-price guidelines and to delays. As far as we are concerned, Mr. Chairman, and we have said this in previous testimony, the so-called comparability principle really should be "put on ice" until such time as equity, simple justice and the principle of comparability can be fairly and judiciously applied to the wage structure of postal clerks and other federal employees. Mr. Chairman, we despair of ever achieving true comparability for postal clerks under the present Act.

However, in seeking a fair and equitable salary for postal clerks and other postal employees at the present time, we have no choice but to make one of our most important concerns the principle of "comparability," and the process by which it is to be established.

In *The Federal Salary Comparability Process*, published by the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission in April 1966, the comparability process is outlined as consisting of six major actions:

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey of private enterprise rates,
2. Examination of rates reported,
3. Computation of grade averages,
4. Fitting a Classification Act comparability payline,
5. Construction of Classification Act salary schedule, and
6. Translating comparability into other statutory systems.

Because the Bureau of Labor Statistics is one of the largest data gathering agencies in the world, and has an excellent reputation for the work it has performed, we at this time have no quarrel with the data it develops for groups. The occupational salary averages it develops through recognized and proper survery and statistical methods and techniques we accept.

The application and implementation of these averages are subject to interpretation and judgment, however. It is the application and interpretation of the derived averages by the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget, which attempt to give the meaning to "comparability," *to which we object!*

We previously indicated our disappointment with the "comparability" process as we believe the comparability principle is a most awkward one to be applied. *We are not alone in this belief*, as was explained by Charles L. Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in his March 16, 1966, testimony before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, as follows:

"The Federal Salary Reform Act states the comparability principle in a simple declaration:

" 'Federal salary rates shall be comparable with private enterprise salary rates for the same levels of work.'

"The confusion and misunderstanding which have arisen about the comparability principle involve the words 'salary rates', 'private enterprise' and 'levels of work', in that order.

"The principle says nothing about Federal increases being comparable with increases elsewhere. It establishes that the standard is measurement of 'rates', not change. This is an absolute standard. Federal rates shall be brought to the level of private enterprise rates. We are trying to do this as rapidly as economic and fiscal conditions permit. The principle describes 'private enterprise' without qualification. It says nothing about comparability with the better employers, or the bigger employers, or employers of organized or unorganized workers.

"The principle also says that Federal salary rates shall be comparable with private enterprise salary rates for the same levels of work. It does not say that Federal workers in any given occupation shall get the same salaries as their counterparts in private enterprise. It prescribes only a work level relationship—which must represent a number of occupations at the same work level. Obviously, there will be differences in pay among the occupations.

"It must not be forgotten that the Federal Salary Reform Act also retained the long-standing principle of equal pay for equal work, and established a requirement for interrelated salary levels for the several Federal statutory salary systems.

"In the Executive branch, we have attempted to develop comparability pay lines which meet the principle fully and to construct salary schedules which provide pay distinctions in keeping with work distinctions—all in an interrelated system.

"In consequence, we believe that the President's proposals are consistent with the comparability principle and movement toward the comparability standard. Nevertheless, it is clear from the testimony presented to the Committee that dissatisfaction and doubt about the comparability principle and the comparability process still exist."

We are critical of some of the steps taken to arrive at so-called comparable salaries. We recognize that certain private enterprise occupations must be selected for the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, but we do not believe the subjective selection made by the Civil Service Commission is valid or correct. We object particularly to the addition of an occupation or occupations to the survey which has the effect of lowering the average with which postal employees are compared.

A case in point of particular relevance is the addition of Buyer I to the occupational complex with which GS–5 and PFS–4 salary rates are compared. The 1966 addition of Buyer I to the seven-component complex surveyed in 1965 had the effect of lowering the average salary from $6984 to $6942. This changing of the survey universe appeared to have no other rationale.

Further, we object to the lowering of the size-of-firm-surveyed cutoff from a uniform 250 employees to 100 employees for Wholesale Trade, Engineering and Architecture, and Commercial Laboratories, and Public Utilities and Transportation firms, and to 50 employees for Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

This change, in conjunction with the previously mentioned one, had the effect of lowering the "comparable" average from $7017 to $6942. Salaries of the Federal Government, which employs 700,000 postal employees, should be compared with those of comparable large employers rather than small, largely unorganized and sometimes anachronistic employers.

Changing the rules of the game while the game is being played suggests ulterior and money-saving motives, which are not in the true spirit of the comparability principle and we are confident, not as intended by the Congress.

In addition, we object to the time lag involved in the comparison process, which compares postal salaries with private enterprise salaries prevailing in February and March of 1966, salaries all of which were established at a prior time, some by as much as a year prior, we suspect. Some of these salaries were "negotiated", in quotes, or acquiesced in by employees, while others may have been truly negotiated.

Surveyed salaries prevailing in February and March of 1966, at the *prior* time they were established, may have reflected *past* cost-of-living increases. But they certainly do not reflect living cost increases which have taken place since that time, must less those which will take place during the time postal employees will have to work for and live on the salaries this Congress will prescribe.

Postal employees and all Federal employees should be able to keep pace with rising living costs, as they try to fulfill the hopes and aspirations they have for themselves and their families in this increasingly competitive and challenging world.

We have enumerated some of the serious problems in attaining a fair and just salary for postal employees within the existing framework. However, we do have an answer—an answer which should appeal to those motivated by justice, equity and fair play! We have an answer which, as a matter of fact, builds upon the very premises used by the Administration in developing its recommendation of a 4.5% general pay increase, *which we believe to be entirely too little and certainly too late!*

As we understand it at this point, the Administration's 4.5% represents 3.5% to reflect March 1965 to March 1966 private enterprise salary increases and 1.0% to begin closing the so-called comparability gap. No allowance is made for salary increases in the period March 1966 to March 1967 and thereafter or for cost-of-living increases.

The Civil Service Commission has selected eight private enterprise occupations within which it believes the work level is comparable to the work level of PFS–4 employees. They are: Accountant I, Auditor I, Job Analyst I, Chemist I, Engineer I, Engineering Technician III, Draftsman II, and Buyer I (added in 1966).

The average annual salaries of these occupations, as determined by the February–March 1966 Bureau of Labor Statistics *National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay*, are shown in the first numerical column of the Table 1 which follows on the next page. The average annual salary of this complex as of February–March 1966 was $6942.

In the table we compare this Civil Service Commission derived average with what it would have been if the establishment minimum employment criterion had not been reduced from 250 and the occupation Buyer I had not been added. We know, and the table clearly indicates, that these two changes had the effect of reducing the average annual salary of the occupational complex. There is no other practical reason for the changes, to the best of our knowledge.

TABLE 1.—*National survey of professional, administrative, technical, and clerical pay, annual salaries, PFS–4 level work, compared with what they would have been if the establishment employment criterion had not been reduced from 250 and the survey universe increased by 1, February–March 1966*

Occupation	Average annual salary, 1966 survey (1)	Average annual salary, 1965 survey (2)	Percent increase, firms of 250 or more workers [1] (3)	Average annual salary comparable to 1965 survey [2] (4)
Accountant I	$6,576	$6,312	4.4	$6,590
Auditor I	6,408	6,204	6.8	6,626
Job analyst I	7,080	6,636	6.7	7,081
Chemist I	7,104	6,612	8.0	7,141
Engineer I	7,764	7,512	3.5	7,775
Engineer technician III	6,984	6,828	2.3	6,985
Draftsman II	6,973	6,875	.7	6,923
Buyer I [3]	6,648			
Column averages	6,942	6,711	4.6	7,017

[1] From table 1, p. 18, "National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay," February–March 1966, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (bul. No. 1535).

[2] Derived by increasing col. 2 figures by col. 3 percentage amounts.

[3] Not surveyed before 1966.

The surveyed average annual salary for a defined and uniform occupational complex increased from $6711 in February-March of 1965 to $7017 in February-March of 1966. This increment of $306 represents an increase of 4.6% over the base figure $6711. This percentage figure, as you recognize, is very close to the Administration's recommended general salary increase of 4.5% to be effective October 1—nineteen (19) months too late and immune to salary and cost-of-living increases since February-March 1966!

The cost of living in February-March 1966, representing an average of Department of Labor Consumer Price Index figures for the two months, was at an index of 111.8 (1957–1958=100). The most current reported index at this time is 115.0 for the month of March, 1967. The 3.2 point increase represents a 2.9% rise over the February-March 1966 index of 111.8.

In the calculation of a fair and equitable PFS–4 salary level comparable to the private enterprise salary average for work at a comparable level, a *start* would certainly be to increase PFS–4 salaries 4.6%, retroactively to March 1, 1966, plus 2.9% to properly attempt to reimburse employees for increased living costs they have had to bear, for a total of 7.5%. *But this is not complete because we have not lived in a timeless vacuum since March of 1966.*

Private enterprise salaries continued to increase beyond that point in time. One could project *beyond* March 1, 1966, annual private enterprise salary increase of 4.6%, and we will very shortly present Department of Labor earnings figures which clearly show that this would be a conservative projection. If one were to project this annual salary increase of 4.6% to July 1, 1967, it would represent a total increase in the average salary of occupations comparable (if we may use that term) to PFS–4 postal clerks of 11%, and without question, justify a salary increase for postal clerks of 11%, effective not later than July 1, 1967.

Before we show you how this 11% annual salary increase, effective July 1, 1967, is documented and developed, let us discuss the 4.6% projection and demonstrate that it is most conservative! We offer the following data reflecting Department of Labor figures on average earnings—not as they apply to any single or selected localities, but as they apply to the most inclusive group of employees surveyed in the United States as a whole—*all nonsupervisory employees!* The table on the following page should be helpful to you in following our reasoning:

TABLE 2.—*Annual percentage earnings increases in manufacturing, contract construction, retail trade, and selected private enterprise occupations, February–March 1965 to February–March 1967*

Year preceding	Average hourly earnings percentage increases [1]			Private enterprise salaries, PFS–4 level work [2]
	Manufacturing	Contract construction	Retail trade	
February-March 1966	3.3	4.0	5.0	4.6
February-March 1967	4.1	4.3	5.3	

[1] "Economic Indicators," prepared monthly for the Joint Economic Committee by the Council of Economic Advisers.

[2] "National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay," February-March 1966, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (bull. No. 1535), table 1, p. 18.

In the year in which private enterprise salaries comparable to PFS–4 increased 4.6%, February-March 1965 to February-March 1966, average hourly earnings increased 3.3%, 4.0% and 5.0% in Manufacturing, Contract Construction and Retail Trade, respectively. In the following year, February-March 1966 to February-March 1967, average hourly earnings increased by greater percentage amounts in each of the three categories.

It is not possible to assign a specific functional relationship to salaries in the selected private enterprise occupations judged to be comparable to the PFS–4 work level, and earnings in the surveyed private enterprise categories. However, the nature of the relationship is clear.

The most conservative projection one could make of the selected private enterprise salary increases for the period February-March 1966 to February-March 1967 is 4.6%. This is the percentage figure we project, even though we know it should be even greater by some unknown amount.

Now, having justified a very conservative projection of a 4.6% annual increase in salaries beyond February-March of 1966, let us clearly illustrate how we applied this projection beyond that date to justify, and, we believe, make mandatory, an increase of 11.0%, effective July 1, 1967. The projection was made, and the 11.0% figure derived, as follows:

February–March 1965 to February–March 1966		*February–March 1966 to February–March 1967*		*4 months to July 1, 1967*
(1.00+.046	x	(1.00+.046)	x	(1.00+4/12 of .046)

or

1.046	x	1.046	x	1.015

or

1.110 for an increase of 11.0 percent

If one were to project the 4.6% private enterprise salary increase to October 1, 1967, it would result in an increase of 12.4%, derived as follows:

February–March 1965 to February–March 1966		*February–March 1966 to February–March 1967*		*7 months to Oct. 1, 1967*
(1.00+.046)	x	(1.00+.046)	x	(1.00+7/12 of .046)

or

1.046	x	1.046	x	1.027

or

1.124 for an increase of 12.4 percent

No cost-of-living increases need be considered in these two examples because it is assumed that in the free labor market place of private enterprise, competitive salaries will have to reflect such increases.

We hope you have followed our chain of reasoning with interest. However, we have not finished yet. Our answer is not complete. We have not yet considered how the private enterprise annual salaries, PFS–4 work level, should properly be applied to PFS–4.

It may surprise you to hear us say that we can objectively and properly apply the private enterprise salaries, PFS–4 work level, to PFS–4 to justify *a 31.1% increase,* effective July 1, 1967. We ask you to again follow our chain of reasoning.

We previously illustrated, in our Table 1 on Page 10a, that the average annual salary of a uniform and constant occupational complex judged to be comparable, in terms of work level, to PFS–4 was $7017 in February-March of 1966. Projected to July 1, 1967, on the basis of the 4.6% increase that $7017 represented over a year earlier, the more current and relevant salary level becomes $7450. This is derived as follows:

$7,017 × (1.00 + 4.6) × (1.00 + 4/12 of 4.6) = $7,450

to project for the year February-March 1966 to February-March 1967 and four months of the following year.

To continue our chain of reasoning, we review the composition of the so-called comparable occupational complex. It consists of: Accountant I, Auditor I, Job Analyst I, Chemist I, Engineer I, Engineering Technican III, Draftsman II, and Buyer I.

From authorities in the AFL-CIO Research Department we learn that persons in these private occupations advance rapidly. They are hired at a "hiring rate" and then within *two years* they are promoted out of the grade completely. Exceptions to this rule are Engineering Technician III and Draftsman II, who reach the maximum in-grade salary within three years.

It seems to be reasonable and logical that postal employees should have salary advancement opportunities similar to those of the private sector occupational groups with which they are compared. If their private employment counterparts can reach not only their *grade averages* but their *grade maximums* within two years, postal employees should also be able to reach that average salary of the Civil Service Commission-decreed comparable group within two years.

Under the current PFS schedule, after two years a postal employee is advanced to a step 3 salary of $5683. A *31.1% salary increase* would be necessary to permit him to reach the salary level of $7450 received by his private enterprise counterpart.

Such a salary increase is admitedly large. However, we think our hardworking, loyal, dedicated and devoted postal clerk members are entitled to every penny of it. We believe they have suffered long enough as "second class" economic citizens, struggling through step increases geared to unjustifiably low levels.

The Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, many thousands of years have passed since the first men found that fire could be harnessed for beneficial purposes. Man's effort to bend the element fire to his will has resulted in many rich rewards for civilization.

Unfortunately, fire has also been an instrument for ravaging man and his environment. From the earliest days fire has served, under the direction of man, as a destructive and painful weapon. Equally unfortunate man has been the unwitting victim of fire. Countless times through his own stupidity, laziness, or ignorance, man has accidentally unleashed the staring painful rage of flame that has hungrily burned, maimed, and devoured. Nature too, at times blindly fans the flames that destroy her own domains as well as the fruits of man.

Our painful experiences with fire have taught us that the element is an unstable servant. Obedient when carefully tended and understood, the servant fire will become death and devastation when neglected or ill used.

Advancing technology has only been allowed to achieve limited success in controlling the diabolical side of the "servant." And ironically the United States, the most technologically advanced society in history, suffers from 12,000 deaths and $1.75 billion in property damage caused by the same servant fire that plagued man in less advanced ages.

More than any industrially advanced country, the United States, yearly, falls victim to the ravages of fire. In 1965, the per capita cost to each American amounted to almost $9. This is $2 higher than Canada, the nation with the second highest per capita loss from fire.

One can easily understand the inability of past ages and nations to successfully cope with the harmful aspects of fire, but why does the United States tolerate such a deplorable record? It is difficult to justify the loss from fire suffered by the world's wealthiest and most technologically modern nation and one with a most useful imagination.

The explanation is a discouraging one. Apathy on the part of most Americans has generated an inertia which has precluded a national concern and hence, no meaningful national effort exists to reduce either the yearly loss in lives or property caused by fire. The recently concluded Wingspread Conference on Fire Service Administration, Education, and Research suggested:

> Society in general in the United States seems to establish tolerable fire loss limits which we are willing to accept.

This attitude is contradictory to the views held by citizens in most of the advanced nations. Many European countries make it a crime to have an accidental fire, and the person to whom such accident occurs is jailed and considered guilty until proven innocent.

To most Americans fires are not a crime but an insurance claim. The proportion of concern is related to the amount of insurance one holds. The fire, its causes, prevention and ramifications are secondary to the insurance considerations. America has concentrated on preventing fire by purchasing insurance, and as a result our fire prevention research and information programs are inadequate, fragmented, uncoordinated, underfinanced and suffering from acute disinterest.

Fire prevention and suppression is organized at the very local level. Standards of quality from one area to another are at great variance. Technological progress and breakthroughs in research, when accomplished, are difficult to share amongst and between the thousands of local departments.

Training of personnel is often inadequate. Only two universities in the United States offer substantial programs in fire prevention and administration. Very often lack of up-to-date information, equipment, and expertise hampers effective suppression of particular kinds of fires.

This suggests the area of greatest weakness. Although much is known about fire, much more is unknown. Modern causes of fire are complex. New materials, heavy electrical requirements, novel chemicals, and the modern synthetics carry with them flammable dangers that were nonexistent just a few years ago. The rapid pace of our technology has produced a whole series of new problems for our firefighters, and yet these people are often ill equipped and underfinanced to deal adequately with them. The research gap in fire prevention programs is immense, and while there are a number of efforts being made, we are falling farther behind.

The tremendous yearly loss in life and property in the United States must shake us into reality. We cannot afford to allow our present apathy toward fire prevention to boost the price of a meaningful program beyond our willingness to pay. The present cost from loss is already staggering. However, if we are willing to make the investment in fire safety programs now, the catchup cost will be more than repaid by the savings gained from the reduced losses from fire.

In April I introduced a companion measure to the Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967. This act is a positive step in the right direction. The statement of policy that forms section 2 of my bill announces the Federal responsibility in fire safety:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

> Congress finds that a comprehensive fire research and safety program is needed in this country to provide more effective measures of protection against the hazards of death, injury and damage to property. The Congress finds that it is desirable and necessary for the Federal Government, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, to cooperate with and assist public and private agencies. The Congress declares that the purpose of this Act is to amend the Act of March 3, 1901, as amended, to provide a national fire research and safety program including the gathering of comprehensive fire data; a comprehensive fire research program; fire safety education and training programs; demonstrations of new approaches and improvements in fire prevention, control and reduction of death, personal injury and property damage. Additionally, it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should establish a fire research and safety center for administering this Act and carrying out its purposes, including appropriate fire safety liaison and coordination.

As the statement of policy suggests, the act will focus national attention and concern on a problem of national scope. For the first time, we are recognizing that an effective and meaningful fire safety program requires a coordinated, well-financed, and nationally encouraged posture. Mustering all available resources and making the most efficient use of these resources is a responsibility and obligation of the National Government.

Although the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Fire Protection Association, other foundations and public and private agencies have been doing a remarkable job with limited resources, still an effective national fire safety program is nonexistant. Less than half the States now report fire statistics and information to any agency. The lack of information is discouraging. The dissemination of information is difficult. Coordinated research is inadequate.

To all these problems and others, the Fire Research and Safety Act addresses itself. The act will set up machinery for the gathering and reporting of information on the nature and causes of fire. Up-to-date coordinated research on the physical nature of fire, and the way that it acts on the various modern materials and structures will be authorized.

A national information clearinghouse will be established. Research, government, and those other private and public agencies and institutions engaged in fire research, prevention, and safety programs, the Board shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce and other appropriate Federal officers and employees as to fire prevention and training education programs, and fire research and safety programs.

The National Advisory Board has been included in this legislation in order to insure that our fire safety program is truly a national effort. Without such a coordinating and liaison board there is the institutional danger of working in a vacuum. Fire safety programs have too long been subject to this ill. Unless the Federal Government's role is part of and in tune with the overall effort, it will be meaningless. The fact that the Federal Government participates in an effort does not guarantee anything. It is important that our fire safety program not degenerate into a fragmented effort in which each element talks only to itself. This is so often the case with Federal programs that are not obligated to communicate with the other interested elements in our society.

The Fire Safety Advisory Board would preclude noncommunication between the various segments working in the program. Rather, it would facilitate meaningful communication and enhance the overall effort.

For the purposes of carrying out the Fire Safety Act the bill authorizes $10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968. I believe this is the minimum figure necessary to accomplish the task before us.

Mr. Speaker, it is time our citizenry and its Government demonstrated the necessary concern and attention to the problems of fire safety. Our effort must be in proportion to the problem. It has not been in the past. Devestation and loss from fire is increasing yearly and unless we escalate our efforts immediately we may find the problem aggravated to a point beyond our ability to deal effectively with it.

I am optimistic that this will not be the case. I am confident that Congress will pass meaningful legislation this year. I am confident that a concerted national effort will be initiated through the machinery established by the Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967. And I am confident that with an intense and effective program of education, the American people will respond to the challenge and overcome it.

I look forward to the day when, as the mythical Prometheus intended when he gave man the precious gift of flame, fire will truly be the controlled servant of man.

Future Homemakers of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, among the very finest of our Nation's organizations established for the benefit of our young people is "Future Homemakers of America." For nearly 22 years, with its membership of 607,000 active in 12,240 chapters throughout the United States, it has made an increasingly impressive contribution to the wellbeing and to the future of our Nation.

There appears in this month's issue of American Education, a brief article descriptive of the superb work being done by this organization and especially by those women who, on a modest budget, daily direct the course of this organization's activities.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this article in today's RECORD at this point in my remarks:

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA

For almost 22 years Future Homemakers of America, a national youth organization operated through the secondary school systems, has ingrained itself into the hearts and lives of millions of home economics students.

Former members will tell you: "FHA taught me the importance of setting standards and living by them." "It prepared me for the dual role expected of women today—that of homemaker and civic leader." "I learned responsibility for getting things done and for starting new things."

Seventeen-year-old Susanne Hand of Cape May, N.J., FHA's national president, sums it up concisely: "Each experience builds upon another, until finally a girl is ready to step into the adult world as a woman who is capable of finding her position in career fields, facing her citizen responsibilities, and creating an atmosphere of understanding in her home."

Her testimony expresses the hope and expectation of more than 607,000 Future Homemakers who are currently active in 12,240 chapters throughout the United States. Most of these chapters are found in communities of 2,500 to 10,000, but they are also found in rural, urban, and suburban areas. Increasing interest is being shown in the larger cities.

Membership is voluntary and open to any student who is taking or has taken home economics in a junior or senior high school. Naturally, girls predominate, but Marshall Platt, Jr., an Eagle Scout in Plant City, Fla., shows that boys can survive and even rule the roost. Drawn to home economics through his interest in a family living course, Marshall joined FHA and recently was elected president of his chapter.

The U.S. Office of Education and the American Home Economics Association cosponsor FHA, with cooperation from the National Education Association and the American Vocational Association. Home economics teachers in the high schools serve as local chapter advisers. Members of State supervisory staffs for home economics education act as State advisers, and a national advisory board helps formulate policies at the national level. But in every sesne, FHA's teenage members direct their own organization. Twelve national youth officers elected yearly plan and preside over the annual national meetings. They also help develop and promote a National Program of Work.

The Program of Work for the 1965–69 period is based on a survey of the needs and interests of youth today. It helps all chapters work toward common objectives and enrich the home economics program in their schools. The program has two goals: *to help each family member recognize his abilities and strive for their full development; and to participate actively in projects for family, community, and world improvement.* Nine national projects are set up to help members move toward these goals.

At the local chapter level these projects channel class experience into practical application. FHA members participate in their local Head Start programs or work with the mentally retarded or handicapped through county health and welfare departments. Such projects give them practical experience in child growth and development. Some chapters hold training sessions to acquaint the students with the responsibilities and duties of a good babysitter. A chapter in Vermont combined projects in good citizenship and constructive use of leisure time by offering free babysitting service at town meetings so that parents could take part in the town government.

To broaden the scope of international understanding, FHA chapters have worked up all sorts of ideas for learning about customs and beliefs of other countries. Some chapters have adopted a child, a student, or an entire family in a foreign country. Future Homemakers correspond with soldiers in Vietnam and Peace Corps volunteers in faraway places and send packages to them. Some exchange letters with foreign students of the same age.

Each Program of Work is a package of potential for creating better homemaker citizens. Among their many and varied activities, FHA members hold morals and manners clinics with parents, ministers, teachers. They study local government and history to gain an understanding of the tradition and heritage of their locale. They initiate family projects and learn about their role as consumers—how to make their money behave by spending it wisely.

Dr. Berenice Mallory, Head of Home Economics Education in the U.S. Office of Education and chairman of the Future Homemakers of America National Advisory Board is rightfully proud of FHA. "The vitality and creativity of youth keeps the Future Homemakers of America an alive and growing organization," she says. "The role FHA has played in home economics education and in the lives of its members indicates its future is as limitless as the imagination of its members. And, because FHA members are youth, there is no limit to their imaginations."

Greetings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a review of two recently published books on the operations of the Selective Service System. The reviews, written by Richard Severo, appeared in the Book Week section of the April 30, 1967, Washington Post. One book is by George Walton, a retired colonel who served as a planning officer for the Selective Service, and the other is by Bruce Chapman, who has written several articles on the draft.

The review follows:

LET'S END THE DRAFT MESS

Let's End the Draft Mess is written by George Walton, a retired Army colonel who served as a planning officer in the Selective Service system from 1957 to 1964. It is written from a soldier's point of view, embracing a concept of honor and duty to country that may not be *simpatico* to the more militant anti-military draft bait, who do not see the world in such simple, clear-cut terms. But to his credit, Walton pulls no punches with Selective Service. He describes it as stuffed with crusty military men who look at the world through a rear-view mirror. Moreover, Walton says clearly that the present system of deferments and exemptions is wrong. His solution is Universal Service, and when he says Universal he means almost everyone (with some odd exceptions, doctors and dentists) would go into the military for six months of training. Then the inductees would be permitted to "volunteer" for 18 months in whichever branch of the service they wanted, provided there were openings. Those who chose not to volunteer would be coerced into the Peace Corps, VISTA, and sundry other organizations to work as hospital orderlies, probation officers, mailmen, social workers, teachers' assistants, auxiliary firemen and policemen, ambulance drivers, and the like.

In his desire to be fair and to make certain that all American youth pay the debt of service which Walton is convinced they owe, the the colonel is shortsighted. At present, more than 1.7 million youngsters are turning

18 each year. Just what the various military services would do with them is a question every tax payer has a right and a duty to ask. In an age of increasing technology with only limited opportunities for unskilled people (both in and out of the service), just how would all these draftees serve? How many dishwashers and latrine cleaners do they need these days in the Air Force? And what about the immense cost of teaching a skill that will be denied the military as soon as the hitch in service is up?

Walton's suggestion that young people who chose not to "volunteer" can be used as, say, probation officers is also of questionable merit. One of the things we have been hearing lately is that professional soldiers do not take pride in their profession, partly because it is necessary to conscript Americans to do the jobs they do voluntarily. But here we have a soldier suggesting that it might make more sense to conscript for civilian jobs, some of which require considerable maturity. What happens to pride in these civilian jobs, not to mention competency? The colonel is to be congratulated for suggesting that divinity students not be given preferential treatment, but his reasons for singling out doctors and dentists for special treatment are unconvincing. He says he is concerned because Sturgis, Kentucky, with a population of 7,000, has only two doctors. So he concludes that the way to get more doctors to Sturgis is to pamper them in the draft. If there aren't enough doctors in Sturgis, it is probably because doctors, in their relentless drive to fight disease, find it more lucrative to carry on the fight in big cities than in places like Sturgis, Kentucky. If a young man is now thinking about serving the medical needs of Sturgis, it is doubtful that military service will corrupt his ideals.

The question heard often these days is whether anybody—Kentucky dentists included—should be drafted. Bruce K. Chapman thinks not and his *The Wrong Man in Uniform* takes the position that our armed forces can and ought to be purely professional and totally voluntary. Chapman is convinced that if the services are made attractive enough—and money, he thinks, would be a vital part of the beauty treatment—young men will be drawn to it and prize soldiering as a way of life.

The President's advisory council on the draft was unconvinced of this. In its recent report, the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service discarded the totally volunteer military as a viable means of meeting our needs. Moreover, the Commission felt that a volunteer force "would preclude the ability" to meet changing world conditions. The Commission also held that "an exclusively volunteer system would be expensive—although the Department of Defense gives no solid estimate of how much such a system would cost."

Chapman feels that a completely voluntary military would cost us far less than conscription, with its high rate of turnover. Among his points:

It costs $6,000 to train a foot soldier, which makes the annual cost of draftee turnover around $600 million.

Another 140,000 men must be shifted constantly to take the place of draftees who want out after two years. In manpower terms, this is the equivalent of 10 divisions.

It is no wonder that Americans do not want to make the Army a career. The $90.60 a month a private now gets is slightly more than the pay of a peasant on a collective farm in Rumania. Both Canada and Germany pay their soldiers more.

The Pentagon estimates that $3 billion in pay raises could supply the Army with sufficient manpower. If so, the military might save the cost of training 350,000 recruits a year and the saving from that would be at least $2 billion.

Chapman and Col. Walton both document the gross inequities of the present system—like the fact that Michigan drafts more men than Texas, even though Texas has more draft-age men. The reason is that Michigan has tough draft boards. Selective Service knows it and gives Michigan unusually high draft calls each month. Nobody can really account for the hows and whys of Michigan's zeal. Chapman has plently of other examples:

The 24-year-old Peace Corps trainee from Kansas who learns he is "the number one draft target in the state" finds he is quickly deferred when he transfers his appeal to New York, where he is in training; the pilot for Flying Tiger Airlines, which carries military cargo, is denied a deferment and inducted, while two of his fellow pilots in different draft districts are given deferments; the childless husband in Chicago who finds he is relatively safe from the draft because of the high volunteer rate in the city, but knows his counterparts in the Chicago suburbs will be taken, because of few volunteers there.

The draft calls go up. They go down. They go up again and a million young people wonder what is happening to them. Even the rejection standards seem to change. "There is a trend," Chapman says, "toward high rejection rates when the international situation appears calm and the number of men needed is relatively small, and correspondingly low rates when the size of the military is expanding or the international situation appears heated." Only 12 per cent of the armed forces are draftees but 33 per cent of the men in Viet Nam are draftees. So it would appear that our military planners are relying heavily on conscripted Americans to fight the war. And it would appear, too, from the varying rejection rate, that the Army is taking poorer physical specimens during periods when it needs the best.

How realistic is it to think Americans might volunteer in sufficient number to make the draft unnecessary? Chapman quotes Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) as saying, "It has been candidly admitted by Army recruiting sergeants, in private conversation, that beyond a certain point they are quietly advised from above" . . . not to recruit any more men . . . because if Army recruiting figures showed how easy it is for the Army to meet its force levels through voluntary enlistments. Congress would review the necessity of the draft."

Maybe, maybe not. Yet Chapman is certainly right when he suggests that better pay and the improvement of the basic conditions of military life would attract more young men to consider it as their life's work. And he is right when he calls for such things as community planning for Army bases and an effort to make enlisted men's housing more aesthetically pleasing. He is right, idealistic, logical, cogent, and probably nobody in our military establishment will listen to him.

For who among us has detected among the military elite any substantive movement for ending those shortcoming of Army life that Americans detest so? Maybe West Point and Annapolis graduates have distinguished themselves in many ways, but not in their sensitivity toward the travails of the enlisted man. If they did, something would have been done before this. Just who is going to reorganize the present system of basic training, with its emphasis on combat, even for those who would be useless in combat; who is going to ferret out the sadists; who is going to tell the cadre that compassion is not necessarily un-American; who is going to bring a measure of privacy into the dreary barracks life, a measure of privacy and individual dignity?

Nobody is. The people who run the Army are not; they have not been trained to think in those directions. Nor has our Army ever attracted people who care about the quality of life, even for a fighting man. The men who care about planning, aesthetics, privacy, human dignity are not the men who become Army officers, nor are they frequently consulted by the Army. That is the way all armies have been and it is the way they will always be, as long as there is a need, real or imagined, to make war.

Independence of State of Israel: 19th Anniversary

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN J. ROONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 19 years ago a dream became a reality when the establishment of the Jewish State of Israel was proclaimed in Tel Aviv. The exile was over but the fight to make the newborn reality a working thing was just starting. Three days after announcing independence Israel found herself under attack by practically the entire Arab world and it appeared that the idea of a free Jewish state was doomed. But a tough, resourceful and determined people beat back the Arab attack and the boast that Israel would be pushed into the sea has remained just that—an idle boast. Again in 1956 the young nation had to go to war to protect its integrity. And again she was successful against what appeared to be impossible odds. But, Mr. Speaker, we should not get the impression that Israel is an aggressive, warring nation. Such could not be further from the truth. I have had the good fortune to visit Israel on several occasions and like many others have come away with a lasting, warm impression of a hard working, proud people. They are proud, and rightly so, of their rich heritage. And they are proud, too, of what has been accomplished in just a few short years. Education flourishes as do the arts; production of factory and farm goods has far outstripped the most optimistic predictions. But more than that, the country is an alive, vibrant thing. You can feel it when you revisit what were once mud huts but now stand as gleaming magnificent cities; see the green acres of crops where for thousands of years there had been nothing, not even weeds. You can feel it too when you see the modern highways jammed with trucks, buses, and automobiles. Once these were paths trod by oxen.

Israel, however, is much more than an industrial success. It is a nation where men are proud because they are free and will fight to stay that way. It is a nation where the reverence of antiquity lives side by side with the latest in scientific research. It is a nation, too, wed by tradition and belief to one religion but which guarantees freedom to all others.

Mr. Speaker, we in the United States can be proud of having played a major role in the birth and early years of Israel. We should also take pride in having been a part of a noble experiment that has worked. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that we today salute the people of Israel and wish them continued success and prosperity.

Impact of Medicare Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a local smalltown physician and good personal friend, whose name I do not feel it proper to use, has sent me the following letter concerning the impact of the medicare program on his practice. I am placing this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that as many as possible could have the benefit of the thought-provoking views expressed therein.

IMPACT OF MEDICARE PROGRAM

I thought I would write you about the impact of Medicare in my practice here in Urbana and some of my thinking about the program. I believe what I say will be a fair presentation of the thinking of the other doctors in our community. As you know, we enjoy a very close relationship with the other doctors and have many opportunities to talk about the problems of medical care for the Welfare patients and those that have arisen since Medicare started in July, 1966.

First, a few words about the Ohio Department of Public Welfare and its programs of medical assistance to the indigent and the aged. There are many other programs that you know about—Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid for Disabled, and so on. For years the doctors of Ohio agreed with the Department of Public Welfare to care for the medical needs of these patients on a set fee schedule. Those fees were approximately *half* of the usual, customary and reasonable fees charged to our other patients. But, the taxpayers of Ohio didn't know this and, to my knowledge, the Department of Public Welfare made no effort to let the general public know that their programs were able to work because the doctor did accept this reduced fee. After all, the State Legislature never appropriated enough money to pay the usual fees for the care of the indigent or the aged. Yet, when it came to the payment for other services for these people—such as rent, food, fuel, clothing—there was no reduction in fees. Strange, isn't it? Yet, the doctors, because of their professional status and real concern for the care of anyone who needs medical attention, were willing to provide care for these people.

Then Medicare became the law of the land. And we received a letter from the Department of Public Welfare in advance of the July 1, 1966 date for the beginning of Medicare. This letter stated that (1) we were now to charge usual, customary and reasonable fees, but, because the Legislature hadn't appropriated enough money, we would be paid on the basis of 60% of the fee. The Department of Welfare would pay the $50 deductible under Part B of the Medicare Law, and would then pay the bills over the $50 and be reimbursed by the Medicare Carrier. We were to submit the bills to the Department of Public Welfare, Columbus, Ohio, and all would be taken care of. This was so simple and straightforward a procedure that I just couldn't believe it! Here was an agency of government actually reducing the red tape and copies in triplicate, etc. It was a good thing I was skeptical, because not long after July, 1966, we received another letter telling us that this simple method would not work. H.E.W. had decided that payments could not be made to the Department of Public Welfare—even though this Department was responsible for the medical needs of the over age 65 recipients, and even though the Department of Welfare was paying the $3 monthly premiums for Part B for these people. And 90% of the Aid for aged recipients were enrolled in Part B.

Where did this leave us? The Medicare Law says that the doctor may bill his patients or accept an assignment for the payment of his fees. Most doctors prefer to bill their patients direct for medical services. The patient then is reimbursed by his insurance carrier on the basis of the presentation of a bill from his doctor along with the appropriate claim form. Medicare Part B is th *only* insurance program that requires a *receipted bill*—that is, the patient must pay the bill before the insurance will remburse him.

This is no problem for our patients over age 65 who are in this program and are well-to-do. I have some patients enrolled in Medicare who can buy and sell me three or four times over! Yet, they are in the program. These patients pay their bills, get a receipt, and are reimbursed by the Medicare insurance carrier.

But, how about the patient in Aid for Aged Program? He can't pay his bills—so we have been told by the Welfare Department that if we expect payment for these people, we *must* accept an assignment. This isn't what the law says. And if we do accept assignment, the law says that the *insurance carrier* then determines what is the usual, customary and reasonable fee. Did the Congress really mean to interfere this much in the practice of medicine?

As a result of this impasse—since most doctors do not wish to accept assignments—unpaid bills have piled up in the Columbus office of the Welfare Department in excess of one million dollars the last I read about this. However, let me make this very clear: we are still providing medical care for these people, even though we know the bills are not being paid. Strange, isn't it, that the very group of people who *need* this assistance from the government are having the most trouble getting it. They get the medical care they need, but not the financial assistance promised them to help pay for this medical care.

I want to point out that the doctor is not alone in his dissatisfaction with this problem. The insurance companies are also complaining of the complicated paper work and red tape. The Director of Blue Shield of Kansas stated that an ordinary Blue Shield claim required about 77 key punches on the card, whereas, a Medicare claim required over 300 key punches!

And the hospitals have complained about the slowness in receiving reimbursement under Part A of the program. Here in Urbana, I can tell you that the hospital administrator of our hospital had to borrow $30,000 to meet current expenses because Medicare had not reimbursed the hospital in a reasonable time.

Now, the Ways and Means Committee is deciding on amendments to Medicare and Title 19 of the Social Security Act. *Labor* wants increased benefits, inclusion of the disabled of any age under Title 18, rather than letting Title 19 take care of the needs of the disabled, *make* the doctors accept the assignment method of payment as the only way—increase the wage base for the Social Security Tax and even take money out of the general revenue to help pay for these benefits. I think that Labor is out of its mind. I think that if the rank and file members of unions really knew how much more they would be paying in additional taxes, there would be a revolt. I don't see how the average working man—say age 30, with a wife, two or three children, a mortgage on his home, car and major appliances, and an income of from $7,000 to 9,000 can afford the present tax bite of 20% for personal income tax and 4¾% for Social Security tax. And his labor leaders want to increase his taxes.

I feel that there should be no increase in benefits until some experience has been gained under the present law. I feel that the requirement for a receipted bill marked "Paid" should be done away with, and that payment should be made on the basis of a bill from the doctor for his usual, customary and reasonable fee. I feel that the basic concept might be changed—I know this is not likely—and that people who receive help of any kind from public funds should receive this help only on the basis of *need*. Those who are able to look after themselves should be allowed to do so—yes, even encouraged to do so. Why should *I* be *compelled* to pay the Social Security Tax? I can look after my own retirement. I don't *need* this program. Yet, I am in it, and if I take advantage of it, *someone else* is going to pay for the benefits I could receive.

A country that is already Socialist—although we don't call it that—and already mortgaged unto the third generation, is seeking to increase the indebtedness on its citizens and on generations as yet unborn. This alarms me—the concept of America as a land of opportunity, as a place where willingness to work will get its rewards—this concept is fast disappearing. What do we find instead? Increased crime—racial troubles—the something-for-nothing attitude—why work when it will be given to you—a younger generation *not* dedicated to the concepts of patriotism, and *not* inspired to work hard and achieve a place for themselves. I know these last few sentences sound "corny", but I feel that this great country has lost something and will continue to lose that vitality and courage that comes from self-reliance. As long as Big Brother is watching and making us promises of everything in exchange for our freedom of thought and action, just so long will we lose ground and go the way of other countries that no longer have any impact or influence in the world today.

How To Save Money on a Loan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, an excellent article on the true cost of borrowing money appeared recently in the winter 1967 Savings Bank Depositor, a publication of the Savings Banks Association of New York .

The article explains in simple terms just what you will be paying when you borrow from the various types of financial institutions and why it's going to cost you more at some of them.

The article follows:

HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON A LOAN

The fact is that 5 can be more than 5.43!

It's not done with mirrors or tricked-up arithmetic.

What those two figures reveal is how a savings bank depositor saves actual cash by making a passbook loan costing 5.43 percent in true interest instead of distributing the account earning 5 percent in interest-dividends in most savings banks.

Though it applies to most New York State savings banks, The Bowery Savings Bank has explained clearly how a depositor saves a real $10.67 on a $500 passbook loan for one year as against withdrawing the $500 from his account to pay for, say, a color TV set.

You can check this with your own down-to-earth pencil:

The basic interest rate charged for the loan is $2.88 per $100, discounted. But since this applies to the total loan, even while it is being depleted by regular monthly payments, the true interest rate works out to 5.43 percent on the unpaid balance.

At the end of the year, the borrower will have paid off the entire loan, plus $14.80 in interest charges. Meanwhile, the $500 he did not withdraw from his savings account will have earned him, in the same year, $25.47 in interest-dividends, at the rate of 5 percent.

How can that be?

Well, two mathematical events have been happening quietly during the year. For one, the 5.43 percent was being paid only on the unpaid balance outstanding each month. Against that, the bank was not only paying the borrower 5 percent in interest-dividends for the whole $500 on deposit in his savings account for the whole year, but was also compounding it quarterly. (Thus the interest, as he earned it, also drew interest.)

These two factors, your pencil will tell you, are what put the depositor-borrower ahead with 5.43 going out and only 5 coming in.

Of course, he can finance that purchase in other ways. Almost any commercial bank will take his savings bank passbook as collateral for the $500 loan—and charge him a true interest rate of 8.09 percent ($22.19). Or it will grant him an unsecured loan (without a passbook) at a prevailing 10.07 percent in true interest ($27.70).

However, the buyer may choose a "revolving credit plan," which runs to about 18 percent. The dealer will be happy to finance the purchase, or the buyer can run upstairs to a finance company. The loan charges? Anywhere from 24 to 36 percent true interest!

Not all savings banks in New York State earn for depositors precisely the same interest-dividend rate, nor charge an identical interest rate on passbook loans. But they are close enough, in both instances, for the principles above to apply.

Medina, Ohio, County Gazette Urges Preservation of View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Medina, Ohio, County Gazette in an editorial on Monday, May 15, 1967, called upon its readers to urge Congress to save the view from Mount Vernon.

In calling for measures to insure funds for parkland acquisition at Piscataway Park, across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon, the County Gazette correctly states that "the pressure for developing the park into residential and commercial allotments will increase. And the view from historic Mount Vernon could change from inspirational to sickening."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the County Gazette for its support of this effort to save what many of us regard as an integral part of the Mount Vernon Estate, its overview across the Potomac River. I include the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Medina (Ohio) County Gazette, May 15, 1967]

SAVE MOUNT VERNON

In a few months, Piscataway Park will have sewer and water.

At first glance, a stay-at-home midwesterner might ask, "So?"

So, the pressure for developing the park into residential and commercial allotments will increase. And the view from historic Mount Vernon could change from inspirational to sickening.

Congress, in one of its rare impulses of thrift, has lopped out of the appropriations bill the $2.7 million for its share of preserving the park.

Private landowners—along with two nonprofit foundations—have worked tirelessly and with great success thus far to preserve the view from Mount Vernon, the picturesque estate of our first President.

Private donations and scenic easements on the Maryland shore across from the historic site have more than matched federal expenditures, making preservation of the area a bargain for taxpayers.

To those who have been sickened by the sight of the mess hucksters have made at Gettysburg National Park, the message is clear.

Get out the ball points and the typewriters. Direct the mail to Senators Lausche and Young, asking them to help restore the cuts in the Interior Department's allocation for the preservation of Piscataway Park, Md.

You may also write to a leader in the preservation fight, Rep. H. G. Machen, 1423 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515.

This battle can still be won.

This Trip Is Necessary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, during the past week, the New York Times carried an editorial recognizing the invaluable efforts of J. Wayne Fredericks in his 5 years of service as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

For the past 3 years, I have had the opportunity to work closely with Mr. Fredericks, as a member of the African Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and as a participant in the annual Anglo-American Parliamentary Conferences on Africa.

I have the highest respect for his knowledge and understanding of Africa, and for his enlightened and persistent efforts in the critical area of African development, during a time when crises in other areas of the world have tended to divert American attention from this vital area of concern .

I insert at this point in the RECORD the editorial from the New York Times of May 9:

THIS TRIP IS NECESSARY

The trip to eleven African countries on which Under Secretary of State Katzenbach starts tomorrow will be the first such swing through Africa by anyone from State's top layer. The trip is long overdue.

Mr. Katzenbach's job will not be easy. He will try to persuade leaders of the new Africa that the United States is not disengaging from the continent, that Washington remains interested in their problems and opposed to perpetuation of white minority rule in southern Africa.

He will be called on to explain how the United States, on one side, can take strong stands against the white rebel regime in Rhodesia and against South Africa's flouting of the United Nations in South West Africa and, on the other, can approve such a spectacular goodwill gesture toward Pretoria as the visit of the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt to Capetown.

The Under Secretary's trip to an area entirely avoided to date by the most traveled Secretary of State in our history is a tribute to the persistence of J. Wayne Fredericks, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. In accompanying Mr. Katzenbach, Mr. Fredericks may be performing a last public service before returning to private life.

In five years of hard work he has done much to persuade the State Department's seventh floor that Africa exists and will not go away—a considerable achievement.

Who Owns Our Universities?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Robert I. Kahn, Congregation Emanu El, Houston, Tex., is not only a great spiritual leader but a fine scholar of contemporary American life.

Recently Rabbi Kahn delivered one of his excellent sermons on one of the problems of the day which I feel deserves the attention of this Congress.

Although the great University at Berkeley is used in this sermon, the words can apply just as readily to any university of this Nation.

I commend the following sermon by Rabbi Kahn to all thinking Americans:

WHO OWNS THE UNIVERSITY?

(By Rabbi Robert I. Kahn, Congregation Emanu El, Houston, Tex.)

Who owns the university?

This question was raised by the student-strikers at Berkeley University in California this past winter. It is a new question, one that I do not recall ever being raised before. There have been student movements in many American universities in the past, but these have all, to my memory, been projected against one or another policy of the administration. But at Berkeley one issue raised was no longer administrative regulations or faculty policy, but the control of the university itself.

And this was not merely implied; it was spoken outright. For example, the President of the Stanford University student body came to Berkeley to speak to a student rally. These are his words:

"A university does not belong to the administration nor to the regents. It is not the property of a state. The university belongs to the people who come here for understanding."

And when the strike fizzled out, Mario Savio proclaimed that this is only an armistice: "We don't stop," he is reported as saying, "we don't stop until this place is ruled by the members of the community—the students here, and those faculty members who are prepared to join us."

Who *does* own the university?

It seems obvious that, as far as state universities are concerned, the university belongs to the people of the state. (The only way in which students could own a university is if, as in the Middle Ages, the students were to pay the full cost of instruction, hire their own teachers, build their own buildings, and run their own affairs.)

Berkeley is supported by taxes paid by the people. Its budget is approved by a legislature elected by the people. Its regents are appointed by a governor responsible to the people. The people own the university.

Because American state universities belong to the people, their policies will obviously reflect the American democratic institutions by which the people are governed. The university is not a universe apart, but a facet of the society which gives it its being, and it is subject to the same principle that governs the people in every other facet of their lives.

The principle boils down to freedom and responsiblity.

The American citizen has certain freedoms, guaranteed him by his Constitution, and he also has certain responsibilities imposed on him by law. If someone tries to interfere with his freedom, he may call upon the law to protect him. If he refuses to carry his responsibilities, he must bear the punishment involved. Without freedom, responsibility is slavery; without responsibility, freedom is anarchy. It is the two in fruitful tension that express and preserve a democratic way of life.

This, by the way, is a principle that goes deep into our Biblical tradition. Breathe there a rabbi with a homiletical sense so dead that never to his congregation has said, "As surely as Sinai follows the Exodus, so responsibility follows freedem?" Hard on the heels of liberty came law. Man is free, God sent Moses to make him free, but man is also responsible, God gave the law to outline that responsibility.

This is the highest teaching of Judaism, and it is the central theme of American government, freedom and responsibility.

When we apply this basic idea to the university, we find a pretty consistent answer to the problems raised by the student strike at Berkeley.

The students ought to have the same right as every citizen to freedom of speech which means, of course, the freedom to criticise and the freedom to propose change. He ought not to have to give up this right when he enters the campus. That freedom is important and it should be guarded. I like the idea of a Hyde Park kind of area on the campus where any and every kind of idea, even those which may seem repulsive, may be expressed by students.

But this freedom must be matched with responsibility, and at least the same amount of responsibility as off the campus. The right of free speech is not totally unlimited. The Supreme Court has set up and will continue to set up guidelines. Students are just as subject to such guidelines on the campus as citizens are off it.

Another responsibility of the right to free speech is the right of others to the same. I do not have to listen to an idea, but I have no right to try to silence the speaker.

For example, one professor at Berkeley reports that when a debate on Viet Nam was held, the speakers against American policy were politely listened to, but when speakers for it began to speak, they were almost howled down by hecklers. Leaders of the free speech movement encouraged this interference with free speech.

Students ought also to have an appropriate and democratic student government and the right peacefully to assemble, and to appeal through channels for the redress of grievances. The right to assemble carries the responsibility to do it peacefully. The right to appeal through channels carries with it the negative obligation not to take unilateral action.

And if students use these rights but refuse their responsibilities, then they have no right to demand immunity from disciplinary action. If I exercise my freedom by driving my car at a speed faster than allowed by law, I cannot complain if the officer gives me a ticket.

Rights and responsibilities go hand in hand.

This same principle applies to the teaching assistants who played quite a role in this year's student strike. They are employees of the university; they have assumed obligations to the university. If they strike, then they must accept the penalties that go with it.

As to non-students, they really have no campus rights at all precisely because they cannot be held responsible. The real contradiction in this whole matter is the nonstudent who addresses a student rally and calls on students for disobedience for which the student is the one who bears the punishment. It is as though I were to go across the street to Rice University and, hearing a student call for a show of hands on a student strike, I were to raise my hand and demand to be counted in that vote. I have no right in that situation because I take no responsibility for its consequences.

Who owns the university? The people own the university. The people delegate their authority to regents who in turn appoint an administration. This delegated authority can always be exercised. Students have the right and the obligation to communicate about their problems to the administration, or even to the people, but they do not and cannot and must not act as though they own the university. They do not.

On the other hand, it would be a sad solution to the problem to follow the advice of those who, like Governor Reagan, have said in the baldest and simplest terms, "No one has to attend a university. It is a voluntary institution. There are rules that govern it. If you don't like the rules you are free to leave the university."

This sounds very practical at first hearing, but it is an ominous thought; it simply echoes the type of thinking that responds to any suggestion to improve our society with the words, "If you don't like it here in America, why don't you go somewhere else?" The very essence of Americanism is that if you don't like it, you have the right to use legitimate means to change it.

Therefore, we who do own the universities ought to listen to the students, take them seriously, investigate their complaints, and give thought to their criticism.

A university is not a factory, and cught not to be regarded as a programed production of learning where we put a Freshman in at one end and watch a Senior emerge from the other. Underlying some of the discontent at Berkeley are some very real problems of the huge university in which the student tends to become a number. The very heart of a democracy is the development of the individual. The campus must not teach subjects; it must teach persons as well, and part of personal development is taking on the freedoms and the responsibilities of society.

This is not the students' responsibility alone; they alone do not own the university. But we do, therefore we must accept our responsibilities and seek to build schools of higher learning that will build better citizens and in turn build a better society.

The Kennedy Round: Expectations and Realities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, late Monday night the world's most significant tariff reduction conference concluded. Bernard Nossiter, in Tuesday's Washington Post, described the circumstances of the final negotiation session:

> The big break came at 9:25 this evening (Monday). The chief negotiator for the European Common Market, Jean Rey, called his American opposite number, William M. Roth, who was catching up on lost sleep at the Hotel Richmond here (Geneva.).
>
> According to Roth, Rey said, "You wanted to talk to me and I'm ready to talk to you." Ten minutes later, Rey was in Roth's room . . . In 20 minutes, they settled on tariff cuts in the sensitive areas of chemicals and agriculture . . .
>
> They then quickly worked out the remaining issues with the other major partners . . . and by 11:20 the Kennedy Round was over.

This final meeting culminated 4 years of negotiations which were at different times during the lengthy proceedings characterized as intense, despondent, apathetic, frustrating, antagonistic, and sometimes productive. Almost to the last minute few participants cared to speculate on the success or failure of the final outcome.

With only the preparation of the complex documents and the revision of tariff schedules remaining, many who just a few short days ago were caught up in the final intensive and hectic bargaining, will now have the opportunity to share their views on the ramifications and meaning of the agreements they help conclude.

Initially, the administration has enthusiastically acknowledged the agreements as a brilliant success. Nossiter, in his Tuesday analysis, is not as kind—see attached.

Whatever the immediate dialog the long-range effects and impact of the Kennedy round are difficult to determine at this early date. President Johnson has asked that the staff of the Special Representative for Tariff Negotiations begin a year's study of the Nation's trade policy with the purpose of recommending the direction we should pursue now that the Kennedy round is concluded.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The Kennedy round is the latest in a series of international attempts to reduce trade barriers. Since World War II, and before the Kennedy round, five tariff reduction sessions were held, concluding with the Dillon round in the early 1960's. All the major postwar conferences, including Kennedy, have been under the auspices of the prestigious General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT.

The previous conferences have bitten deeply into trade barriers. In the postwar world tariffs on products made and traded among the industrialized nations have been substantially reduced. Many tariffs are far lower today then at any time since the depression, and in many cases, since the end of the last century. The United States has many rates on imports that are one-quarter of what they were in 1934.

The tariff and trade history of the past 20 years has been characterized by a decrease in trade barriers with a corollary increase in trade. World trade since 1948 has expanded by over 300 percent. Today, world trade stands at $180 billion. International trade accounts for almost 10 percent of the GNP of the United States.

THE IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC IMPACT

The Kennedy round when placed in the perspective of the trade history of the postworld war era suggests its impact may be subject to diminishing importance. This perspective is accurate only to the degree of importance placed upon reductions in rates of specific commodities. When reviewed from this stance the tariff round concluded Monday night is little more than a continuation of its five predecessors. The fact that many specific tariffs had been reduced substantially over the past 20 years left the negotiators at the Kennedy round talking about reducing by 50 percent a tariff that had already been reduced 75 percent of its original rate. In essence, the Kennedy round could not have much of an impact on many specific commodity rates since the size of many tariffs were signficantly reduced by previous postwar conferences.

Various protectionest elements in the United States may disagree with the above conclusion. However, there is little demonstrable proof showing that increased trade, including imports, will be the reason for the failure of solid industry. Even in the case of marginal small industry such as umbrella frames, spring clothespins, cotton typewriter ribbons, safety pins, bicycles, and so forth, and so forth, there is little evidence to indicate reductions achieved in the Kennedy round will have a negative impact. Any impact will be further softened by the provision in the Trade Expansion Act that requires percentage reductions to be carried out over a 5-year period.

The round, however, takes on greater significance for reasons that will be reviewed later.

THE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES

Most of the reductions agreed upon Monday night affect goods made and traded by the advanced nations. This is also true of the previous conferences. As a result consumers in these nations will be the recipients of some lower prices—see attached article. Rates on products produced by the less-developed nations of the world did not fare as well. The Kennedy round will be of marginal advantage to the underdeveloped nations primarily because France has consistently refused to negotiate the privileged position its former colonies now have by access to the EEC.

The advanced nations will be the major recipients of the benefits of the Kennedy round. Our chief negotiator, Ambassador Roth, estimated that the reductions will favorably affect some 20 percent of U.S. imports and exports.

The United States, while not gaining all its original objectives, did manage to gain a 25 percent reduction in tariffs imposed by the Common Market on agricultural products. And while abandoning our demand for a guaranteed 10 percent access into the Common Market for U.S. agriculture, an agreement sponsored by the United States guaranteeing 4.5 million tons of free wheat for hungry nations from a consortium of rich states, was concluded.

There is every reason to believe that while there will not be a guaranteed access for U.S. agricultural products into the Common Market our agriculture exports to the Six will continue to expand. In the period from 1964 to 1966 our exports in this area increased by more than $500 million. Agricultural imports from the EEC to the United States increased $50 million over the same period. Monday's agreements will probably not interfere with this healthy arrangement, and may even accelerate it, especially in light of the free wheat arrangement.

The major concession of the United States centered around the antequated American selling price for chemicals. Only a few chemicals are still protected by the schedule imposed by Congress in 1922. An average across-the-board reduction of 20 percent was agreed upon. The EEC will reduce almost all their chemical tariffs by 20 percent, and their high ones by 30 percent. The United States will reduce its tariffs by 50 percent on most chemicals if Congress repeals the 1922 legislation.

In all previous periods of tariff reduction and corresponding expansion our trade surplus was advantageously affected. During such periods the U.S. balance-of-payments position improved. There is no reason to believe the contrary will be the case now that the Kennedy round has concluded. An acceleration in trade should favor our balance-of-payments position.

Of course, one of the realities of 1967 impinging upon trade expansion is international liquidity. Tied as we are to gold, and this precious substance's inability to facilitate trade liquidity, the expansion expected may not be as large as it should. This points up a corollary problem in international trade. Encouraging trade expansion by reducing barriers is effective if the means of facilitating the trade transactions is readily available and can expand with the demand. Gold cannot. And as long as it is used to back international exchange, adequate liquidity is a serious factor in limiting trade expansion. Recognition of this, and reform of the present system of international exchange and liquidity would make future sessions similar to the Kennedy round more meaningful.

EXPECTATIONS AND REALITIES

When John Kennedy originally asked Congress to pass the Trade Expansion Act only a limited goal was envisioned. The Common Market was taking form and the President deemed it expedient to negotiate reductions before the Six solidified behind a single barrier. Our first and original concern was reasonable access into the Common Market before we were entirely excluded.

President Kennedy asked Congress for authority to negotiate tariff reductions of 50 percent except in cases where the United States and the EEC produce 80 percent of a particular item. In these instances reductions to zero could be negotiated. The President was given until June 30, 1967, to conclude and implement the agreements reached.

The Kennedy initiative quickly expanded and went beyond mere tariff reduction and the original goal of access into the EEC. The President envisioned that the agenda of the round would deal with the full range of trade questions. The role of the less-developed nations, price-support levels, quotas, subsidies, production control, financing of surpluses, and so forth, were questions the initiators of the conference hoped it would consider.

When these goals were announced, and the scope of the tariff reduction authority of the President understood the Kennedy round took on a significance beyond its five predecessors. Fifty-three nations entered into the negotiations, and a mood of great expectation was generated.

The expectations were soon frustrated. Protection of interests became dominant, and the round settled into interminable wrangling over each of the thousands of barriers on specific products.

Political appendages attached themselves to the personality of the round. Some observers viewed the squabbling between the United States and the EEC as symptomatic of relations within the Atlantic Community. Warnings that failure of the round would further sour the deteriorating situation between Washington and certain capitals in the continent became frequent.

The Kennedy round slowly began to symbolize the last hope of the trade expansionists. Increasingly it became evident that if the round failed protectionist and nationalist interests would prevail throughout the world. Trade barriers would rise, and the significant accomplishments of the postwar era would be abandoned. Most pessimistically, knowledgable observers speculated that with the collapse of the round would come the day of the regional trading block and all the attenuating negative characteristics such a block represents. The failure of the Kennedy round spelled dark gloom for world trade, and as a result the significance of the conference was blown up out of all proportion to the realities of the actual impact it could have in specific tariff reduction. The fact that these negative circumstances were averted by the agreements concluded at the round is in itself a positive accomplishment.

At 11:20 p.m. Monday night the political questions vis-a-vis the Atlantic community, and the well-founded concern over what impact the round's failure would have on world trade were answered. The Kennedy round produced substantial tariff reduction agreements. An average reduction of 30 percent seems to have been achieved. Those who needed to could announce the round successful.

Certainly accomplishments of the round are significant. Not so much in the dollar amounts involved because, as pointed out previously, the Kennedy round was not dealing with very high tariffs to begin with. The major success of the round lies in the apparent willingness of the advanced nations to do away with trade barriers and encourage trade expansion.

This attitude is important for the future. And the Kennedy round's most important contribution is that by its success it suggests a promising future.

In order for all the peoples of the world to truly benefit from the fruits of an ever-expanding international trade the questions originally on the Kennedy round agenda must be resolved. Barriers to trade must continue to be reduced. International liquidity must be improved by reform. These are the obstacles still confronting us.

The success of the Kennedy round indicates there is a favorable climate among the advanced nations to deal with these obstacles. This climate is encouraging.

WHAT NEXT?

The question that now must be raised is what direction does the United States take now that the Kennedy round is concluded. As previously mentioned, the President has requested a year's study to determine an answer. This would suggest that the administration does not intend major trade policy pronouncements for at least a year.

However, there is a full agenda of problems. The Kennedy round did little to alter the trade position of the less-developed nations. This will be the principal item on the agenda of the United Nations Trade and Development Conference, opening in February 1968. The questions of trade preference for developing countries is a topic the President has touched on, but not expanded.

East-West trade barriers are a major problem. Can we afford to continue to isolate ourselves from the markets of East Europe? The issue deserves more intense attention than Congress has been willing to give. The time has come when this issue must be put squarely before the Nation and debated on its merits.

Agreements on international liquidity must be pursued with persistent vigor. The United States may be forced to take unilateral action in this sphere in order to protect the dollar and advance the cause of trade expansion. The entire issue of gold and its effect on trade expansion must gain the serious attention of Congress. Too often in the immediate past we have allowed cliches to determine our policy toward gold, and the result has been and is now very serious. The need for a more flexible unit of international exchange is desperate.

Nuisance tariffs, new Presidential negotiation authority, diminishing trade barriers with Canada, the Latin American Common Market, expanding trade in the Pacific Community, production control, financing subsidies, price supports, and a myriad of other issues all crowd for room on the trade agenda. The success of the Kennedy round should serve as a spark, encouraging our vigorous examination and resolution of the many problems still unsolved.

The benefits that will accrue to the peoples of the United States and the world demand we do nothing less.

Two points of view published in the Washington Post follow:

Did the Kennedy Round Accomplish Its Goals?

(By Bernard D. Nossiter)

Geneva, May 15.—The great tariff cutting exercise that was finally completed in outline here today is unlikely to achieve the grandiose goals designed by its authors.

It was born in the fall of 1961 when President Kennedy's trade advisers, George Ball, Howard Petersen and Myer Rashish persuaded the White House to launch a massive trade initiative. They hoped that large reciprocal cuts in levies would accomplish four major ends.

At the most obvious level, the Kennedy Round was to touch off a big expansion in world trade. It is true that tariffs will be coming down on tens of billions of dollars of commerce. American consumers will find that the levy on Volkswagens is down from 6.5 per cent to 3.25 per cent, that the 25 per cent levy on expensive Japanese and German cameras has been sliced in half.

Similarly, American producers of machine tools and electronic equipment will find their tariff barriers in Europe slashed in half in many cases, by a quarter in others.

TARIFFS ARE MARGINAL

At least some of these lower costs will be passed on to consumers and lower prices should mean more trade. But except in some special items, most duties in the industrialized world were already fairly low after five earlier rounds of postwar tariff bargaining. Tariffs are no longer, in general, a major barrier to trade.

All the evidence of recent years indicates that trade depends on incomes. When an advanced country's income rose, it purchases from abroad rose. International trade among the rich depends much more on the policies that governments pursue to keep their economies expanding, and on the assurance of an adequate supply of monetary reserves, than on lower tariffs.

A second major goal of the Kennedy Round was to enable large corporations to sell over the single tariff wall that the six nations of the Common Market have nearly completed. But the big firms did not wait for the slow talks in Geneva. Several years ago, they began building plants inside the Common Market. Thus the large firms leapt over the wall instead of waiting for it to come down.

A third objective was political. In some mysterious way, it was believed that a great tariff swap would knit the Atlantic nations more closely together. Just why this should be so has never been satisfactorily explained.

NO RECRIMINATIONS

However, the Geneva bargaining has accomplished at least a negative gain in this sphere. If the talks had ended in deadlock, bitter feelings would have poisoned the Atlantic atmosphere. The United States and the Common Market might have shrunk more into themselves, might very well have begun constructing new trade barriers against each other's products.

A final major objective was to open up markets of the rich to the poor. Virtually nothing was achieved here. Most of the tariff cuts are on sophisticated consumer and industrial products that the poor don't make or can't sell in international competition.

The hope that tariffs would be wiped out entirely on the tropical products that the poor do sell has largely been frustrated because France would not give up the trade advantages her former African colonies enjoy in the Common Market. Also, all the rich are continuing to limit the textile goods that the poor can sell through a system of quotas that has been enlarged only marginally.

Even the program to supply free wheat to hungry nations has been nullified in part. The poor buy commercially about 10 million tons of wheat a year. Now the rich are permitting the fixed price of this wheat to increase more than 10 per cent. In other words. At least one quarter of the free wheat will be offset by the bigger price that the poor will pay for their purchased grain.

The next big problem on the trade agenda is to fulfill some of the broken pledges to the poor nations. They will be pressing with renewed force for a new system of preferences under which a special, lower tariff will be placed on the goods they can sell.

This raises a serious question about practices and style. The six postwar tariff cutting rounds have been conducted by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Inevitably, GATT has developed into a cozy club of the rich. Its director general, Eric Wyndham White, a smooth British lawyer, is comfortable in this exclusive atmosphere and so is his staff. Moreover, they have been dedicated to rule that a tariff cut granted one country should be extended to all.

Preferences violate this doctrine since they mean that the poor would get bigger tariff cuts than the rich. In other words, GATT and Wyndham White are badly equipped to deal with the next round. There is still another trade organization, the United Nations Conference on Tariffs and Trade, which, with its brilliant Argentine economist. Raoul Prebisch, developed the concept of preferences. If the next round is to give the poor more than token treatment, somehow GATT must be made to share its role with its younger, U.N. brother.

Round of Accomplishment

When international negotiations are drawn out for more than three years and crises punctuate each step along the way, the accomplishments, no matter how striking, are likely to be underestimated. But neither fatigue, nor boredom, nor cynicism over its shortcomings can really detract from the solid success of the Kennedy Round.

The final agreement obligates countries to reduce tariffs on about 60,000 items which account for $40 billion of international trade. Tariffs on industrial products are on the average scheduled to be reduced by about 33 per cent, a cut which is 5.5 times larger than was achieved in the Dillon Round. Despite the highly protectionist farm program of the Common Market, the interests of the United States and other efficient producers of agricultural products are protected. And in addition to the tariff concessions, which are the most far-reaching ever negotiated, substantial progress was made toward the removal of nontariff barriers.

There are admittedly shortcomings in the final agreement. The less developed countries have long complained that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, under which the Kennedy Round was conducted, does not adequately represent their interests. And it is indeed deplorable that negotiators at Geneva were not able to avail themselves of an opportunity to eliminate all tariffs on tropical agricultural products. But against that failure there is the important wheat agreement under which the advanced countries will make 4.5 million tons available to the less developed countries as part of a food aid program. The controversial issue of preferential tariff concessions to the less developed can be dealt with more effectively in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which meets next year in Delhi, than in the GATT.

A number of loose ends must be tied before the tariff bargain is finally sealed, and prominent among them are the very high tariffs that this country levies on the American Selling Price of certain chemical dyestuffs rather than on the value in the exporting country. The understanding is that Congress will be asked to convert the ASP tariffs to an ordinary, ad valorem basis. Until it does, the Common Market can withhold important concessions, not only on chemical tariffs, but on the modification of the discriminatory automobile road taxes that are based upon engine capacity as well as concessions on some agricultural products. The fact the post-Kennedy Round legislative package is so highly integrated should increase the likelihood that Congress will pass it.

The execution of the negotiated tariff reductions—and the adaptation of the uniform antidumping code, which will be presently announced—will expand world trade through lower prices and the intensification of competition. For that achievement, those who made the Kennedy Round a success deserve the highest praise. Governor Christian A. Herter, in the last of a series of distinguished services to his country, was the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiation during the difficult, formative period. On Governor Herter's death, Mr. William M. Roth succeeded to the post, guiding the American side of the negotiations with patience and consummate skill. Ambassador W. Michael Blumenthal, who was responsible for the day-to-day negotiations in Geneva, performed brilliantly under the most trying circumstances. The timely interventions of Mr. Eric Wyndham White, GATT's general secretary, were crucial, since he is probably the only international civil servant who can with impunity tell feuding ambassadors that they are being unreasonable. And finally, much credit should be accorded President Johnson for withstanding the strongest protectionist pressures ever to be exerted on the White House.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which permitted this country to engage in the far-reaching tariff negotiations in Geneva, is one of the proud accomplishments of the Kennedy Administration. Many memorials have been erected for the late President, but none would be so functional, so conducive to the welfare of all mankind, as the prompt Congressional approval of the tariff agreement that he initiated.

Retail Clerks Local Gives Students Training in Citizenship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, every day the Nation's newspapers and television programs tell us of some new demonstration or other kind of protest by the youth of this country. That is why I was especially pleased to read in the AFL–CIO News about an affirmative and most commendable activity by some of our young people.

I am referring to the Citizen Apprenticeship Program held every Saturday by the Retail Clerks Local 1401 in Madison, Wis. The work done by this trade union group and the response by the high school students in Madison not only deserves our praise, but I hope that the idea may be adopted elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues the AFL–CIO News article on this subject:

LOCAL GIVES STUDENTS TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP

MADISON, WIS.—Thirty-two members of junior classes in Madison high schools voluntarily gave up the right to sleep late on eight consecutive Saturdays to join in a Citizen Apprenticeship Program sponsored by Retail Clerks Local 1401.

The program aimed to make young men and women of high school better informed as to the social services and facilities available in the community and to stimulate a desire to play a part in community affairs.

The students met in headquarters of the United Community Chest, which co-sponsored the program with Local 1401. They heard about the area's health, welfare and recreational agencies from speakers directly connected with their day-to-day operations. After a talk of about an hour they took a short break, then returned for 20 minutes or so of discussion in small groups.

The morning ended with a half-hour question and answer session with the speaker.

In addition, field trips were scheduled.

High school juniors were picked for the program in the belief that they would have more time than seniors preparing for graduation and because they might still be considering careers in social work. It was first presented in social studies classes, and those accepted had to have the approval of their parents and their school officials.

The students were universally enthusiastic about the program. And the speakers were just as impressed by the youngsters' acuity and sharp questioning.

The program was developed with the aid of Jack Bretl, labor liaison with the Community Welfare Council, and Peter Voeller, national RCIA community relations director.

Those who completed the course were presented with certificates of recognition at a luncheon in the Labor Temple addressed by Voeller, Mayor Otto Festge, Pres. Charles F. Eikel, Jr., of the Community Chest and John D. Carney, AFL–CIO Community Services Activities liaison with the United Community Funds & Councils of America, New York.

A Coup in Greece—A Bit of Blackmail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, the article in Monday's Washington Post by Marquis Childs raises important questions about what we intend to do in the Greek situation.

Pouring almost $4 billion worth of aid into a small country of 8 million people does not seem to have insured the survival of constitutional processes. If Mr. Childs is correct that the public reaction of the United States is "little more than an unhappy squeak," we have cause to be gravely concerned about the credibility of our commitment to political democracy.

Mr. Childs refers to attempts to smear Andreas Papandreou as a Communist and he quite rightly points out that Dr. Papandreou's economic views are about as doctrinaire and leftist as the American New Deal.

I urge all of my colleagues to read this excellent article on the Greek situation by Mr. Childs:

A COUP IN GREECE—A BIT OF BLACKMAIL

(By Marquis Childs)

As it turned out, the top-secret meeting in Washington in mid-February was like the lament of a Greek chorus for the tragedy to come. Around the table were military, intelligence, State—all the powers dealing with the Greek problem.

CIA reports had left no doubt that a military coup was in the making with the knowledge if not the sanction of King Constantine. It could hardly have been a secret. Since 1947 the Greek army and the American military aid group in Athens, numbering several hundred, have worked as part of the same team. The team has spent something under $2 billion on the guns, planes, tanks and ships of the Greek forces.

The solemn question was whether by some subtle political intervention the coup could be prevented. Could parliamentary government be saved even though George Papandreou and his son, Andreas, were driven from the political scene? This last was the goal of the extreme right among the military. The elder Papandreou had become something of a folk hero—he had obtained the only outright majority in the history of Greek elections in modern times. To throw him out would be to throw out the symbol of the democratic process. A "plot" had been worked up, believed largely the fabrication of the military, and Andreas was under investigation for possible conspiracy to commit treason.

The consensus around the table, after some hand-wringing with agonized appraisals of the consequences, was that no course of action was feasible. As one of the senior civilians present recalls it, Walt Rostow, the President's adviser on national security affairs, closed the meeting with these words: I hope you understand, gentlemen, that what we have concluded here, or rather have failed to conclude, makes the future course of events in Greece inevitable.

Those events have now run their course and Greece is under a Fascist-type dictatorship like that in Italy in the '20s and '30s. The knock on the door, the stern dicta on dress and religion, thousands of arrests of political figures ranging from left to right, all the apparatus of fear and intimidation—this is the grim shadow that has fallen over an important piece of what is so often glibly called "the free world."

In this is a supreme irony. For Greece had successfully, with the help of massive and invaluable American aid, put down a Communist-led rebellion and seemed to have achieved stability with freedom despite quarreling political fractions and palace intrigues.

What happened in Athens is described by those with intimate knowledge as a coup within a coup. The colonels took over with the sanction of one right-wing general. It is widely agreed that, if it had not been for the coup, the elections late this month would have returned Papandreou as Premier.

So far the public reaction from Washington has been little more than an unhappy squeak. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, returning from a NATO meeting in Paris, said he told the Greek defense minister that the United States would stand aloof until constitutional government was restored.

The State Department line is that any critical statement might precipitate a civil war. How this could happen in view of the tight clamp of the military with all the weapons of mass destruction in their hands is hard to see.

One of the few protests came from Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), who has a background both in diplomacy and politics. At the very worst, he said, a government controlled by Papandreou might have withdrawn Greece from NATO and put the country in a neutral position between East and West. While this would be dismaying, if a duly elected government so decided, he went on, it should take place.

The attempt to smear Andreas Papandreou as a Communist goes back a long way, joined by certain American commentators. Objective observers who knew him well in this country and for many years in Greece call this nonsense, although they readily agree he was inept in the savage infighting of Greek politics. His economic views are those of the American New Deal. Serving in his father's cabinet he proposed basic reforms, including taxing the very rich.

The effect is of a scratched-record being played over once again. Col. Nikolas Makarezos, Minister of Coordination, in a recent interview said the United States should hurry up and send more military aid to keep Greece from communism—two American ships with aid have been held up. From another junta source came the suggestion that if Andreas Papandreou's friends wanted to save him from execution they had better see that this aid came quickly. That is not so polite a bit of blackmail.

Salute to Commissioner Andolsek

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, at a time when draft cards are being burned and students are revolting, it is, indeed, refreshing to see an old-fashioned American being honored. An American who, in the finest tradition, has toiled to the top by sheer hard work. Such a man is the vice chairman of Civil Service, Commissioner L. J. Andolsek. Because of his faith in America, he endured much, and finally achieved his goal. "Lud," as he is affectionately called by his legion of friends from all walks of life, has earned the respect and admiration of his country because he did not sit back but went to the front where the action was and fought for what he thought was right. I know history will be an inspiration to many and I am proud to include it in the RECORD:

HORATIO ALGER STORY—MINNESOTAN BELIEVES IN OPPORTUNITY

(By Albert Eisele)

WASHINGTON.—Lud Andolsek doesn't have to look far for a convincing illustration when he tells people that Uncle Sam still offers plenty of opportunity for everyone—including minority groups.

Andolsek, vice chairman and one of three members of the U.S. civil service commission, can point to his own life as the best example of what he's talking about.

It's a story with Horatio Alger overtones, of how a "Bohunk" kid from the wrong side of the tracks back in Chisholm, Minn., climbed to one of the most powerful positions in Washington.

Ludwig J. Andolsek, 56, talked about that life last week as he began the fifth year of his six-year term on the three-member commission which helps control the destinies of 2,800,000 federal employes.

He smokes expensive cigars now and wears well tailored suits and french cuff shirts, but he hasn't forgotten how it was after his immigrant parents in the early 1920s to parents settled in the iron mining country of northern Minnesota in the early 1920s to seek the opportunity they had heard about in their native Hungary.

They soon found out that while America might be the land of opportunity, nobody was handing it out on a silver platter, especially to an immigrant family who spoke poor English.

"I think you can recognize a great deal of similarity between the problems that my family encountered and the problems that Negroes and other minority groups are encountering today," Andolsek commented as he sat in his spacious carpeted office in the new civil service building.

"We were called 'Bohunks' at a time when it was a fighting word—an insult. We lived on the wrong side of the tracks, in a company-owned house, and later we shared a tarpaper shack which my father and his partner at the mines built in their spare time. We bought our groceries at a company-owned store.

"My father soon found out that immigrants were expected to remain 'in their place.' It was made very clear to him what would happen if he joined a union or 'stuck his neck out' too far. I learned at a very tender age what discrimination and poverty and prejudice can be like."

But his parents didn't give up. His father worked 14 hours a day for $1.25 and his mother took in boarders—22 of them at one point. And they decided that if they couldn't realize the American dream, their children would.

His mother recognized that education was the key to a better life for her children, and she had an effective if not very gentle way of reminding them of it.

From Chisholm, Andolsek entered Eveleth junior college, where his skill as a goalie on the Chisholm high school hockey team had been noticed. He rose before classes to clean up a restaurant in exchange for his meals and came back at noon to wash dishes. After school he stocked shelves at the local Woolworth store for 20 cents an hour, squeezing in hockey practice when he could find time.

When he completed the two-year program at Eveleth in 1933 Andolsek was offered the job of hockey coach at St. Cloud teachers college (now St. Cloud state college). He took the job and bought his first suit, getting $30 credit from a Chisholm store owner.

At St. Cloud Andolsek was a success as a hockey coach and earned a bachelor of education degree in 1935. The following year, at about the same time that a young man named Lyndon Johnson joined the National Youth administration in Texas. Andolsek became an NYA project supervisor in northern Minnesota.

The NYA job marked his entry into government service and sent him on the path of the career civil servant. He left the NYA in 1942 to join the army as a private, and was discharged a captain in 1946.

Andolsek helped a boyhood friend, John Blatnik, in a successul campaign for congress. In 1947 he became a personnel officer at the St. Cloud Veterans hospital and in 1950 took the same position at Ellsworth air force base, S. D.

Andolsek finally made it to Washington in 1951, when Blatnik appointed him an administrative assistant. In January, 1963, largely because of his experience working with Blatnik on the public works committee, Andolsek was appointed the committee's chief clerk.

But he wasn't to remain in that job for long. During his years on Capitol Hill the friendly, outgoing Andolsek made many friends, including two special assistants to President Kennedy, Larry O'Brien and Kenny O'Donnell.

It isn't generally known, but Andolsek had advised O'Brien and O'Donnell during the 1960 campaign that Kennedy would carry the eighth district by 40,000 votes if he would only visit the Iron Range.

Kennedy did and carried the eighth district by 38,430 votes and the entire state by just 22,018. When an Eisenhower appointee's term ran out on the civil service commission in March, 1963, it wasn't exactly a coincidence that Andolsek's name turned up as a deserving Democrat.

He was sworn in for the $27,000-a-year job on April 30, 1963, the birthday of his wife, Regina.

Andolsek tells the story of his own life because he believes it has meaning for Negroes and other minority groups who have been denied full opportunity.

"Nobody was more discriminated against than we were," Andolsek said in a voice that still carries a slight accent. "Many of my 'Bohunk' classmates are now prominent doctors, lawyers, scientists, executives."

This is the message Andolsek tries to get across. "The federal government, as the nation's largest single employer, isn't looking at the color of anybody's skin or their national origins or their religion, but we're looking for skills, for competent, trained, trainable people for federal jobs."

Andolsek believes the federal government can offer "all the opportunity and more than there is in the private sector of the economy" for people "who are dedicated to public service."

Andolsek lives with his wife and daughter, Kathryn, 14, in their suburban Bethesda, Md., home, where he pursues his lone hobby, working around the yard. His 86-year-old mother still lives in Chisholm with his sister, Mrs. Francis Schaefer, who owns a beauty shop. A brother, John lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and another brother, who was born in Europe and remained there, is deceased.

Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council — AFL–CIO — Urges President To Release California Highway Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 20, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, the intricate complications of the Federal highway programs have been dramatically illustrated in the funding crisis which now faces California. Under a tax-sharing, or block-grant concept, I might add, such problems as now face my State would not arise.

Because of a change of plans by local highway authorities in San Francisco, $235 million in Federal highway funds are being denied California. This money was allocated to California, for the San Francisco project. It is not now needed there. But it is needed for other highway projects of the State. Yet the Federal Government is denying this money because local government will not knuckle under to Federal preferences.

Residents of the State of California pay each year more than $570 million in Federal gasoline taxes. It is totally unfair to deny them the benefit of these funds for roads and highways in their own State.

The Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council—AFL–CIO—

has urged in a special resolution that the President and the Congress act to restore these funds to California. With the permission of the House, I insert the text of their resolution into the RECORD:

RESOLUTION

Whereas 13 miles of the Interstate and Defense Highway System were deleted in the City and County of San Francisco, and

Whereas the deletion of these miles represented a loss of $235 million to the Highway Fund of the State of California, and

Whereas this loss will mean less freeway building in every city, county and highway district in the State of California, and

Whereas the loss of this construction represents the loss of 11,310,000 man-hours of jobs to California workingmen, and

Whereas each mile of freeway means better access and carriage of goods and people resulting in economic development, and

Whereas each mile of freeway drains traffic from congested city streets and county roads, and

Whereas each mile of freeway contributes to traffic safety and lessens the cost of economic progress in death, injury and property damage, and

Whereas California's contribution to the Interstate and Defense Highway System amounts to more than it receives in return, and

Whereas the deletion of the San Francisco mileage did not result in any rebate to the taxpaying motorists of California, who continue to pay into the Interstate Fund at the same rate,

Now, therefore be it resolved by the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council that the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby urged to restore to the State of California Interstate and Defense mileage to replace that lost at San Francisco, and

Be it further resolved that those miles be of equivalent value to the lost mileage, so that the Highway Fund of the State of California will be restored.

Adopted by: Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, May 4, 1967.

J. A. CINQUEMANI,
Executive Secretary.

Comments on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert a portion of a letter received by a good friend of mine from an American citizen who is employed as a purser on a merchant vessel. His reflections I am sure are shared by many people in this country and I commend the reading of this letter by the Members of this body:

IN THE EAST CHINA SEA,
April 15, 1967.

DEAR DICK: We sailed yesterday afternoon from Pusan with units of the Korean Tiger Division enroute to Vietnam. The men we are transporting will join the more than fifty thousand Korean soldiers and Marines already engaged against the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. They are formidable in combat. So much so that the enemy avoids confronting them.

On the pier as we singled up, cast off, and moved away was a young Korean woman with a little girl who appeared to be five or six years old. They were there to bid goodbye, I assume, to a brother, or the child's father. The little girl was standing several feet in front of the young woman, wearing a smile as bright and wide as it could possibly be, and waving a small Korean flag briskly up and down in time with the music of a military band on the pier. The picture can only be described as perfectly charming.

Gradually the child's smile faded, and while the small flag continued to wave, her other hand crept up to her cheek to wipe away a tear. The waving flag faltered, and abruptly the little girl turned, and dashed to her mother's arms. Her cheeks and nose were wiped, and in less than a minute she was again a few feet in front of mother with a wide, bright smile, and waving her little flag in time with the music. Again the smile faded; the hand wiped away a tear; the flag faltered, and she turned suddenly and dashed to mother's arms. She was again tenderly ministered to, and returned to her position with bright smile, and bravely waving flag. Four times while we could still see them the little girl's brave resolve melted, and was tenderly restored.

There were thousands of proud people on the pier; families came from all over Korea to bid their even prouder young men "God Speed". There were few dry eyes on the pier, and not a few moist ones among those of us who were privileged to see that display of pride and patriotism. I am glad I was part of it; that my eyes were numbered among those that were somewhat less than dry. I somehow feel renewed.

I am constrained to compare this to our departures from the United States, and much worse our arrivals with soldiers and Marines returning home, which are shrouded in secrecy. Not to prevent enemy knowledge of our movements, but to prevent the mockery of their courage by a pitifully few unwashed, unproductive malcontents.

A good part of my adult life has been spent in the Orient and Southeast Asia, and I understand with terrible clarity the necessity of the stand we have so belatedly taken. And more important, the fate that awaits the populations of the countries we are helping to defend if we should, God forbid, abandon them. I will in the future, I am afraid, be much less tolerant of the less than knoweldgeable opposition of the bleeding liberals.

Prisoner of War Camps Aren't Nice "Tourist Attractions"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it frequently is necessary to set the record straight or at least to correct the one-sided stories which leave areas and events in their worst light.

The Florida Times-Union of Friday, May 12, 1967, contributed toward setting the record straight in its editorial entitled "Prisoner of War Camps Aren't Nice 'Tourist Attractions'." I submit it for reprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS AREN'T NICE "TOURIST ATTRACTIONS"

National Park Service officials are reported to be planning to ask the Congress to make the site of the prisoner-of-war camp at Andersonville, Georgia, into a national historical tourist attraction. The site is now a cemetery for some 12,000 Union soldiers who died there during the War Between the States.

Undoubtedly the Park Service has good reasons for wanting to make a tourist attraction of the site, but many persons will wonder whether or not several equally infamous Union camps for Southern prisoners-of-war will also be made into historical tourist attractions.

Mackinlay Kantor made Andersonville notorious when he wrote his book of the same name and detailed the suffering and misery of the prisoners under the domination of a sadistic camp commandant. He neglected, however, to point out that Southern soldiers were also going on short rations and living with little or no equipment because of the Union naval blockade.

The South, on the other hand, has had no author to tell of the 26,436 men who died of starvation and exposure in places such as Salisbury, Elmira or Sing Sing. There is, of course, little excuse for the death of Confederate prisoners-of-war in the North because supplies were plentiful. The deaths are directly attributable to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton's desire to revenge himself.

Prisoner of war camps have never been noted for being pleasure resorts. During World War II, the Nazi and Jap camps were bestial places where men had to struggle to survive. The Communists have apparently refined the process and there are camps in existence today which would make Andersonville seem mild.

Someone ought to ask whether Andersonville should be made into a tourist attraction, or whether it should be left a memorial to a sad page in our history?

A Contrast in Views

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, it certainly is reassuring to find people in the news media who consider the facts and do not take statements out of context before coming to a final decision on matters of importance to this country.

Following are two different editorials. One is based on false premise to reach a desired conclusion. Such an editorial appeared in the News and Observer in Raleigh, N.C., and I produce it here for your observation:

EVEN THE DEVIL

Intemperance and unreason may have reached a high water mark last Friday when, in the midst of a stormy House Armed Services Committee hearing on the draft, Rep. Edwin Hébert of Louisiana urged a Justice Department official to get tough with those who have evaded or counseled evasion of military service. "Let's forget the First Amendment," Rep. Hébert said. "I know this would be rescinded by the Supreme Court," he went on, "but at least the effort should be made. It would show the American people that the Justice Department and Congress were trying to clean up this rat-infested area." Hébert's outburst was approved by other committee members including North Carolina's Congressman Alton Lennon.

Hopefully, almost certainly, statements such as this from men who should know better are not representative of the thoughts and feelings of most public officials, or the American people. Yet it is more than a little alarming that a senior congressman's call for abrogation of the constitutional guarantee to free speech, free press and freedom of religion was allowed to go unchallenged by his colleagues. Does this silence signify assent? Does it signify fear or intimidation? Or merely an absence of concern?

It has happened before in our history that men in high places have urged that we "forget" our fundamental law in order to root up what they believe are alien philosophies or "unpatriotic" beliefs. This mood of impatience is likely to become more pronounced in times when we are at war, when passions are aroused and the line between legitimate dissent and treason becomes indistinguishable for some.

Yet it is at times such as these, when the words and actions of some of our citizens seem most intolerable, that we must cling more tenaciously than ever to our law. In his moving play, *A Man for All Seasons*, author Robert Bolt produced a scene which addresses itself to the issue raised by Rep. Hébert's remark. Sir Thomas More, the hero of the play, engages his zealous son-in-law Roper in a discussion of who should be accorded protection of the law. More contends that even the Devil must be given benefit of the law. Roper disagrees and argues he would "cut down every law in England" to get at the Devil.

More replies: "Oh? And when the last law is down and the Devil turns around on you, where would you hide, the laws all being flat? This country is planted thick with laws from coast to coast . . . and if you cut them down do you really think you could stand upright in the winds that would blow then? Yes, I would give the Devil benefit of the law for my own safety's sake."

Clearly this is a thought to remember in this and every season when those charged with writing out laws recommend we forget our most basic law.

The other editorial is an expression of opinion of WRAL–TV, channel 5, Raleigh, N.C. Mr. Jesse Helms is executive vice president and vice chairman of the board for the station, and forwarded me a copy of the editorial.

I produce it here to show the contrast in views of different news media in the same city. After you have read them both, a comparison is in order at which time you can judge who did a responsible job of reporting the facts. The second editorial follows:

WRAL–TV VIEWPOINT

In one of its more illogical outbursts—and that covers a lot of territory—*The News and Observer* takes a roundhouse swing at Congressman Edward Hébert of Louisiana for daring to suggest a crackdown on draft card burners, flag desecrators, and those who advocate rebellion against constituted authority. With a curious twist of reason, not to mention a distortion of the Constitution, *The News and Observer* transforms Congressman Hébert into a villain who would do away with the meaning of the law.

To accomplish this feat, the newspaper implicitly pronounces the outrageous dissent by today's beatnik mobs as "legitimate" dissent. It even invokes the noble words of Sir Thomas More, who must surely be spinning in his grave at this distortion of his meaning. Unfortunately, Sir Thomas cannot be called as a witness in his own defense, but he is due at least the recognition that his resistance to the King was a personal and silent one, and that he never advocated a rebellion of the people in support of an enemy of his country.

It is a troublesome thing, in our day, that in some quarters, "freedom of speech" seems so often reserved primarily for those who provide aid and comfort for the forces of communism. The First Amendment has been pulled and tugged until it has become only a hideous mockery of what must have been its original intent. Somehow it seems a strange interpretation of the First Amendment to contend that "freedom of speech" was intended to permit citizens to burn their country's flag, to advocate mass defiance of the draft laws and—to put it bluntly—to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The Constitution is quite clear about this business of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, too. For Article III, Section 3, defines treason in part as the act of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. And it very clearly spells out, in the same section, the authority and duty of the Congress to declare the punishment for treason.

It is not treasonable, of course, to hold and express opinions of doubt, or even alarm, about this country's posture in Vietnam, or even the conduct of the stalemate war there. This station holds the view, and has often expressed it, that it was never necessary that we become involved in such a manner in that part of the world. And we confess an inability to understand the principle of participating in a war that is not intended to be won. We trust, of course, that we merit the protection of the First Amendment in saying so.

But the burning of draft cards, the deliberate and calculated incitement of wholesale insurrection, the desecration of the flag—these lie beyond the most strained interpretations of the First Amendment. Apparently Congressman Hebert thinks so, too. And he thinks there ought to be an end to it.

That is why, undoubtedly, the Congressman last Friday suggested that it was time to clean up what he called "this rat-infested area." His fellow members of the Armed Services Committee, including North Carolina's Congressman Alton Lennon, agreed.

The News and Observer contends that Congressman Lennon should have protested Mr. Héert's "outburst", as *The News and Observer* chose to label it. Happily for Mr. Lennon, the vast majority of his constituents undoubtedly share his approval of Mr. Hébert's expression. They, like Congressman Lennon, are able to see the difference between legitimate dissent and giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

It is not a new thing in this country for citizens to be opposed to war as a matter of principle. For that matter, there are perhaps few men who really relish the idea of going to war. But sometimes there are painful choices to be made, such as between freedom and tyranny, between communism and Americanism, and even—sometimes—between survival and surrender.

"Freedom of speech" could scarcely have been conceived as a concept to provide a sanctuary—and certainly not a respectable one—for those who would help tear down their country. Congressman Hébert, regardless of *The News and Observer* says about hifn, is no villain dedicated to destroying either the law or the Constitution. Rather, he is a man who hopes that both will survive. He was merely exercising his own freedom of speech when he said so.

What Is the Meaning of Democracy?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN W. WYDLER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure of speaking before the Greenwich Civic Association, Inc., a group of public minded citizens in the village of Hempstead, N.Y. At this meeting I had the further pleasure of presenting a first prize award to Miss Carolyn Guastella, who was the winner of an essay contest held by the Civil Association. Her winning essay was entitled "What Is the Meaning of Democracy?" I believe it is of interest to my colleagues to see what one young American thinks of the way of life which has been handed down to her by her countrymen of years gone by.

The essay follows:

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY?

(By Carolyn Guastella)

The word "democracy" can be defined as a form of government that is run by the people who live under it. Democracy considers the individual the most important element, and looks upon each person as an equal.

When we speak of a democracy we often associate the words Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity with it.

Liberty means that a person may develop his talents, personality, and different points of view freely. It involves a constant interest in government on the part of it's citizens.

Equality means that each person will have a vote in elections, and an equal opportunity to proceed with his ideas, regardless of color, race, or creed.

Fraternity has to do with brotherhood. It means that all men will continue to reach his goals, but with respect and friendliness towards others.

I think sportsmanship can be connected with democracy. It means that all people play along in the game of living according to a set of fixed rules. In our society a political election isn't ended in violence by the losing party, such as a country which is ruled under communism or fascism. Our foreign policy has emphasised democracy and freedom to undemocratic countries, which live in continuing violence and fear.

Democracy is a political system where it's members share power, freely choose their rulers, and have a say in the government. Characteristics of a democracy are: Equality under the laws and in voting, legislation by a majority rule, and freedom by political actions.

Democracy gives the individual a position in a free society, but some of these rights have been violated. An example of this is the problem concerning the Negroes. A free society should exist for the benefit of the people, rather than the state, regardless of color.

Our system of democracy hasn't solved all of our problems or human ailments, but we the people, are the ones who have to adjust or abolish whatever we disagree with. In undemocratic countries people have no solutions to their problems and end them in violence and war.

Our democratic ideas are written in documents which have become the foundation of many underdeveloped countries. In the Declaration of Independence, all men are recognized as having been created equal. We are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Our Bill of Rights guarantees us freedom of speech, press, and freedom of religion.

In a democracy there must be participation from every individual. It requires a good will and a set goal. It requires civic activities and a strong desire for peace.

Marine Fighting in Vietnam and Mother Support U.S. Effort Against Communist Aggressors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, "peacenik" demonstrations, such as the one that occurred a few days ago outside the Rayburn Building, not only capture the headlines here at home but have an adverse effect on our image abroad. All too frequently the views of our servicemen who are fighting valiantly in Vietnam, or statements by members of their families in strong support of the administration's position, either go unnoticed or are submerged beneath the noise and clamor.

Recently I received a letter from the mother of a fightingman in Vietnam and a few days ago a letter from the serviceman himself corroborating the statements and views of his mother in support of our actions in that part of the world.

So that our colleagues and the American people may know that the men of our Armed Forces are dedicated in the fight against the Communist conspiracy in Southeast Asia and that there are parents who support the stand we have taken, I insert the correspondence I received from Mrs. Jane Westfield and her son, L. Cpl. Tom Westfield, at this point in the RECORD:

FRESH MEADOWS, N.Y.

Hon. HUGH L. CAREY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HUGH: We've been so busy moving that I've neglected most of my correspondence. However, I did want to keep in touch with you, because of your interest in Tommy. He's still in Vietnam, and I guess still trying for officer training.

I also wanted to say that we're 100% behind President Johnson and hope that he won't be influenced by the noisy utterances of the people who are so worried about the Vietnamese civilians. I'm a little bit more worried about *my* son, and my six other sons who are in line to receive what the kids call a "McNamara scholarship." But, I'm too busy wrting to my son in Vietnam to have time for marching on the Pentagon! Nor, am I so inclined. I think the parents of the boys who are out there defending our freedom, ought to take out a great big ad in the New York Times and say "Hooray for our side" once in a while!

Thanks for listening—and although I doubt that we'll be able to vote for you—we wish you lots of success—you're doing a good job. We are more or less without roots now that we've moved from Brooklyn, live in Queens, and summer in Suffolk. We've got too many places to vote in, at this point!

Our regards to Helen, and your family,

Sincerely,

JANE WESTFIELD.

MAY 2, 1967.

Hon. HUGH L. CAREY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CAREY: Mom wrote and told me she had sent you a letter backing up our stand in Viet Nam. I thought you might like to hear my views on this situation. Perhaps I speak on behalf of the rest of the young men over here, our sentiments are all the same.

When I came over here some seven months ago, I was bewildered by customs and strange people. Now I have come to respect these customs and admire the determination of these people. I can't help but wonder how the American Revolutionaries felt almost two hundred years ago. These people are in the same position and I'm proud to know that my effort, as small as it seems, is helping them to overcome the lurking shadow of Communist slavery.

I am proud to be here yet I am scared, scared at the possibility of never returning or returning in a condition less than I came over here in. This does not deter me from accomplishing my mission which is the fight for freedom—a fight to death if necessary.

Lots of words have been spoken out against this conflict by the peaceniks and "bearded ones". They seem to know everything about this war yet in reality they know very little. I would personally like to take some of them on a guided tour of the hospital at DaNong where several of my friends were recuperating and one of them died. It would leave a lasting impression on them.

I don't profess to know what this whole thing is about, there are talks of peace and of escalation. It's pretty confusing but through the dim light of confusion I can see only one answer, a total victory of mind and body. I believe the former will be the hardest to achieve.

I'm not a very polished writer. I am writing to you my feelings and impressions. Perhaps they may be of some value to you in your work.

Thank you very much for any attention you may give to this brief letter.

Sincerely,

L. Cpl. TOM WESTFIELD,
U.S. Marine Corps.

FPO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEL CLAWSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the spring issue of the Journal on State School Systems Development contains an editorial statement which is particularly pertinent to title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments shortly to be considered by this body. The long experience and recognized expertise of the article's author, Mr. Edgar Fuller, especially qualify him to advise at both the State and Federal educational level. Accordingly I commend to the attention of my colleagues in the House the following portion of Mr. Fuller's editorial:

(By Edgar Fuller, Executive Secretary, Council of Chief State School Officers)

During the first two years of operation of Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, federal funds have been approved for local educational agencies on the basis of local promises to provide new or different services in education. These one-year grants have not required coordination of local projects in statewide patterns of prospective intermediate service agencies on a continuing basis. The Title III requirement for state agency review and recommendation on these locally initiated and federally approved projects often has been meaningless, and quite frequently embarrassing. Many state agencies found themselves unable to cope with personal and political pressures on Washington generated among local districts competing for favorable federal decisions. Too often, federal decisions have overruled carefully made state department recommendations. Title III has given the state agencies responsibility without suitable authority regarding local projects and under circumstances inevitably creating conflicts the state agencies are powerless to resolve.

Beginning in 1967, the federal government will become an important if not dominant factor in this area of education. With increased funds, it will emphasize establishment of new supplementary service centers under Title III. All states should now plan these centers and coordinate them with similar state and local regional service arrangements.

Both experience and policy considerations support state plans for Title III. After all, approximately 15 states voluntarily coordinated the local projects on a statewide basis during the first two years of Title III operation and earned high praise from the U.S. Office of Education. In a memorandum of November 9, 1966, USOE made the following evaluation:

"An analysis of the first year of operation of PACE reveals some very important facts. States in which the departments of education have taken the responsibility to organize for and give direction to Title III at the State level have submitted projects which (1) are of higher quality, (2) are more exemplary and innovative in content and service, (3) significantly relate the State's assessment of educational needs or problems at the local level to solutions in the national, State, and local interest, and (4) have apparently made full and wise use of funds available to that State."

With this encouragement, the Council of Chief State School Officers passed a resolution on November 18, 1966, including the following:

"In view of this experience, the Council urges that Title III be amended to authorize the use of state plans for its future administration. Such plans should be developed according to criteria established by the U.S. Office of Education, in cooperation with the state departments of education. Within the requirements of these criteria, the state education agencies should be authorized to evaluate and approve Title III projects proposed by local educational agencies.

"It is imperative that all state education agencies actively coordinate the administration of Title III with reference to their potential or existing local and regional educational service units. With such coordination, exercised in full cooperation with the vast reservoir of leadership in local education agencies, many conditions that now restrict general educational improvement can be removed."

The position was approved on January 18, 1967, by a Legislative Conference of the American Association of School Administrators, the Council of Chief State School Officers, the National Association of State Boards of Education, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Education Association, and the National School Boards Association. There were no objections to state plans. There were some objections to a federal "set aside" of approximately 15 percent for special projects to be approved by the U. S. Commissioner of Education without reference to state plans. Expressions generally favored postponing for a year or two if necessary the date the state plans would become effective.

These positions have been communicated to the Administration. Thus far it has not recommended that Title III be amended to authorize such state responsibility under state plans, or even that Title III be extended so states and local agencies may have time to plan their programs for another year.

Without these changes, federal administration of Title III supplementary centers may deny great benefits to 35 or more states without state plans. In these states there would be growth of systems of supplementary centers but no real state responsibility for their number and location. Such denial of state responsibility would be far more serious than it has been for purely local annual projects.

As the U.S. Commissioner of Education makes the decisions on a local basis, these 35 disadvantaged states will lack the administrative, psychological, and public reinforcement they need. They will be weakened in full view of their constituencies of citizens and their state and local governments. The federal government refuses, in substance, to use educational methods in education. It helps the strong, but in Title III it denies to the weak the things that would enable the weak to become strong. It is as though a classroom teacher overemphasized demonstrations by brilliant pupils while the disadvantaged pupils looked on without being given practice in and responsibility for improving themselves.

On the basis of federal, state, and local policy considerations, Title III should not be allowed to develop a federally financed system of supplementary service centers paralleling and sometimes duplicating systems of similar centers established and supported by the states. Title III should be amended in 1967 to require state plans in every state. State systems of regional service centers, administered and financed by state and local agencies with financial assistance from the federal government for its own defined purposes, would provide the coordinated services needed in all states.

Address of Representative Hale Boggs Before the Atlanta Bar Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, on Friday last, it was my privilege to accompany our colleague and majority whip, the Honorable HALE BOGGS, to Atlanta, Ga., where he was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Atlanta Bar Association.

He gave a most persuasive and informative talk on one of the major problems facing our Nation today—the rising crime rate.

He challenged the legal profession to take an active interest in this national problem and to provide community leadership at the local level in an effort to make people aware of the fact that the law can be their friend.

He emphasized that the freedom which we enjoy today differs from the edicts of a tyrant or the regulations of a totalitarian state because ours is a society and a government of laws.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the comments of the majority whip with my colleagues in Congress, and at this point in the RECORD, I insert the text of his remarks delivered before the Atlanta Bar Association in Atlanta, Ga., on May 12, 1967:

ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE HALE BOGGS, DEMOCRAT OF LOUISIANA, BEFORE THE ATLANTA BAR ASSOCIATION, ATLANTA, GA., MAY 12, 1967

I am happy to have this opportunity to discuss with you for a few minutes this evening three subjects which are all interrelated, I believe, and to which we should be directing our attention.

They are subjects vital to all of us.

They have special significance to you because of the very nature of your profession, that of attorney. They are important subjects to me, too, because I selected the legal profession years ago and because I am involved in our governmental processes. They are important to all of us because they are related to the very basis of our society.

I want to talk primarily with you about what has become one of the major problems confronting our Nation—the rising crime rate. Secondly, I think it proper to remind ourselves of the role of the attorney in this war on crime. and third, I think we should remind ourselves of the special role which we as attorneys must take in being of service to mankind.

Because you are members of the legal profession, this challenge of meeting our growing crime problem holds special significance for you. You—as prosecutor, as defender, as judge.

As attorneys, perhaps we can do more to meet this problem head on than others.

Concerning the subject of service, I have witnessed the effective leadership and participation on the part of attorneys in service to man, to government, to community and I have larned firsthand of the personal satisfaction of "getting involved," if you please.

It is elementary to say the crime problem is nothing new.

Since time immemorial, it seems, there has existed this struggle between obedience to the law and anti-social behavior. There never has been a time when our country has not suffered from criminal activity.

But the magnitude of the problem is greater now and because of this our greatest effort is demanded.

I heard someone say the other day in just that our crime rate is up 25 percent and that our crime conferences are up 50 percent. This may be true. Our citizens, our business leaders, our government officials are meeting on local, State and National levels to try to curb our crime.

Crime is rampant on our streets. Not just at night, either. The criminals are braver nowadays. They operate in broad open daylight. No longer is crime a nocturnal pursuit. It is an around-the-clock endeavor.

The criminals are even choosing the U.S. Capitol and its related buildings as places to inflict their misdeeds. In recent months, they have robbed a beauty parlor in a congressional office building assaulted a Congressman, and even ripped up some of our cherished paintings in the U.S. Capitol.

This crime increase has demonstrated to us that nothing is sacred.

Last Christmas, a figurine of baby Jesus was stolen from a manger scene on the ellipse near the White House.

We hear about our crime problem daily on television and radio. We see the accounts of it daily in our newspapers.

A few weeks ago, one of our banks, in a large American city, troubled by the crime situation, ran this ad in the newspapers:

"Notice: Here's a warning to bank robbers, bad check artists, crooks of all kinds. All bank offices are equipped with multiple unit automatic motion picture cameras that take pictures daytime . . . nighttime . . . Saturday, too.

"Remember to smile for candid cameras—the pictures are used by the F.B.I., Secret Service, and other agencies in tracking down criminals."

The full impact of what is transpiring is reflected in the reports we are receiving from our various law enforcement agencies and other groups specifically concerned with crime.

Consider these facts. In our Nation there is:

One murder committed every hour.
One forcible rape every 23 minutes.
One robbery every 4.5 minutes.
One aggravated assault every 2.5 minutes.
One burglary every 27 seconds.
One serious larceny every 41 seconds.
One auto theft every minute.

Here are some more of the disheartening facts:

F.B.I. statistics disclose that crime nationally is increasing five times faster than the population.

A survey made in the high crime areas of two of our largest cities shows that 43 percent of those interviewed stayed off the streets at night and 35 percent did not speak to strangers. Another 20 percent said they would like to move to another neighborhood because of the fear of crime.

Over seven million people each year come into contact with one of the agencies of criminal justice in America.

One study by the F.B.I. shows that repetition by "career" criminals accounts for a significant part of the crime increase in America. For instance, the F.B.I. study shows that 47 percent of the offenders released by Federal courts on probation, or who were given suspended sentences, were arrested for new criminal acts with 2½ years.

In the United States today, one boy in six is referred to a juvenile court.

In 1965, more than 2 million Americans were placed in prisons or placed on probation.

It is estimated that 40 percent of all male children now living in the U.S. will be arrested for a non-traffic offense in their lives.

Each year for the past several years, one report shows, more than 50 of the Nation's policemen were killed while in the performance of duty.

From these facts and figures, it is easy to see that crime affects each of us, either directly or indirectly.

From these facts and figures, we get a better understanding of why we must act to protect society.

Our U.S. Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, has commented:

"Crime is a national problem. It tarnishes the goodness in every part of the country, the effectiveness of law enforcement correction, of courts in any part of the nation. If crime flourishes in one city, its tenacles reach others. When criminals go unapprehended or unpunished in one country, harm results to others. If one state's prisons release inmates bent on further crime, there will be some victims in other states. We must seek excellence in all processes of criminal justice in every jurisdiction throughout the country."

And, on the subject of crime, the President said:

"Crime, like poverty, disease and ignorance, is a major social problem that directly or indirectly affects every phase of American life.

"When public order breaks down, when men and women are afraid to use the public streets, their confidence is seriously shaken, when hundreds of thousands of young people enter adulthood carrying the burden of police records, when contempt and mistrust too often characterize public attitudes toward lawful authority, all—young and old, private citizens and public officials—suffer the consequences.

"Lawlessness is like a plaque. Its costs, whether economic, physical or psychological, are spread through every alley and every street in every neighborhood. It creates a climate in which people make choices, not out of confidence, but out of fear."

Lewis F. Powell, Jr., former president of the American Bar Association, has reminded us that no one can doubt that disrespect for law and order is a major problem for our time.

Said Mr. Powell:

"A root cause of the crime crisis which grips our country is excessive tolerance by the public generally. I am not talking about a tolerance of condoning of serious crime by professional criminals, as few people do this consciously. Rather, I have in mind the cynical and apathetic attitude which tolerates marginal and certain unlawful conduct and which leads to disrespect for law and rights of others."

F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover has commented about crime:

"Crime and subversion continue to chip at the bulwark of democracy as laid down by our forefathers nearly 200 years ago. There must be a rewakening of the entire citizenry and a return to the old-fashioned principles of honesty, respect, high moral standards and patriotism if we are to survive.

"Let the hoodlum, the racist, the demagogue and the exponent of anarchy know that the great, quiet power of this nation lies in her law abiding citizens and they will stomach no more. The choice is ours. The time is now."

We know that a firm respect for law and order is a foundation of our republic.

We know that law and order are our constant necessity.

We know that, in battling this crime problem, good law enforcement is our strongest defense.

We also know that crime in 1967 is not merely a challenge for law enforcement.

It is a challenge for all of us—attorneys, educators, clergymen, citizens, civic groups and business leaders. The answers lie in our homes, our churches, in our businesses, and in our government.

The crime problem in our complex society became so bad that the President named a commission on law enforcement and administration of justice.

This commission labored for months. Then it told us in one of its reports:

"America must translate its well-founded alarm about crime into social action that will prevent crime. Officials of the criminal justice system itself must stop operating, as all too many do, by tradition or by rote. They must re-examine what they do. They must be honest about the system's shortcomings with the public and with themselves. They must be willing to take risks in order to make advances. They must be bold."

The crime commission also said:

"Crime flourishes where conditions of life are the worst and, therefore, the foundation of a national strategy against crime is an unremitting national effort for social justice.

"Reducing poverty, discrimination, ignorance, disease and urban blight and the anger, cynicism and dispair which those conditions can inspire, is one great step toward reducing crime.

"Most criminal careers begin in youth. Programs that will reduce juvenile delinquency and keep delinquents and youthful offenders from settling into lives of crime are indispensable parts of a national strategy.

"Legislatures, and, by extension, the public, despite their well-founded alarm about crime, have not provided the wherewithal for the criminal justice system to do what it could and should do."

The President's Commission suggested that:

Society seek to .prevent crime before it happens by assuring for all Americans a stake in the benefits and responsibilities of American life, by strengthening law enforcement and by reducing criminal opportunities.

Our system of criminal justice must attract more able people at all levels and in all parts of our law enforcement hierarchy.

More basic operational research into the problems of crime and criminal administration must be conducted regularly.

All citizens of our country, at all levels, and government at all levels must participate in the effort to make changes that must be implemented to reduce crime.

Law enforcement, of course, has by tradition been a local responsibility in the United States. This is as it should be.

But, just as many health problems know no boundaries, so do our crime problems known no boundaries. Thus, it is correct that the government on all levels assist in this move to bring our crime problem under control.

One proposal for helping on the Federal level is the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967. This proposal now is before the Congress.

I think this act will result in better coordination among law enforcement agencies.

It will result in raising the standards and training of law enforcement personnel.

It will lead to the development of better crime fighting techniques.

It will result in more and better trained police.

It will permit us to have a more effective, more efficient court system.

Here are some of the things the act would accomplish:

This act recognizes that we spend only a little more than $4 billion dollars annually for local, State, and Federal police, corrections and courts, and that this is not nearly enough. Approximately $2.8 billion is for police, $1.3 billion for corrections and some $300 million for courts and prosecution. This act seeks to create and guide new investment.

Because a mere increase in expenditures is both inadequate and inefficient, the act provides leadtime for the most careful planning by agencies of criminal justice. It will permit applicants to begin planning upon its passage.

$50 million will be sought to provide adequate .planning funds and continued research, development and demonstration.

For fiscal year 1969, $300 million will be asked to commence a sweeping action program. The funds will be granted generally for 1969, providing ample time for careful planning and detailleed budgeting.

Grants will cover the spectrum of criminal justice and will emphasize such priority areas as specialized training, education and recruitment programs . . . Intense training in such critical areas as police-community relations . . . modernization of equipment, including new radios and alarm systems . . . improvement of systems of collecting and transmitting information . . . and crime prevention programs in schools, colleges, welfare agencies, and other institutions.

I am confident the Congress will adopt an effective crime-fighting program which will greatly assist the local and State agencies.

I am sure the Congress will act because we in the Congress know that we cannot let this tyranny of crime overtake us. We know what William Pitt, the great English statesman, wisely warned, "Where law ends, tyranny begins."

Recently we marked Law Day in our country. It is important to remember that ours is a society of law. This means that we don't pick and choose those that we obey and those that we defy.

Those that we do not like we can change by well established political processes.

The New York Times commented editorially recently as follows:

"The laws of a free society have to be distinguished from the edicts of a tyrant or the regulations of a totalitarian state. Laws protect liberty as long as certain unalienable rights are secure, as long as the lawmakers represent the community, as long as the courts and juries are free to interpret the laws without coercion, and as long as there are political means available to revise laws that are resressive or unjust.

"Today the United States is a society where these essential conditions prevail. There are injustices and there are defects in the administration of the law, but, broadly speaking, no individual or group is without appeal and political redress for his grievances. For that reason the laws and the courts are entitled to every citizens respect and, once a case is fully adjudicated, the losers as well as the winners have a moral as well as a legal obligation to abide by the result."

Let me further urge each of you to become involved in the bigger job of doing what you can to improve our society. By your legal training, you have special abilities and qualities which are needed by your churches, schools, communities and our various governmental entities.

Traditionally, attorneys have been our Nation's leaders. No other profession has offered the number of Presidents, Senators and Representatives, and other major office holders as has the legal profession.

Of 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, 25 were lawyers.

Twenty-four Presidents studied law and were admitted to practice.

A majority of Members of the Congress are attorneys.

All of you can help mold public opinion. You can be the wise counselors to others.

More specifically you can do these things:

1. You can be a zealous, perceptive member of the bar association, taking an active and sober part in revising criminal laws and penal codes.

2. You can serve on the boards of public and private agencies working to improve our communities.

3. You can make time in your schedules for serving as counsel for indigents, insuring that they get service on a par with corporations and the well-to-do.

4. You can serve the legal aid program of your bar association.

5. Through your church and the local war on poverty, you can help in the effort to make people aware of the fact that the law can be their friend.

6. By being an effective layman in any organization you can help insure that it has the proper by-laws and rules of procedure that will insure order and protect the rights of all.

7. You can support institutions which prepare people for higher education in the law, seeing that their faculties are maintained and that they have the faculties with which to teach future generations.

8. You can see to it that the lawyers do not cease their education by providing in your own offices the opportunities for young lawyers to continue studying the law so that they might adapt their practice to changing times.

Lawyers are generally conservative in their thinking—after all the profession is built on "the precedents." So the tendency is for the education process to stop after law school.

But the need is more pressing today to keep abreast of change. Since man's very beginning he has sought to overcome the law of the jungle by perfecting a system of laws under which he could live with his neighbor in peace. As man's inventive genius has moved him forward and as his store of knowledge has increased, the need to revise and reform laws has moved apace. This, too, must be the constant concern of all of us as lawyers.

It was only a few years ago that a distinguished member of the American Bar Association walked into my office in Washington and discussed with me the necessity for the beginning of codes and laws dealing with man's exploration of space. At the time this seemed foolish. Yet it was only a few years thereafter that I stood on the steps of the House of Representatives in Washington and talked with and looked at my counterpart, the chief whip of the House of Commons, in London. We conversed with one another over the ocean for at least 15 minutes. He could see me and I could see him, but if any of you were looking you could see both of us.

I realized then that my lawyer friend was not far ahead of himself when he said that we had to pass laws defining the rights of man in space, and of course we have already responded.

Only one other thought. We are indeed on the verge of leaving the earth and going to the moon and the planets—an awesome accomplishment. At the same time man now can literally destroy all that lives and breathes on his own planet, the earth. Whether we go forward peacefully to discover more of God's remarkable creation, or whether we destroy that which he has created here, depends largely on whether or not we live as men and women in a society of law and order. Both at home, in our States, in our Nation, and in the world.

Hon. James A. Farley Addresses New York State Elks Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last week Hon. James A. Farley delivered the welcoming address at the New York State Elks Association convention in New York City. Along with Jim Farley, I am proud of holding life membership in this fine American organization. Our New York State association has an outstanding history and is known throughout the country for its many accomplishments. As usual, Jim Farley's remarks bear repeating, and, therefore, under permission heretofore granted me by unanimous consent of the House, I include them with these remarks:

WELCOMING ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, THE COCA-COLA EXPORT CORP., NEW YORK STATE ELKS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, HOTEL COMMODORE, NEW YORK CITY, MAY 11, 1967

Past Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall, Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Ronald J. Dunn, State Association President John F. Schoonmaker, Past State Presidents, Officers and members of the New York State Elks Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am really glad to be here. I know it is a trite expression, but I say it with all the sincerity at my command. I am a Past President of this great Elks State Association. I served in the years 1924–25. You do not need to be a mathematician to determine the fact that I have been attending these state meetings for more than fifty years. I am glad that you are meeting here in New York City where the Order was born ninety-nine years ago.

You are in the greatest state in the greatest country in the world. Although a native of Rockland County, I welcome you to this wonderful city because it has been my home for many years.

Ours is a great Order. Down through the years and since it came into being in this great city of New York, it has given splendid service to millions of Americans. I think that it can be truthfully said, with no reflection on any other fraternity, that the Order of Elks has contributed as much, if not more, to the happiness and well-being and to the spiritual and educational facilities of the people of this nation as has any other fraternal Order.

We have been very fortunate that this State Association has been wise in the selection of men to direct its destinies. I am not going to attempt to mention names because the list is so long that I fear I might omit some worthy member; but I can say to you that there are gathered on this stage men who for twenty to forty years or more have served this Association and the Order faithfully and well. They have given of their time and effort for the Order during the years. They came through the ranks and after they served their own lodge and district, when they assumed the position of State President they gave all that was in them to justify the confidence that was placed in them by the membership. After they finished their term of office, after they gave up the duties of that office, they were succeeded by other State Presidents but they did not stop there. Year after year these very fine Elks, great Americans all, still remain active and give freely of their time and effort for the good of our Order.

To the men who now serve as officers and to this group gathered here tonight, may I say that whatever success has come to our Association down through the years can, in my judgment, be attributed to the leadership that has been given it by the Past State Presidents who are here tonight and those who have passed on.

We are living in turbulent times, but I am one of those optimistic persons who feel that despite the difficulties that confront us we will come out all right because we are a great people. Every generation of Americans had problems and every generation of Americans has solved these problems. One generation of Americans saved this Union. After that we became stronger as a nation. The generation that preceded ours made possible the success of World War One and the generation of which we are a part made possible the success of World War Two and the Korean war, and even though we are going through the agony of the Viet Nam conflict, it is my opinion that any generation of Americans who served their nation so nobly in the past and in the present will be able to meet any difficulties that confront us in the future.

It is not necessary for me to dwell at length on the situation in Viet Nam because you are all familiar with it as it is brought forcibly to our attention every day by the newspapers, the radio and the television. And, let me say to you that we have no choice in this situation but must remain in Viet Nam until such time as we have a complete victory.

There isn't any doubt that President Lyndon B. Johnson desires to bring this war to a successful conclusion as quickly as possible and the fact that we have not been able to negotiate is no fault of ours—but the enemy's—who apparently refuses to negotiate.

I am sure that President Johnson has the wholehearted support of the vast majority of the American people and I am sure he is encouraged by that support, and I pray that God will give him the health and strength to carry on until it is all over.

As Elks we preach Americanism. We preach Americanism and practice Americanism. We do these things not from a blind acceptance of the past, but because we know that we are the inheritors of the political, social and economic ideas and ideals that have answered the prayers in mens' hearts and are the source of our strength and greatness as a nation.

The history of our Order covers half of the history of our country and at any time, in peace or in war, the Elks have been determined and aggressive defenders of liberty and unyielding foes of whoever sought to destroy or weaken it. Because of our firm faith in the American dream, we have never lost confidence in our way of life. The despotic ambitions of dangerous men may strike terror in the hearts of those of other lands and those of little faith here who speak admiringly of Communist triumphs, but we as Elks know better. We know that so long as we Americans remain true to ourselves, as long as we stand faithful to the concepts embodied in the Constitution of the United States and symbolized by that magnificent statue that stands in the harbor of this city, America will always stand as a rock against which Communism and every tyranny will break and perish.

As conservative Elks are with respect to any attempts to tamper with our liberties, we are just as liberal when it comes to lending a helping hand to those who have suffered the hurts of life, to guide our youth toward the greater fulfillment of their hopes, to care for the hundreds of cerebral palsied youngsters in our state, to teach them to talk and to dress and to feed themselves and to know the immeasurable thrill of joining other youngsters at school and at play because the Elks of New York State provided the treatment which set them free. When the colleges open their doors next September a fine group of youngsters will be able to enter these doors only because the Elks dug into their pockets and gave them scholarships.

Always remember the men who defended our liberties and who today lie wounded or ill in hospitals. The Elks of New York State have nobly fulfilled the pledge made by Judge Jim Hallinan years ago for all of us: "So Long As There Is A Disabled Veteran in our hospitals, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Will Never Forget Him". These, my friends, are some of the true measures of Elkdom. They are, in fact, a reflection of the true greatness of America. They are the real spirit of America. This is the spirit that flames from the torch high over New York harbor, high over America, high across the world and sends its messages of serene defiance to all aggressors. .

Proudly indeed the City of New York welcomes the New York State Elks Association to the city of its birth. We rejoice in your achievements. We know that the business sessions that will get under way tomorrow will chart a course for future achievements for the betterment of the Empire State.

Our City offers you all its resources for your comfort and for your convenience while you attend the business sessions that bring you here. And as the most hospitable city in the world New York bids you, when the time comes to play, to enjoy to the fullest the pleasures of the good life that this city offers in abundance. This is traditional with Elks. We know the joyousness of life when enriched with good fellowship and we want to share it with others.

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed Interior appropriations and educational TV bills, and took up second supplemental appropriations bill.

House passed independent offices appropriation bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S 6965–S 7013

Bills Introduced: 14 bills and six resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1794–1807; S.J. Res. 84–85; and S. Res. 123–126. **Pages S 6970–S 6971**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 9481, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1967, with amendments (S. Rept. 237);

S. 281, to increase the amount of real property which may be held by the American Academy in Rome (S. Rept. 238);

S.J. Res. 11, designating the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day (S. Rept. 239);

S.J. Res. 19, establishing an annual National Farmers Week beginning on the first Sunday in April (S. Rept. 240);

S.J. Res. 26, designating February of each year as American History Month (S. Rept. 241);

S.J. Res. 28, authorizing President to proclaim fourth week in April of each year as National Coin Week (S. Rept. 242);

S.J. Res. 41, designating week of July 23–29, 1967, as Professional Photography Week (S. Rept. 243);

S.J. Res. 44, to provide that National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week observed the first week in October of each year shall apply to all handicapped workers (S. Rept. 244);

S.J. Res. 69, proclaiming the month of May 1967 as National Home Improvement Month (S. Rept. 245);

S.J. Res. 72, to designate second week of May of each year as National School Safety Patrol Week (S. Rept. 246);

S. Con. Res. 15, recognizing 175th anniversary of admission of Kentucky to the Union, with amendment (S. Rept. 247);

H.R. 5357, to codify provisions of P.L. 89-487, to clarify the right of the public to information, with amendments (S. Rept. 248);

S. 653, H.R. 1646, 4064, S. 123, 61, 62, 71, 174, 221, 503, 610, 613, 809, 821, 906, 985, H.R. 1587, S. 68, 189, 344, 576, 1021, 976, and 1354, private bills (S. Repts. 249–272); and

S. Res. 121, authorizing Dean E. Sharp, an employee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to appear as a witness in the case of the U.S. *v.* Phillip Kitzer, Sr. et al. (no written report). **Page S 6970**

Bills Referred: Seven House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. **Page S 6970**

Government Employees—Hazardous Duty: S. 1785, providing for increased benefits for Federal employees serving in positions involving personal hardship or in hazardous areas, was passed without amendment. **Pages S 6995–S 6998**

Testimony: S. Res. 121, authorizing Dean E. Sharp, an employee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to appear as a witness in the case of the U.S. *v.* Phillip Kitzer, Sr., was adopted with committee amendment. **Page S 7031**

Educational TV: Senate passed S. 1160, to facilitate the development and operations of educational radio and television broadcasting, after adopting committee amendments, which were then treated as original text for purpose of further amendment, and a Hartke amendment to provide that of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting established by the legislation 3 of the 15 members shall be associated with the operation of noncommercial educational radio and TV stations. **Pages S 7013–S 7037**

Interior Appropriations: By unanimous vote of 85 yeas (motion to reconsider tabled), Senate passed H.R. 9029, fiscal 1968 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies, after adopting amendments thereto as follows:

All committee amendments, which were then considered as original text for purpose of further amendment; Bible amendment to increase by $107,500 funds to carry out provisions of Land Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965; and Miller amendment to increase by $10,000 funds for necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

Appendix

Massachusetts League Elects

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in Boston, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters elected a new president for the coming term, Mrs. Howell Bates, of Dover. Mrs. Bates has long been active in league work and will, I am certain, provide vigorous, enthusiastic leadership. Mrs. Bates succeeds a very successful and effective league president, Mrs. Lawrence Kipp, of Lexington. Mrs. Kipp has worked tirelessly and it is due in large part to her efforts that the Massachusetts league stands first in the Nation with its 99 local league chapters.

I include in the RECORD an article from this morning's Boston Globe describing the events of the league convention:

Massachusetts' venerable counties will eventually disappear, a University of Massachusetts professor predicted Tuesday.

"Old Massachusetts counties will never die—they'll just fade away," Prof. George Goodwin told a throng of League of Women Voters.

Speaking at the Hotel Somerset, where the state League is holding its convention, Goodwin said most county services are now "obsolete" in the face of modern demands for administration.

Many counties have already turned county hospitals over to the state, and county jails are empty of prisoners, he noted.

County administration of services such as highways "makes some sense" in rural counties such as Nantucket, but is "meaningless" in an urban county like Suffolk, where there are competing and more efficient agencies said the political scientist.

"There is too much variation in the size and importance of the states' 14 counties to establish uniform standards."

Goodwin said the duties of county officials were "dubious," citing one official who confessed he wasn't sure what his job was.

Rhode Island, Connecticut and Alaska are the only states now without counties, he noted, Connecticut having abolished hers only recently.

A possible evaluation of Massachusetts' county government is on the League's agenda.

Close to 500 members are attending the two-day session to elect officers and forge a study-action program for 1967–69.

Elected president of the Massachusetts chapter Tuesday was Mrs. Harriet Bates of Dover, who has been with the League 15 years.

Organization chairman for the League for the past two years, Mrs. Bates noted that the Massachusetts chapter is one of the few big leagues which have increased in size this year.

"And we stand first in the nation in number of leagues—with 99; second in sale of league publications; and third, after New York and California, in memberships, at 12,500," she added.

One of the Massachusetts League's big projects this year, said Mrs. Bates, is a community leadership program to be started in Jamaica Plain which will encourage local participation in civic affairs.

As organization chairman, Mrs. Bates has put in at least three days a week, from 9 to 1, in the League's state office at 41 Mt. Vernon st.

As president, she expects her week to be extended to five days—not counting the time she spends reading legislative bills, and the like, at home.

She is the wife of Howell A. Bates, a manufacturer's representative. She often rides to the league office when her husband drives to work.

Though an English major at Wellesley, Mrs. Bates has always been fascinated by politics. "At one time when my family was living in Washington, our favorite recreation was to sit in the Senate gallery."

When she joined the Dover league 15 years ago, her first assignment was to study Federal budgetary procedures. "It sounds dull, but when I went to the library and dug and read I found it the most stimulating thing I had done. I guess I was hooked then."

The Rural Electrification Program in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD excerpts from an article from the magazine Rural Virginia, which is published monthly by the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives. The article, entitled "Light for a Dark and War-Torn Land," appeared in the May 1967 issue of the magazine. It provides a firsthand report on the rural electrification program being carried out in Vietnam.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Rural electrification is coming to Vietnam and it can't happen soon enough for approximately 42,500 families who will be members of three cooperatives now organized in this country. To these people who must rely on oil lamps for lights and who generate power by the use of strong arms and legs, the prospect of electric power is an exciting one.

There are now 19,950 paid-up members.

Already one hamlet 174 miles north of Saigon near Dalat has been energized for the families living there, while another nearby hamlet is currently being wired for electricity. In several other areas of Vietnam, only the completion of a pole treating plant is preventing the electrification of hamlets which have already joined into cooperative associations.

The idea of taking electric power to a preselected group of Vietnamese families was discussed in 1965 when President Johnson promised that the American government would help complete an electrification program by April, 1966. The U.S. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association had formulated plans for such a program following the arrival of their representatives in Vietnam in 1965.

Under the NRECA plan, carried out under a non-profit contract with the Agency for International Development, three distribution cooperatives were formed in Vietnam. Mindful of the problems involved, the three areas were chosen with care.

TRUCKED PAST VIETCONG

The largest cooperative has been established approximately 90 miles south of Saigon at Long Xuyen, where 25,000 families will benefit from the new electric power. As there is no ready source of electricity at Long Xuyen, two 1500 kw generators are now being installed. These generators were shipped to Saigon, loaded into trucks and taken by convoy along a Viet Cong-infested highway to their destination.

A second cooperative has been established at Tuyen Duc, a vegetable-growing area north of Saigon where one hamlet near Dalat has already been energized. In addition to hundreds of small truck farms, a large tea plantation is located at Tuyen Duc where approximately 10,000 families and associated industries will receive electric power.

A third cooperative is located only 20 miles north east of Saigon on Highway One. This cooperative has been set up in the Duc Tu district which is only a few miles from the giant, new American military base of Long Binh.

Duc Tu is composed of 16 hamlets in which approximately 7,000 families will eventually have electric power. According to the cooperative adviser, Louie E. Sansing, a former cooperative manager from Hamburg, Arkansas, the only thing holding up the present electrification is the lack of poles.

"WHY THE DELAY?"

"These people are really anxious and they keep asking why the delay," Mr. Sansing said. His job is to keep in touch with the board members, help advise the cooperative, and act as liaison between the various interested parties.

At the present time, the major holdup is being caused by the lack of poles for stringing the wire. As cement poles are exorbitantly expensive, a pole-treating plant has been shipped from the United States and should be ready for use by July or August. There is plenty of good timber available in Vietnam and the poles can be treated and shipped to the cooperatives much more cheaply than would be the case if cement poles were used.

One of the big problems which the Vietnamese and American governments have in this country is getting the people to resist the Viet Cong. In many cases, new schools or roads are built with American help but are immediately destroyed by the guerrilla enemy. Only by teaching the people to resist the Viet Cong and remain loyal to the government can this war really be won.

Thus, the cooperatives are an excellent method of organizing the people to resist the enemy. Once they form into a group and pay their own money into a cooperative which will give them the benefits of electricity, the people, it is expected, will resist the promises and threats of the Viet Cong.

When American advisors, such as Mr. Sansing or Mr. Luse, leave the cooperatives, they can rest assured that the Vietnamese will not go back to the Communist enemy.

As can be seen, bringing electricity to Vietnam is not an easy task. Even members of the United States government in this country have resisted the idea of rural cooperatives. However, the patience and tact of men like Powers Luse may eventually pay off.

Scheuer Fights Uphill Battle in Congress To Help Bronx Area

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding article on an outstanding Representative in Congress appeared in the New York Times last Sunday. The article not only indicates what a dynamic, energetic, and imaginative Representative my colleague from the Bronx, JIM SCHEUER, is, but it also presents a vivid picture of the problems confronting a Congressman from a big city district.

The article follows:

SCHEUER FIGHTS UPHILL BATTLE IN CONGRESS TO HELP BRONX AREA

(By Steven V. Roberts)

Representative James H. Scheuer sent a questionnaire to his Bronx constituents last year asking them what they thought was the "greatest problem" facing their community.

The replies and what he was able to do about trying to solve the problem illustrate some of the difficulties faced by urban representatives across the country.

The problems listed by Representative Scheuer's constituents—poor Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the South Bronx as well as the middle-class whites along the Grand Concourse—mentioned crime more than twice as often as narcotics, the problem mentioned next most often.

Those results spurred the 47-year-old Reform Democrat to file a bill this session that would establish a National Institute of Criminal Justice to sponsor research on crime prevention and control.

Recently, Mr. Scheuer was summoned to the office of Representative Emanuel Celler in the new Rayburn building on Capitol Hill. Mr. Celler, the chairman of the Judiciary Commitee, informed Mr. Scheuer that the Johnson Administration was having enough trouble with its own legislation and would have to scuttle plans for the national institute.

As a concession, Mr. Celler agreed that the Administration's crime bill would create a new position in the Justice Department to direct research.

Back in his own tiny, cluttered office, on the top floor of the older office building, Representative Scheuer received a call later in the day from one of Mr. Celler's aides. The new position could not be worked out, he was told. While nothing about research would appear in the Administration's bill, the committee report would indicate that some money should be spent for research.

PROBLEMS EXACERBATED

Such frustrations face any Representative, but the frustrations are particularly acute for one trying to help a poor and rundown district. Mr. Scheuer's district, the 21st, includes part of the South Bronx, one of the city's most scabrous ghettos. Part of the South Bronx also lies in the 22nd district, represented by Jacob H. Gilbert.

Any Representative plays a number of roles in helping his constituents. He legislates, negotiates with the administrators of Federal programs, acts as a broker between his city and Washington, prods the local government, and maneuvers for political advantages.

For a Representative from a deteriorating urban area, the pressure to do something is considerably more intense. And yet the tendency among public officials has often been to abandon an area as it declines, rather than try to save it. Thus the problems in getting help in one ghetto in New York City are common to urban Representatives elsewhere.

Describing the problem of his Detroit district, which includes a poor Negro community, Representative John Conyers Jr. said, "A responsible and conscientious Congressman from a district with a high proportion of disadvantaged people runs into the terribly complex situation that to solve any particular problem you really have to solve all problems. This vicious cycle means you're always terribly frustrated."

UNRECOGNIZED BY CONSTITUENTS

Representative George E. Brown Jr., who represents the Mexican-American ghetto of East Los Angeles, noted that urban legislators were often overlooked in a large city. "The district lines are not well-defined," he said, "and most people have no idea who their Congressman is."

Mr. Scheuer, one of 19 Representatives in New York City, finds he is often unrecognized by his own constituents.

In Manhattan, William F. Ryan, a Democrat, whose district includes the Upper West Side and a slice of Harlem, stressed the perpetual lack of money.

He said: "The principal problem facing an urban Congressman is the desperate need for Federal funds for education, housing, antipoverty and other programs. While the Vietnam war continues, however, we will not get anywhere near the amount of money necessary to make any real difference to our cities."

The South Bronx, as one antipoverty official put it, "is in need of everything." The Negroes and Puerto Ricans, who make up about 30 per cent of Mr. Scheuer's constituents, bear all the marks of desperate poverty. According to the United States Census their median family income is just over $4,000 a year; their unemployment rate is almost 8 per cent (the national jobless rate for April was 3.7 per cent of the work force); more than one-third of their houses are substandard. The City Planning Commission wrote recently that "the area is deteriorating rapidly through population shifts, overcrowding, and a lack of investment in new and rehabilitated housing."

The South Bronx is only part of the 21st District, which is bounded roughly by Third Avenue on the east, the Harlem River on the west, the Major Deegan Expressway on the south and 181st Street on the North. Above 161st Street an aging Jewish population inhabits the substantial brick apartment houses on both sides of the Grand Concourse. West of Jerome Avenue lies Highbridge, a quiet community of middleclass apartments that are showing the first signs of decay.

Both the Concourse and Highbridge areas are in transition. As more Negroes and Puerto Ricans move in whites are beginning to leave. The stability of both communities is threatened further by the construction of 15,500 apartments at Co-op City in the Northeast Bronx.

Current applications indicate that many whites will "take refuge" there, as one city official put it, leaving their old neighborhoods ripe for speculators and slumlords. The Concourse and Highbridge both need large infusions of city services, such as schools and parks. Only then, city officials believe, would some whites stay, thus warding off exploiters and keeping the neighborhoods racially balanced.

In trying to help a district like this, Representative Scheuer finds that legislation is the most glamorous part of his business, but seldom the most important to his district. In addition to crime prevention, Scheuer has concentrated on another critical problem in poor areas—jobs. He has been more successful in this field, largely because the legislation went through his Congressional committee, Education and Labor.

As a freshman—he was first elected in 1964—Mr. Scheuer sponsored an amendment to the antipoverty bill that created a program for training and hiring subprofessional aides in such fields or health, welfare, education, law enforcement and recreation. Those aides could relieve professionals of menial tasks that now take up much time. In addition, the program provides continuing education, so that a welfare aide, for example, could eventually become a caseworker.

Mr. Scheuer then lobbied in Washington for a $3.8-million grant to the city, which is expected to be one of the first approved under the program.

All Representatives introduce many bills that have little immediate prospect of passing. Some are largely for political consumption; other are intended to focus attention on pressing problems and prepare the way for future legislation. Richard A. Brown, Mr. Scheuer's administrative assistant, noted that a Representative can work hard on only two bills at a time.

Some bills Mr. Scheuer has introduced, which have special relevance to his district, would expand the Head Start program to include younger children and more parents, establish birth control clinics, provide lunches for schoolchildren during the summer, appropriate money to teach English to Spanish-speaking students, and establish a museum of Negro history.

A second way a Representative can be useful is to act as a link between city or private agencies and the Federal Government. He can be especially effective when legislation concerning the relevant Federal agency must pass through his committee.

On Fridays and Mondays, when he is often in New York, Mr. Scheuer's schedule is crammed with slightly frantic rounds of base-touching. Fighting traffic in an old station wagon—and always running behind schedule—he might spend a morning seeing Robert Mangum, the regional director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Samuel Ganz, the city's Commissioner of Manpower, and Dean Daniel E. Griffiths of New York University's School of Education, which he hopes will advise a local school district in the Bronx.

In other areas, Mr. Scheuer was instrumental in getting the city a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity to subsidize private groups interested in sponsoring slum rehabilitation. According to city officials he then acted as a broker between the city and the East Side Settlement, one of the few established social agencies in the South Bronx.

Plans are almost completed for the settlement house to rehabilitate more than 200 apartments in a row of dilapidated tenements. Several churches, a Jewish agency and a civil rights group are hoping to cosponsor another rehabilitation project in the district—also using part of the Federal grant.

A third role a Representative can play is that of a catalyst for projects in his district. He is unhampered by the protocol or gaps in communication that often shackle relations among city agencies.

This winter Mr. Scheuer convinced the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, the City University of New York, and the city Health Administrator to consider establishing a junior college to train poor persons for subprofessional jobs in health services.

The site he sought for the college was on the Grand Concourse near 145th Street, not far from three new public schools and the new Lincoln Hospital.

One morning, recently he introduced an official of the Parks Department to an official of the Rent and Rehabilitation Administration and urged them to work together, on putting a vest-pocket park in the slum-rehabilitation project he had fostered.

A fourth role, as Mr. Scheuer put it, is being a "professional nudge," Yiddish for "pest." In recent weeks he has petitioned Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary for more patrolmen, Sanitation Commissioner Samuel J. Kearing Jr. for better garbage collection, Parks Commissioner August Heckscher for more trees (particularly in Highbridge) and the Board of Education for more kindergarten classes.

In these efforts, Mr. Scheuer concedes, he is not getting more services for the city but "fighting Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant for every dollar."

He noted that in most of these cases his leverage was limited, and that his influence consisted of "doing a little squeaking so they'll pour some oil in my wheel." Here, too, his power is enhanced on such issues as poverty and education, which his Congressional committee handles.

A fifth role is handling the personal problems of constituents. The Representative, whose main residence is in Washington, often spends Saturdays at local gatherings, like Little League luncheons, or in his two offices on the Grand Concourse and on 138th Street. The problems range from tardy Social Security payments to immigration visas. Lately, most of the calls have concerned the army.

Politics inevitably affects the influence of any Representative. Mr. Scheuer acknowledges that he has never been close to Senator Robert F. Kennedy and that "He's never done anything for us." On the other hand, he said, "It helps me with the city that I didn't go out of my way to hurt Lindsay in the election."

A Representative's life is also determined by the security of his seat and the extent of his personal finances. Mr. Scheuer is apparently safe from Republican opposition, having won about 84 per cent of the vote in 1966. And the regular Democratic organization, which he defeated as an insurgent in 1964, declined to challenge him in the last primary. This gives him more freedom to speak and act his mind than many Representatives, Mr. Scheuer noted.

Moreover, he was a highly successful real estate developer (who had never lived in the district) before his election and his wife is a prominent interior designer. He can thus afford to spend his full salary of $30,000 on supplementing what Congress allocates for travel, printing, telephones, staff, and other expenses. Many others cannot.

Since he is a native of Manhattan, Mr. Scheuer feels perhaps a bit more keenly the problems of representing the Bronx. He put it this way:

"Manhattan is the center of activity. A Congressman from there, or a place like Nassau, which is growing so quickly, doesn't even have to ask for things. But when a neighborhood starts to go down, that's when a Congressman has to fight and scratch. If no one bird dogs, nothing happens."

The War Against Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the New York Post of May 10 discussed the realities underlying recent debate concerning the antipoverty and welfare programs and stressed that it is a "healthy clash of ideas over means." It points out the immediate need for summer programs as well as the long-range nature of the problem and concludes by saying that our elected officials "should be allied in a common, compassionate cause."

Mr. Speaker, as one who knows how crucial progress against poverty is to the people of the city of New York, I hope my colleagues will read the following:

For Unity in the Poverty War

The superficial conflicts of personality, politics and programming that have just erupted in a new, many-sided debate over poverty relief and other government welfare programs—local, state and national—may obscure the fact that it is a healthy clash of ideas over means.

The ends—effective, enduring policies and programs to share the vast wealth and hope of this nation with its poor citizens—are not in question, and that is remarkable in a discussion of this scope.

At last count, it was engaging the strong interest and feelings of such influential men as President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, Gov. Rockefeller, Sens. Javits and Kennedy, Mayor Lindsay and Welfare Commissioner Ginsberg. Their contributions have been both general and specific, and all have been valuable in one way or another, regardless of the political overtones.

The President's renewed declaration of the "war on poverty," seconded by Mr. Humphrey, was a firm, welcome, general statement. Its apparent meaning is that he plans a resolute fight for the summer poverty program funds.

Sen. Kennedy's general indictment of the nation's poverty and welfare programs was hard, harsh and bleak—descriptions which precisely fit the life of the poor. "They are," he said, "demanding what the rest of us take for granted—a measure of control over their lives, over their own destinies, a sense of communication with those whom they have elected to govern them."

Gov. Rockefeller is right in stressing the role of the elected in Congress, too many of whom, as Sen. Javits suggests, lack any sense of communication with or responsibility for the poor and who are content to entertain their more affluent constituents with attacks on "welfare chiselers" and "poverty pork barrels."

It is this smug sentiment which has obstructed a comprehensive, coordinated and continuing war on poverty and resulted in many of the defeats it has sustained. Fortunately for both New York City and New York State, that sentiment is scorned by the chief elected executives and the chief appointed officials of poverty relief and welfare agencies. They lack neither imagination nor commitment. They do lack money.

One of the most critical immediate needs—as the Mayor has lost no opportunity to point out—is the money to operate summer programs in ghetto neighborhoods. The long-range needs—stated by Sen. Kennedy generally and by Welfare Commissioner Ginsberg specifically—are as grim and demanding as ever. It is not simply a case of trying to prevent a long, hot summer. For most of the poor, it is a case of trying to escape a long, comfortless life.

There is no real debate about that end among the men who now debate means. They should be allied in a common, compassionate cause.

Independent Audits for Banks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, for some years I have urged that there be an independent annual audit of all banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In the 89th Congress I sponsored legislation calling for such an audit and on January 10, 1967, I reintroduced this bill. It is now H.R. 965.

The subject of annual audits has been one of controversy in the banking community for a long time and the following discussion, which was published in the May 1967 edition of the Journal of Accountancy, gives a historical outline of the subject. I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

The Controversy Over Independent Audits for Banks

A HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF ACTUAL AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND REGULATION, WITH A SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

(By E. John Larsen)

In the April 1966 issue of The Journal of Accountancy appeared the following "Late development": House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman criticizes banks for inadequate use of independent auditors as shown in results of a recent committee questionnaire of banks." Later in the same month, newspapers carried summaries of the interim report of a Senate subcommittee chaired by John McClellan, which urged regular independent audits of all federally insured banks. These are only two of a continuous stream of articles on the pros and cons of independent audits for banks—a subject which has created controversy for more than 30 years.

History of the controversy

A starting point in this chronology is the passage of the Securities Act of 1933. Section 3(a)(2) of that Act exempted banks from the requirements for registration of securities, "because it was felt that regulatory bodies other than the [Securities and Exchange] Commission exercised adequate supervision over the issuance of bank securities."[1] Similarly, Rule 12a–1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 temporarily exempted securities of banks from the operation of Section 12(a) of that Act (dealing with registration requirement for securities traded on a national securities exchange); this temporary exemption remained in effect until the Securities Exchange Act was amended in 1964. Further, the Securities and Exchange Commission provided in Rule 9–05

Footnotes at end of speech.

(a) of Regulation S–X, issued February 1940, that "statements of banks need not be certified."

During the ensuing years, independent audits of bank financial statements continued to be an issue. Securities analysts were particularly outspoken in their remarks. Typical is the following commentary:

"To some [first-time investors in bank stocks] it may have come as a surprise to learn that commercial banks are not required to report earnings to stockholders; that most bank managements solicit proxies for election of directors without identifying candidates for whom the proxies will be voted; and further, that their bank shares are excluded from the protective provisions of the Securities Act of 1933." [2]

In a 1965 report, the Subcommittee on Banks of The Financial Analysts Federation reported as follows:

"Over the years, committees of our Federation have analyzed and questioned the adequacy of commercial bank stockholder reports and have continually recommended that more adequate and uniform data be presented to shareholders. . . . Our Subcommittee believes that in the long run certification of financial statements by public accountants is useful and advantageous." [3]

Another protagonist of independent audits for banks was former Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Chairman Maple T. Harl, who was reported in 1951 to have advocated external audits at least once a year by qualified accountants not connected with the management of the bank in any way.[4]

Proposed legislation from 1956 to present

The subject of compulsory audits for banks was considered in 1956 by the Senate in connection with a proposed financial institutions bill. At that time, an advisory committee to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency rejected an FDIC request for authority to require an independent audit of an insured bank whenever FDIC considered that the books and records of the bank might not reveal its financial condition. The American Bankers Association states that it took no position on this matter while it was before the Senate.[5] However, a bank analyst claims that the ABA told the Senators that earnings and dividend reports should be considered a confidential matter between the supervisory authorities and the individual bank, and urged that the publication of such reports not be made a requirement of statute.[6] The financial institutions bill was never enacted.

In 1963 the SEC, in its *Report of Special Study of Securities Market*, concluded that the protections of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 dealing with periodic reports, proxy solicitation and insider trading were needed for bank shareholders as well as other shareholders.[7] This report was the impetus behind the 1964 amendments to the Securities Exchange Act, which included banks having more than $1 million in total assets and 750 or more shareholders (500 effective January 1, 1967) in the coverage of the 1934 Act, with one exception: The three federal bank regulatory agencies (Comptroller of the Currency, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and FDIC), rather than the SEC, should administer the Act as it applies to banks.[8]

In August 1964, following the enactment of the 1964 amendments to the 1934 Act, Comptroller of the Currency James Saxon issued regulations for national banks reporting under the amendments. These regulations, contained in Parts 10, 11, 12 and 16 of Title 12 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, do not require independent audits of the national banks' financial statements and, accordingly, as two writers observed, probably do not necessitate any changes in the accounting principles used by banks or in their present auditing arrangements.[9]

Proposed regulations were issued for comment in the late summer of 1964 by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and the FDIC; these proposals included mandatory independent audits for member or insured banks' financial statements. As a result of vigorous objections to these proposals by bankers, the final regulations issued by the two agencies in late December 1964 did not include the independent audit requirement. Both agencies chose an unusual technique for excluding mandatory independent audits; their definitions of terminology in the regulations include the following:

"The term "verified," when used with respect to financial statements, means either (1) certified by an independent public accountant, or (2) signed . . . by the person principally responsible for the accounting records of the bank (the "principal accounting officer") and by the person principally responsible for the audit procedures of the bank (the "auditor"); except that the term "verified" shall mean certified by an independent public accountant in any case in which the Board/Corporation so informs the bank concerned, in writing, at least 90 days prior to the end of the fiscal year to which the financial statements will relate." [10]

When Congress reconvened in January 1965 following the issuance of the Federal Reserve and FDIC final regulations, two bills providing for independent audits of banks were introduced in the House of Representatives. One, drafted by Representative Wright Patman (D–Tex.), would require triennial audits for all FDIC-insured banks; [11] the other, introduced by Abraham Multer (D–N.Y.), provides for annual audits of insured banks.[12] To date, the bills have not been enacted into law.

In the Senate, John McClellan (D–Ark.) introduced in September 1965 a bill which would provide for insured banks to be audited by certified public accountants ". . . whenever such action is deemed warranted by the Board of Directors of the (Federal Deposit Insurance) Corporation." [13] As before, this bill has not been enacted.

On another front, the American Institute of CPAs' committee on bank accounting and auditing has issued two exposure drafts of a proposed AICPA industry audit guide—*Audits of Banks and Bank Accounting and Financial Reporting Practices and Their Relationship to Generally Accepted. Accounting Principles.*

Thus, at present, the subject of independent audits for banks continues to be controversial: Three bills providing for bank audits died with the adjournment of the 89th Congress but will probably be introduced again; the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and FDIC have authority, by giving proper notice, to require independent audits of banks subject to their supervision; independent auditors of bank holding companies must qualify or disclaim opinions on the holding companies' financial statements when they are not permitted to examine a sufficient number of the banking subsidiaries; and definitive publications related to bank auditing problems are to be forthcoming from the Institute's committee on bank accounting and auditing. Furthermore, directors of the FDIC have actively promoted independent audits for banks in recent speeches.[14]

Aspects of the controversy

The principal facets of the controversy over independent audits for banks are: bank examinations by their directors and by regulatory authorities; internal audits by the banks' own staffs; costliness of independent audits; certified public accountants' limited knowledge of banking; peculiarities of accounting principles for banks; and limitations of banks' reports to their shareholders.

1. *Bank examinations*. Most state-chartered banks, as well as national banks having applicable provisions in their bylaws, are required to have what is known as an "annual directors' examination"; in addition, national banks, Federal Reserve System member state banks, and nonmember state banks insured by the FDIC are examined periodically by their respective regulatory authorities.[15] As one banker cautioned some time ago, any attempt by the bank directors themselves to perform or supervise the required directors' examination would likely be superficial and inexpert, and, accordingly, hazardous.[16] Since 1961, it has been possible for any national bank to substitute an annual audit by a qualified certified public accountant for the directors' examination.[17]

As indicated previously, the original exclusion of banks from coverage of the Securities Act of 1934 was upheld because of the extensive regulation to which banks were even then subject; and bankers have usually maintained that the regulatory authorities' examinations preclude the need for independent audits. But, as one CPA has indicated, examinations by federal and state examiners are directed to determining a bank's financial position, or solvency, and compliance with appropriate laws and regulations.[18] Furthermore, a news reporter, in maintaining that bankers themselves appear to agree that examinations are not a substitute for audits, quoted from an American Bankers Association publication: "It is reasonable to feel reassured when a bank examiner uncovers nothing wrong, but it is unreasonable to assume there is nothing wrong, for a bank examiner does not make a complete audit." [19]

It appears from the preceding discussion that a comment some years ago by the editor of THE JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTANCY still holds true:

". . . the professional accounting organizations as a whole have not, for the most part, been very effective in acquainting bank officials with the distinction between the examinations by government authorities and an independent audit by a certified public accountant." [20]

2. *Internal audits and costliness*. These two subjects are usually discussed together. Some larger banks maintaining internal audit staffs contend that the work of these staffs parallels the procedures of an independent auditor, and thus makes independent audits duplicative and overly costly. When auditing companies in other industries, however, the independent auditor limits his procedures when client internal controls, as manifested by internal auditors and other measures are strong; it appears reasonable that the same limitations could be applied to bank audit procedures where appropriate. Costliness is more applicable to the small bank lacking adequate internal controls; as one writer puts it:

"Of the 14,000 banks in the country, I suspect that less than 1,000 provide the internal control features necessary to make independent audits of their financial statements economically feasible." [21]

3. *Limited banking "know-how" of certified public accountants*. Bankers have claimed that, because banks have not been audited to any great extent by CPAs, there would be a lack of knowledgeable accountants available to carry out independent audits. One researcher found, however, that the CPA is no stranger to the banking community of Iowa; 72 percent of queried bankers indicated that they called on CPAs for assistance in income tax matters, and 13 per cent reported that a CPA rendered some audit service.[22] Furthermore, CPAs have become acquainted with other industries not previously audited to any extent—for example, the savings and loan industry. The AICPA's efforts to develop an *Industry Audit Guide* for banking, mentioned previously in this paper, indicate a willingness on the part of the accounting profession to maintain proficiency in the field.

4. *Peculiarities of accounting principles for banks*. Much has been written about the unusual accounting procedures used by banks. The instigators of these practices have

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Footnotes at end of speech.

been the supervisory authorities, who have historically tended to require or permit banks to use those accounting practices which emphasize liquidity, although the liquidity approach can distort the annual net incomes of banks.[23] Under the liquidity concept, banks have taken every opportunity to write down assets and have provided reserves that cannot be related to assets.[24] Specifically, banks have been criticized for the following:

(a) Establishing reserves for loan losses in accordance with the formula allowed for federal income tax purposes, rather than on the basis of anticipated losses

(b) Failing to amortize the discount on bonds acquired for investment, although bond premium is amortized

(c) Writing off property and equipment assets on an arbitrary basis rather than in accordance with sound depreciation accounting

(d) Neglecting to disclose the basis for valuing assets in the balance sheet and the character and amounts of various reserves

(e) Being inconsistent in accounting for the same item from one accounting period to the next.[25]

In fairness to the banks, critics do acknowledge that the determination of adequate accounting for such complex items as gains and losses on sales of investment securities and provisions for losses on laons is not facilitated by reference to accounting practices of other industries which are not confronted with the banks' problems in these areas.

5. *Limitations of bank reports to shareholders.* Over the years, the inadequacies of bank reporting to shareholders have been the subject of recurring criticism. A security analyst's study in 1949–1950 of the country's 50 largest banks revealed that, while all but six banks issued annual reports, with three-fourths of the reports incorporating an operating statement comparable to that recommended by the American Bankers Association, there was no uniformity in accounting principles used by the banks.[26] A comparable 1952 study, by a committee of the National Federation of Financial Analysts Societies, of the annual reports of 28 of the largest banks reported that the variations in contents of the reports were so broad as to cause wonder at the many methods of reporting.[27]

In its research for the *Report of Special Study of Securities Markets,* the SEC requested 191 banks to submit copies of their financial reports and proxy materials. The Commission found that 34 (20 per cent) of the 171 responding banks sent no financial material whatever to their stockholders, while 92 (67 per cent) of those reporting to their shareholders failed to include an income statement in the reports.[28]

While serving as economist for the House Banking Committee's Subcommittee on Domestic Finance, Dr. Eugene M. Lerner of New York University requested copies of annual reports and other financial information submitted to shareholders by the 300 largest banks in the United States. From the 233 banks replying, Dr. Lerner learned that nearly one-fourth did not include an income statement with their materials to shareholders, and that there were considerable differences in accounting principles used and in disclosures by the banks.[29] A similar study for the same House Subcommittee, by Gilbert R. Whitaker, Jr., of Northwestern University, disclosed that less than 50 per cent of all banks publish annual reports, that a financial report is read at the annual meeting of 87 per cent of those banks not publishing annual reports, but that 79 per cent of such banks do not mail the report to the stockholders.[30]

How have banks rationalized their inadequate reporting to shareholders? One writer asserted that the majority of bankers believed a detailed annual report would violate the depositors' trust if it contained information of a damaging nature or that was capable of being misinterpreted, or of value to the bank's competitors.[31] Joseph W. Barr, past Chairman of the FDIC, has pointed out that bankers' reporting systems have historically been geared to the protection of depositors with the needs of stockholders and investors subordinated.[32]

In rejoinder, critics maintain that, so long as banks compete with other enterprises in the marketplace for capital funds, banks must accept the same reporting responsibilities as others.[33] They further contend that an anual report including audited financial statements provides a bank with many benefits: improved investor orientation and confidence, opportunities to describe various banking services, and increased management benefits which are often obtained through the objective evaluations of experienced auditors.[34]

Conclusion

It is conceivable that the controversy over independent audits for banks will be resolved by evolution and not revolution. The 1965 annual reports of six major New York banks and several others across the country include opinions by independent CPA's;[35] this could be indicative of a trend toward audited financial statements at least by the major banks of the country. Furthermore, there have been efforts to revamp bank accounting principles. For example, the 1965 Annual Report of First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation presents in its banking subsidiaries' income statements a "complete net operating income" concept which includes accumulation of discounts on investment securities over the term to maturity and capitalization and amortization of profits and losses on the sale of securities over the term to maturity of the issue sold. Although authorities on accounting may question the general acceptability of innovations such as these, the indication that bankers are willing to question traditional accounting practices is encouraging. The issuance in final form of the AICPA's *Audits of Banks* and *Bank Accounting and Financial Reporting Practices* should also contribute to the resolution of the controversy over independent audits of banks.

It appears that further research into bank reporting practices might be undertaken, with the objective of ascertaining what effect, if any, the passage of the 1964 amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 has had upon the reports of banks not subject to the Act, as well as upon the reports of those subject to the Act. This, together with a later study of the trend mentioned in the preceding paragraph, might develop evidence as to whether the legislation pending in Congress for mandatory audits of banks should be enacted.

Footnotes at end of speech.

[1] U.S., Congress, *Report of Special Study of Securities Market of the Securities and Exchange Commission,* House Document No. 95, Pt. 3, 88th Congress, 1st Sess., April 3, 1963, p. 36.

[2] M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc., "Don't Tell the Stockholders," *Bank Stock Quarterly* (March 1962), p. 6.

[3] The Financial Analysts Federation, *Seventeenth Annual Report of the Corporate Information Committee* (1964–1965), p. 9.

[4] "Independent Audits of Banks," JofA, Sept. 51, p. 293.

[5] "Should the Law Provide for Compulsory Audits?" *Banking,* 56 (January 1964), p. 62.

[6] M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc., "Disclosure and the Smaller Banks," *Bank Stock Quarterly* (December 1965), p. 8.

[7] *Report of Special Study . . ., loc. cit.,* p. 39.

[8] U.S., Securities Exchange Act of 1934, sec. 12(i).

[9] Edwin K. Walker and Patrick M. Mellilo, "What the New Regulations Mean to Banks," *The Price Waterhouse Review,* 10 (Spring 1965), p. 6.

[10] U.S., Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Regulation F, Sec. 206.2 (dd); Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Rules and Regulations,* Part 335, Sec. 335.2 (dd).

[11] U.S., Congress, House, HR 40, 89th Congress, 1st Sess., January 4, 1965.

[12] U.S., Congress, House, HR 123, 89th Congress, 1st Sess., January 4, 1965.

[13] U.S., Congress, Senate, S 2575, 89th Congress, 1st Sess., September 29, 1965.

[14] See "FDIC Chairman Calls Independent Audits Desirable," JofA, Mar. 65, p. 18; " 'Outside Audit' of Banks Lauded," *Los Angeles Times,* March 8, 1965.

[15] Jack D. Butefish, "Independent Banking—A Fascinating Panorama," *The California CPA Quarterly,* 32 (September 1964), pp. 19–20.

[16] Casimir A. Sienkiewicz, "Problems of Bank Accounting and Auditing," JofA, Oct. 57, p. 39.

[17] R. M. Sommerfeld, "The Need for CPA Bank Audits," JofA, May 64, p. 49.

[18] Dan P. Fulton, "CPA's Assistance in Bank Directors' Examinations," *Haskins & Sells Selected Papers,* 1961, p. 183.

[19] Ed Cony, "Bank-Report Fracas," *The Wall Street Journal,* June 4, 1965.

[20] "Independent Audits of Banks," JofA, Sept. 51, p. 293.

[21] Arthur Bettauer, "Should Banks Have Independent Audits?" *The Price Waterhouse Review,* 10 (Winter 1965), p. 18.

[22] Sommerfeld, *op. cit.,* p. 50.

[23] Herman W. Bevis, *Corporate Financial Reporting in a Competitive Economy* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1965), p. 86.

[24] Henry P. Hill, "Tailoring Banks' Annual Reports for Both Depositors and Stockholders," *Banking,* 51 (April 1959), p. 40.

[25] For further comments on these criticisms, see the following: Hill, *loc. cit.*; Sienkiewicz, *op. cit.,* pp. 39–41; Walker and Mellilo, *op. cit.* p. 11; William H. Wieland, "Bank Accounting—Its Problems and Progress," *NAA Bulletin,* 41 (May 1960), p. 13.

[26] Sherwood E. Bain, "Annual Reports for Banks," *Harvard Business Review,* 29 (November 1959), p. 106.

[27] Hill, *loc. cit.*

[28] *Report of Special Study . . . , loc. cit.,* p. 38.

[29] "Why Banks Should Improve Their Stockholder Reports," *Banking,* 56 (April 1964), p. 47.

[30] U.S., Congress, House, Subcommittee on Domestic Finance, Committee on Banking and Currency, *The Market for Bank Stock,* 88th Cong., 2d Sess., December 22, 1964, p. v.

[31] Bain, *op. cit.,* p. 103.

[32] Cony, *op. cit.*

[33] Walker and Mellilo, *op. cit.,* p. 7.

[34] Bettauer, *op. cit.,* p. 14; Bain, *op. cit.,* p. 105.

[35] Bettauer, *loc. cit.*

Humphrey Amendment Puts Co-op Know-How in U.S. Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, as we consider extension and improvement of the foreign aid program this year we should be aware of one of the most successful parts of our program—the development of cooperatives in the underdeveloped nations.

This program was started through the Humphrey amendment of 1961 and has been a great aid to these new nations.

I have unanimous consent to insert in the Record a portion of the recent pamphlet entitled "International Rural Leadership a Twenty-Year Record 1946 to 1966" published by the National Farmers Union.

The article follows:

HUMPHREY AMENDMENT PUTS CO-OP KNOW-HOW IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

". . . . . it is declared to be the policy of the United States . . . . . to encourage the development and use of cooperatives, credit unions and savings and loan associations . . . . ." in international development programs. So stated the Humphrey Amendment to the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act.

Recognition of the five-year record of cooperatives in international development, by Assistance AID Administrator Herbert J. Waters, appeared in the October, 1966 edition of News for Farmer Cooperatives. Wrote Waters:

"While U.S. cooperatives have established enviable records in growth and services, especially in agriculture, they were practically untried in foreign assistance until five years ago.

"The Humphrey Amendment in 1961 gave cooperatives the same kind of legitimacy in the eyes of government foreign service people as the Capper-Volstead Act did for agricultural cooperatives in the eyes of the local community in the early 1920's. The cooperatives already existed in the country, but the Capper-Volstead law gave the farmers a legal basis to organize. Prior to that time the right to organize and operate such associations was not fully recognized. In the same sense, Humphrey put cooperative assistance on the world map.

"The five-year record of achievements is all the more remarkable because most of the cooperatives had to start almost from scratch. There are now ten organizations holding major AID cooperative development contracts, in addition to its agreements with the USDA, other government agencies, and many colleges and universities.

"These are National Farmers Union, the Cooperative League of the USA, CUNA International, Foundation for Cooperative Housing, American Institute for Free Labor Development, International Cooperative Development Association, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Fund for International Cooperative Development, National League of Insured Savings Associations, and International Cooperative Training Center.

"In 1965 there were 223 Cooperative projects in 39 countries; 286 consultants and technicians were employed. . . . In total, AID has been or is involved in one way or another with 40,000 cooperatives with 16 million family members. It has committed nearly $50 million for technical help. Expenditures are almost $8 million a year.

Among the purely economic achievements, U.S. cooperatives have organized thousands of credit unions and a growing number of savings and loan associations, expanded or built new rural electric cooperatives in a half-dozen countries, established or supervised local and federated marketing and supply cooperatives, and started a variety of housing cooperatives, from the simple farm hut to huge apartment units.

"These achievements are one way to measure success. Yet, we must recognize that just an audit of how much money was spent is no measure of how much we are really helping people. I am thinking of the training centers for cooperative members and employees, as well as the information and education classes at the grassroots. This kind of assistance is essential but unmeasurable."

The Humphrey Amendment co-op programs have received further moral backing through Title IX of the 1966 Foreign Assistance Act, directing that "emphasis shall be placed on assuring maximum participation in the task of economic development on the part of the people of the developing countries, through encouragement of democratic private and governmental institutions."

Title IX further states: "This goal can best be achieved through the fostering of cooperatives, labor unions, trade and related associations, community action groups, and other organizations which provide the training ground for leadership and democratic processes; through making possible increased participation of such groups and of individuals in the planning, execution, and evaluation of development undertakings; through broader and more effective utilization of the experience and resources of existing private and voluntary organizations; and, generally, through the building of democratic private and public institutions on all levels—local, state and national."

That the Humphrey Amendment programs are achieving both success abroad and understanding at home may be seen in a resolution adopted at the November, 1966, convention of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association:

"The rural economies of many developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have received significant gains through United States farm cooperative technical assistance, made possible by the Humphrey Amendment to the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act. The substantial success of many of these cooperative technical aid programs, administered through the Agency for International Development, are to be commended, and greater public awareness of these international programs is to be encouraged to help produce wider public appreciation of the significant importance to agriculture and our entire economy of the American cooperative movement."

Garrett Marine Dies in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Lance Cpl. Ross Fike was killed in Vietnam this past Monday. Corporal Fike was from Friendsville, Md. I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following newspaper article in the Record:

[From the Baltimore Sun, May 18, 1967]

GARRETT MARINE DIES IN VIETNAM—LANCE CPL. ROSS FIKE WAS WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL

FRIENDSVILLE, MD., May 17.—Lance Cpl. Ross F. Fike, an 18-year-old marine from Garrett county, was killed in Vietnam Monday, the Defense Department reported today.

Corporal Fike died aboard the the U.S.S. Repose, a naval hospital ship to which he had been evacuated shortly after he received shrapnel wounds in his head.

Corporal Fike, a member of the 3d Anti-Tank Battalion, was wounded in the vicinity of Quang Tri while his unit was engaged in combat there. He would have been nineteen on June 14.

He left Camp Pendleton, Cal., for Vietnam last January 3. After he had been in Vietnam for about a month he wrote home that he was planning to make a career of the Marine Corps—that he would go to college when he returned home and try to get a marine commission.

"He said, 'Don't worry, I'm all right,'" his mother, Mrs. Frances Fike, reported last night.

The young man enlisted in the Marine Corps March 14, 1966, and got a three-month extension on his date for reporting to active duty so he could be graduated from high school. He was graduated from Garrett County's Northern High June 3, 1966.

Before going overseas Corporal Fike served at Parris Island, S.C., Camp Lejeune, N.C., and Camp Pendleton.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ross S. Fike, of Friendsville; two sister, Elaine Fike, of Friendsville, and Mrs. Linda Reckart, of Deer Park, Md.; and two brothers, Jerry C. Fike, of Addison Pa., and Gene A. Fike, of Friendsville.

Michigan Taxpayers Under Racial Attack

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, apparently free speech under the umbrella of the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution does not apply to truth or fact if it relates to race.

The enclosed letter from a Michigan property owner and taxpayer would suggest the use of anti-American dialectics that peace means war and civil rights mean destruction of civil rights.

Can freedom now be construed as freedom to destroy freedom?

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following letter and telegram in the Record:

MUSKEGON, MICH.,
May 15, 1967.

HON. JOHN RARICK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am enclosing a photostat copy of the telegram that I received from the Commissioner of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. The alleged discrimination referred to was a statement I made on our local television station.

The program called "Firing Line", broadcasts every night except Saturday and Sunday. It is composed of usually two local citizens from the right, and two from the left. The program I was on was about public, and open housing. I was asked if I had ever rented to a negro, and I said, "No". When asked if I would, I said, "No, that if I did my white tenants would move out." This was a statement of truth, rather than discrimination.

So far the hearing that was to be held last Thursday, has been postponed. I understand that 75 people in this city received similar telegrams. Prominent People. George Romney helped author the new state constitution, now the people are beginning to find out what they were persuaded by the press to vote into law. He believes in open occupancy, and believes in forced integration.

For God & Country,
VICTOR E. REDMON,
President,
Property Rights Association, Inc.

MUSKEGON, MICH.,
April 18, 1967.

VICTOR REDMON,
Muskegon, Mich.

Your name has been mentioned and testimony alleging discrimination during a public hearing unequal housing opportunity being held in the Muskegon area by the Michigan Civil Rights Commission. You are offered an opportunity to hear transcript and to respond to the pertinent testimony. For further information please contact William Dwyer at 726–5034, room F47, before 6 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, April the 18th.

Kenneth Robinson,
Commissioner,
Michigan Civil Rights Commission.

Crime Costs Mounting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, with permission, I would like to quote in its entirety a grave article entitled "Crime Costs Mounting" recently published by economist Sylvia Porter in her nationally syndicated newspaper column:

Your Money's Worth—Crime Costs Mounting

(By Sylvia Porter)

Q. How much does crime in this country today cost a law-abiding family?

A. An estimated $400 for the year. Total for the nation will go as high as $21 billion.

The social, political and human aspects of crime are in the papers daily. But the economic aspects—which directly affect our own homes and our own pocketbooks, are largely ignored. Here are some facts recently gathered by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice:

Crimes against people (including homicide, assault) will reduce the lifetime earnings of the victims by $815 million.

Crimes against property (including robbery, burglary, auto thefts, embezzlement, fraud, vandalism, forgery, pilferage) will amount to losses and "transfers" of $3.9 billion.

Other crimes (such as drunken driving and tax fraud) will drain another $2 billion from constructive and legitimate economic channels.

Sales of illegal goods and services (including narcotics, loan-sharking, prostitution, bootlegging, illegal gambling) will amount to a whopping $8.1 billion.

Add to this the $4.2 billion for law enforcement and criminal justice systems; then add the $1.9 billion private individuals and businesses pay for burglary alarms, theft insurance, night watchmen, private detectives, bail and legal fees.

The total is $21 billion, a burden which falls on all of us.

The President's Commission does not attempt to count the full cost of such illegal activities as price-rigging by corporations, undetected tax evasion, bribery and graft. While the commission notes that the yearly intake by organized crime has been estimated from $7 to $50 billion, it admits that the precise sum is unknown.

There are no accurate figures on the cost of consumer fraud, since only 10 percent of consumer fraud is even reported to police. Nor do we know the full extent of "white collar" crime, including everything from casual pilferage by employes of office supplies to outright stealing of corporate funds, because here too, only a fraction of this type of crime is ever reported to authorities.

An even more shocking picture of the multi-billion-dollar cost of crime emerges from the costs of individual crimes and individual criminal careers. For instance, the cost of a single arrest for willful homicide today is $5,100 and the cost to the public of a career in this crime is $12,600. In the case of a burglar, one arrest costs an average $3,100 and a single career burglar costs $14,000.

Horrible as this crime burden on the public is, it is likely to become worse as the population becomes younger, as we become increasingly urbanized and as the affluent society provides more opportunities for many type of criminals. Crime-breeding forces are city slums, racial prejudice and failure to upgrade education for the underprivileged.

The economic fact is that we will not be able to cut the costs of crime until we raise the costs of fighting it. This means new outlays of money, particularly by state and cities, it also calls for more modern crime-detection equipment, vastly better training of and more adequate salaries for law enforcement and correctional institution officials, broader and better vocational training for prisoners, probationers and parolees.

Yet even it won't mean much unless we also invest in research on crime.

The Farm Dilemma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman announced a few days ago he intends holding a total of 66 "shirtsleeve" meetings with farmers and farm leaders. The first such meeting was held in Hutchinson, Kans., April 19.

Most farmers who attended indicated they came away convinced agriculture can expect to remain the subject of bureaucratic manipulation indefinitely if they correctly assessed Mr. Freeman's statements.

An editorial in the Kansas Farmer-Stockman commenting on the Hutchinson meeting, and what I feel accurately reflects the many frustrations now besetting farmers is certainly worthy of note. I include it in the Record at this point:

Government Is Seen as "Referee"

The Secretary of Agriculture, in an appearance at Hutchinson, Kans., in April, stated he was seeking farmers' advice and counsel. He then told the crowd that agriculture has three options.

One, he said, is to swap the present voluntary programs for no program at all. The second alternative is to return to a high price support program that establishes rigid mandatory production controls on a pound, bushel or bale basis. The third alternative is to make the "New Era Programs" work.

Then he declared the first would cut farm income one-third, and that congress probably would reject the second. Therefore, the only way would be to make the New Era Programs work. Basically, these are the Freeman plan of supply management by USDA bureaucrats in Washington. Maybe this is what farmers want; maybe it isn't. But it certainly was what the secretary was trying to sell farmers when he was "listening" for their advice. If what he heard was favorable to the third choice, we expect him to use that advice. If what he heard was not favorable, we still don't expect him to change his position.

The secretary went into office apparently convinced and determined that the government should run agriculture. We have seen and heard and read nothing to indicate a change. He now says that "government becomes a kind of referee, not a player on the field." Which is but another way of saying that the game must be played as Washington sees it.

Arvin Industries Pumps Profits by Keeping Up With the Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the story of the success of free enterprise is the story of farsighted men.

I wish today to point out such a story of success, that of Arvin Industries, Inc., in Columbus, Ind.

It is an Indiana firm, formed shortly after the turn of the century to manufacture automobile tire pumps. Today, it is the world's largest producer of automotive exhaust systems; among the Nation's largest producers of electric heaters, radios, phonographic equipment, and electric home products.

It has grown from this Indiana beginning to an industry with plants and offices across the country and even into the Orient.

But again, let me say, the company's growth is linked to the visions and efforts of its leaders. And even now, they look to a day of greater growth.

The growth of Arvin Industries is chronicled in an excellent article in the Louisville Times, and I include that article for insertion into the Record:

Second Biggest in Columbus—Arvin Industries Pumps Profits by Keeping Up With the Times

(By Patrick Siddons)

Columbus, Ind.—For a firm that began life making automobile tire pumps, Arvin Industries, Inc., has managed to keep pace with progress quite nicely, thank you.

Arvin, now the second largest industry in Columbus (the Cummins Engine Co. is first), has more than 6,000 employees in plants in seven states and the Far East.

And although the company still concentrates on products related to the automotive industry, it also is active in manufacturing home-entertainment products, sophisticated communications equipment for the military, plastics and a variety of building products.

This wide spread in products has led to new sales records annually for the last six years. In 1966, Arvin had total sales of $150,237,000, about five per cent higher than 1965 sales and more than double the 1961 sales figure of $73,701,000.

Net profits after taxes have risen even more spectacularly.

The 1966 profit figure was $6,093,000, up 11.4 per cent from the 1965 figure of $5,466,000, and up more than 150 per cent from the $2,432,000 net profit of 1961.

The renaissance at Arvin coincides with the elevation of Eldo H. Stonecipher to the firm's presidency.

REORGANIZED COMPANY

Prior to that time Arvin had been involved in only two manufacturing areas—automotive equipment, primarily exhaust systems, and consumer products, such as radios, phonographs, electric heaters and leisure furniture.

Stonecipher organized three new divisions—Arvin International, the Electronics

Systems Division and the Arvinyl Division—and directed the expansion of the two existing divisions.

Arvin's offices and plants in Columbus, Greenwood, Franklin, Seymour and North Vernon were joined by new facilities at Greenfield and West Lafayette, Ind.; Southfield and Walled Lake, Mich.; Princeton, Ky.; Oneida, Tenn.; Fayette and Monroeville, Ala.; Dayton, Ohio; Fullerton, Calif., and Tokyo and Hong Kong.

Arvin now is among this nation's largest manufacturers of electric heaters. It is the world's largest producer of automotive-exhaust systems.

Its Arvinyl Division is first in the U.S. in the field of vinyl-clad materials used in interior trim for automobiles, paneling for vehicles and home interiors, and for radio and television cabinets and camera cases.

It manufacturers more than 10 per cent of all the radios made in this country, with a line of 49 basic models.

Arvin makes consumer products for Sears, Roebuck and Co. and the major rubber firms, and provides products for trading-stamp companies. Some of these products bear the Arvin label; others carry the individual firm's own brand name.

RADIOS IN HONG KONG

Under Arvin International, an outlet in Hong Kong makes transistor radios. In Tokyo a Japanese firm makes black-and-white and color television sets to Arvin standards. The sets are marketed by Arvin.

Other Arvin consumer products include home burglar-protection alarms, humidifiers, metal ironing tables, and tape recorders.

Arvin's building products are manufactured at Fullerton, Calif., by Lok Products Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Arvin. Items made there include suspended ceiling systems, fluorescent lighting systems, in-wall can-openers, permanent electric heating units and vinyl-metal wall panels.

Arvin makes more than 3,500 items for the automotive industry. Last year it produced parts for companies that built 96 per cent of the U.S.-made cars and 98 per cent of the trucks.

The company also makes replacement exhaust-system parts for American-made cars dating back to 1940.

SHAREHOLDERS MET LAST WEEK

The Electronics Systems Division is involved in the development and production of items for military and industrial customers. Produced in Columbus and West Lafayette, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, are communications equipment, direction finders, industrial automation equipment, a wide field of magnetic recording heads, and other highly complicated instruments.

That this wide diversification is profitable was indicated last week when Arvin shareholders gathered here for the annual meeting.

It was announced that first-quarter sales for 1967 dropped 11.9 per cent from last year's first quarter, but that profits were slightly higher.

It was explained that sales decreased because of a drop in automotive-industry business, but that profits were holding firm because, in the words of T. Earl Robinson, vice-president for finance, "this is where diversification pays off."

The firm was originally formed in Indianapolis in 1919 by Q. G. Noblitt, Frank H. Sparks and Albert G. Redmond. It was called the Indianapolis Air Pump Co. and the first plant was an abandoned grocery store. In 1925 the Columbus operations were opened, and two years later the firm name was changed to Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.

The firm name was changed to Arvin in 1950, after the name of Richard Arvin, a traveling salesman who had persuaded the company to manufacture an automobile heater for him. The company subsequently bought his interest and continued to make heaters. As new products were added to the line, they, too, were given the name "Arvin."

Sparks, who died three years ago, also made his mark in the educational field. He was a former president and chairman of the board of trustees of Wabash College.

Noblitt died in 1954, Redmond now is a business consultant in Michigan.

The firm today operates with a basic corporate philosophy of giving the individual freedom to operate.

"Our plant managers, for example, are very autonomous," said Charles J. Meyers, vice-president for employee and public relations. "They run their own plants. They have definite responsibilities."

POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH HIGH

Concerning Arvin's future growth, Meyers said, "With the right distribution in the after-market (replacement parts)—or by acquisitions—there's no limit to the things we might get into,

"A person has to do his own visualizing. We could fan out in almost any direction in the home-entertainment or home-comfort field, for example."

Stonecipher did some visualizing of his own on this theme in his speech to shareholders last week.

He predicted that "there will be more changes in product concepts during the next 5 to 10 years than there were in the past 20 years" through new advancements in engineering techniques and theories.

He talked about a single-unit home entertainment center containing a radio, television, tape recorder, phonograph, home movies, inter-com system, a long-range communications system, and even a small computer to handle the household accounting.

Another part of the center, would be a color video tape recorder, "not merely to tape and play back a TV program, but (with) small portable recorders and color cameras . . . (to) take on family picnics or vacations."

He said the tape recording system would be in cartridge form, requiring no threading or complicated apparatus.

"You will even go down to your local music center and either buy or rent a cartridge tape recording of your favorite opera, Broadway play or home-education need, and play it back on this unit."

Stonecipher said the unit also could contain a telephone for both sound and voice communications via phone lines.

He told stockholders that Arvin engineers have developed a prototype of the color video tape recorder that in the laboratory will record and play back TV programs originating 40 miles away in Indianapolis.

He envisions, also, environmental air systems for home use which not only will control temperature and humidity, but also will provide "clean and sterilized air, completely free of odors and impurities."

He said, "The expansion and future of the electronic-appliance market is fantastic with possible new products . . . and Arvin intends to be a part of that market."

Not bad for a firm that 48 years ago was dedicated to the manufacture of hand-operated tire pumps.

DWG Cigar Corp., of Lima, Ohio, To Make 10 Billionth Cigar This Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, the State of Ohio is honeycombed with hundreds of companies who though of most humble beginnings have risen to national prominence. I would cite you the DWG Cigar Corp., as a fine example of the opportunities that exist in our Nation when we have men with the courage and determination to lead the way.

In 1884, Henry Diesel, a cigarmaker, joined with his wife in forming a cigar company in Lima, Ohio. They had no employees. During the day they made their cigars and at night went about the city selling them. They had but one formula for success, their ingredients were the best and their workmanship was excellent.

Today the DWG Co., has grown from their two founding parents to a company with over 1,000 employees in their Lima, Ohio, plant. This year, they will make their 10 billionth El Verso cigar.

We in Ohio are indeed proud of the great growth of the DWG Cigar Corp., and the multitude of industrial firms of our great State who have similar records. Ohio provides the proper industrial, labor and financial climate for their growth.

Helping East Tennesseans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Rogersville Review, which serves Hawkins County in my district, printed the following editorial.

This article relates a story which took place in the neighboring county of Hancock, which is also in my district.

Mr. Speaker, all I can add is that I am real proud of these thrifty people, and I am honored to represent them here in the Congress.

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE

This story came to us by word of mouth, and while we cannot vouch for its authenticity, it bears the ear marks of truth since it describes so well some of the foolish projects our crazy mixed-up government gets involved in.

It seems that a team from VISTA (which agency that represents, we don't know) recently landed in Sneedville, took a room at the town's only motel and thought the lodgings were free. As one of the team is said to have explained, "we don't carry money for lodgings, we are expected to live in the homes of the people."

That was the team's first mistake—thinking the motel was someone's home.

But the most ridiculous thing was the team's reason for being in Sneedville. They had arrived bag and baggage to show the people of Hancock County how to stretch their money!

Now if there's anybody in this great big, mad country of ours who knows how to stretch a dollar, how to be thrifty, how to get the most out of the least, it is a native of these East Tennessee mountains—he is the shrewdest bargainer alive. He is a firm believer in the old adage, "wanton waste makes woeful want," he practices it, and he's proud of it.

Through here there is a saying, "don't try to tell your grandmother how to milk ducks." Which is what that Sneedville team is trying to do. What a disappointment that project is going to be!

In a fanciful moment, we toyed with the idea of suggesting that a Sneedville team land on the banks of the Potomac and tell Washington how to stretch a dollar.

Now the Would be a progressive step.

Minimum Wage Reduces Job Opportunities

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, many economists have come to recognize that minimum wage laws can reduce job opportunities for the person of little or no skills. One area where this may be happening now is in agriculture.

An article from the Wall Street Journal of April 19, entitled "Minimum Wage Can Mean Minimum Jobs," indicates that the wage law may force thousands of remaining marginal farm families out of work. According to the Journal, the welfare and unemployment problems that will accompany the transition of the marginal workers off the farm have State and Federal officials worried.

Under unanimous consent, I include the Journal article referred to in the RECORD at this point:

MINIMUM WAGE CAN MEAN MINIMUM JOBS

(By Jim Hyatt)

DENWOOD PLANTATION, ARK.—Richard Bogen, a 62-year-old Negro farm worker, sits in the plantation store with cap in hand and tears filling his eyes. "Right now I've got just two pennies in my pocket," he says.

He and his family made $1,778.97 last year, chopping and picking cotton and performing odd jobs on this farm in the delta area of eastern Arkansas. But this year, thanks ironically to the new Federal minimum wage aimed at boosting farm workers' income, Mr. Bogen and his family face unemployment along with thousands of others in the delta.

Mr. Bogen is worried that his employer won't be willing to pay him the $1 an hour wage required as of Feb. 1, and he's almost certain that his wife, Annie Mae, 58, and the couple's two children won't be employed any longer.

C. L. Denton Jr., owner of this 4,000-acre farm, says he hopes to keep Mr. Bogen on the payroll, but probably not his family. "He's been here almost all my life," Mr. Denton, 50, says. "I can't turn this poor fellow out just because they passed a law."

For Mr. Bogen, whose second-grade education severely limits his job choice, the future is bleak. He says he can't sleep nights, worrying about the $337.70 he's already borrowed from his employer to buy food and other necessities, much of it from the plantation store. "That's the most money I've ever owed him in my life," he adds.

ONE-THIRD OUT OF WORK

Whatever happens to Mr. Bogen, other families on the plantation face certain unemployment. Mr. Denton estimates that a third of the 25 families living here will have to seek other work. The income of the remaining families, too, will be sharply cut: The labor of many women and children, he maintains, simply isn't worth $1 an hour.

The new law may spell the end of sharecropping and tenant farming, already dying practices in the south. Federal officials insist that all farm laborers, including those who agree to share their crop with a landowner or pay rent to him, must earn the minimum $1 an hour.

Officials in the delta, in turn, are worried over the problem of providing food and work for the untrained, jobless workers. Fumes one Arkansas economist: "Federal Government agencies have known this was coming for months, but right now they don't even know where to start helping these people."

In a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller has called the situation "urgent." His state welfare director estimates that at least 1,000 farm families in 12 eastern Arkansas counties will be out of work by the end of the year. "The food problem is most critical, and requires immediate action," adds a poverty war official.

Some delta farmers think the impact is even wider. "At least 6,000 or 7,000 Arkansas families" will be hurt by the minimum wage, which covers many farm workers for the first time, says Harold F. Ohlendorf, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation. "In my opinion, thousands of Mississippi families won't have any income at all, except what the Government gives them," adds Boswell Stevens, the Mississippi Farm Bureau president. Other pockets of unemployment are developing in parts of Louisiana and in southeastern Missouri.

Not all farm workers are upset over the minimum wage, naturally. Such farm coverage has been a goal of labor unions for years, and workers in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas have been striking for several months seeking $1.25 an hour for their harvest efforts.

But in the delta on both sides of the Mississippi River, says B. F. Smith, executive vice president of the Delta Council, an area economic development organization, the minimum wage raises these questions:

"Can you eliminate poverty by eliminating jobs? And can the unskilled be benefited by laws that discourage employers from hiring them?"

The affected workers see the problem in more direct terms. "I ain't hit a lick since November," says Hibbler Adams, 64, who has lived on Mr. Ohlendorf's 6,000-acre farm since 1933. And his prospects for a job in nearby Osceola, Ark., are slim indeed: "They wouldn't have me uptown," Mr. Adams admits. "There ain't nothing I could do except rake the grass."

John Porter, 56, a worker on Denwood Plantation, complains that the ruling will keep his five youngsters and wife from working. "They actually earn about as much as I do," he says. "But if they don't work, I won't be able to clothe my kids proper. And they won't learn to do a good day's work."

Dwindling farm labor isn't new. Here in Mississippi County, Ark., for example, the farm population has dropped from more than 60,000 about 2 years ago to 33,000 today. Farmers have been turning to fertilizers and more powerful machinery for years. Faber White, 61, a John Deere Co. dealer in Osceola, estimates that the county's implement business volume has increased 33% to 40% in four years: The county has 30 implement dealers now, three times the number 10 years ago.

But the minimum wage, say the farmers, will be the final catalyst to force the thousands of remaining marginal farm families out of work. "We knew five years ago we could mechanize," says Larry Woodard, 29, a Lepanto, Ark., farmer. "But we attempted to keep these people working. We had moral obligations. Now with the minimum wage . . ." And his voice trails off at the prospect of telling workers they're now unemployed.

Mr. Woodard's operation, perhaps, is typical of the trend in mechanization. Last year he used 33 tractors to farm the 6,000 acres he rents. This season he'll use only 12 tractors, all eight-row equipment. His capital investment has doubled in the last two or three years to $400,000, he says. Half of the 37 families on his place won't be working this summer, he adds.

The welfare and unemployment problems that will accompany the transition of the marginal workers off the farm have state and Federal officials worried.

"We're just causing problems with the minimum wage," observes one Louisiana farm expert. "These people will be off the farmer's payroll, but in another way, they'll be put on the taxpayer's payroll, through welfare."

EMERGENCY FOOD

A. J. Moss, the Arkansas state welfare director, says he's been asking Department of Agriculture officials for months to arrange emergency food supplies for delta workers.

Eight Arkansas Delta counties, he notes, use the food stamp program instead of raw commodity distribution. Workers must purchase some stamps to qualify for additional coupons. Mr. Bogen, for example, pays $42 a month to get stamps worth $60. The stamps are used like cash at participating grocery stores.

But regulations, Mr. Moss says, don't permit the counties to give away food stamps. He wants permission to establish commodity distribution for these stranded workers in food stamp counties, or a new regulation permitting issuance of free food stamps.

An Agriculture Department official, however, says, "We can't see any sense in running the two programs in the same county." And minimum food stamp purchases, he believes, are so low that any family could afford the fee.

Families with extremely low income must pay only $2 a person a month, up to $12, to receive food stamps. "Presumably, a couple of odd jobs could supply that minimum purchase requirement," he adds.

One 44-year-old farm hand on Mr. Woodard's place, with a wife and eight children, pays $12 a month for stamps worth $90. He has to borrow the food stamp money from his boss, and at the moment owes him $481.

Mississippi witnesses shocked a U.S. Senate subcommittee holding hearings in Jackson April 10 by reporting of "people going around begging" in the delta because they couldn't afford money to purchase food stamps.

AN INVESTIGATION

One of the committee members, Sen. George Murphy of California, said the group should ask President Johnson to "declare an emergency exists in these areas" and to send investigators and emergency aid.

At the subcommittee's request, the Secretary of Agriculture has sent a team "to look into the hunger problem. They're following up on some of the things we saw, and trying to determine whether an emergency situation exists," says a staff member.

In any event, the food shortage is only an immediate consideration. "It represents only a small bite of the whole cake," Mr. Moss observes, for many of the workers are too old for retraining. And others are able to perform only simply tasks.

State employment experts at this point have no exact information on the numbers or needs for potentially unemployed workers. "Before Feb. 1 there was no way to know how the farmers would react to the minimum wage," says Fred D. McKinney, administrator of the Arkansas employment security division.

He has surveyed one delta county, and found that 400 hand laborers wouldn't be employed this year. He is seeking additional funds to conduct a comprehensive survey of the whole region, to pinpoint how many people are involved, and what they require.

"Most of the farmers say the workers can live on the farms for an indefinite period," says Lane Hart, Mississippi employment service director, "so the minimum wage doesn't mean there'll be an immediate exodus to the cities. We're going to try to reach these people where they're now living, and get down to what the needs are."

Adds a farm labor service official in Dallas: "It seems like there's not much you can do about the old folks. But what about the kids of school age on those farms? Will they stay in school?"

In the meantime, the workers will be out of jobs "and will have to do something beside the things they've been doing," says Mr. Stevens, the Mississippi Farm Bureau president. "I think they'll go on Government relief."

American Labor's Anti-Communist Efforts in Europe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, when the definitive histories are written on how the Communists were prevented from taking over much of Western Europe after World War II, more than one page must be devoted to the efforts of the American labor movement.

In a press conference on May 8, President George Meany of the AFL–CIO has reminded us of those crucial years when the fate of western civilization itself hung in the balance. The effective assistance provided by American labor to the free labor in Europe undoubtedly was an important factor in preventing Communists from taking over the entire movement in France and Italy, and in providing a strong basis for the growth of German labor.

American labor, which has time and again demonstrated its dedication to our Nation's democratic, free enterprise system, can justly be proud of its record in Europe.

In order to acquaint my colleagues with some of the specifics of labor's anti-Communist efforts in Europe, I ask that the statement by President Meany, as it appeared in the AFL–CIO News, be inserted in the Record at this point.

The article follows:

Meany Cites Record of Labor in Europe

The AFL and the CIO were both very active in Europe trying to help reestablish free trade unions after the second world war. They were very active before there was any such organization as the CIA. AFL money—American Federation of Labor money—was used to help these unions. It was used in Italy, it was used in France, it was used in other places. It was used in Germany beginning back in 1945. We were active in Germany long before there was any such organization as the CIA and long before there was any such thing as the Marshall Plan.

The Free Trade Union Committee was supported very generously by the American Federation of Labor. I was on that committee along with George Harrison, Dave Dubinsky, Matt Woll, and others. We collected money for the Free Trade Union Committee from the internationals of the AFL and that is all in the record.

It is also in the record that we loaned Force Ouvriere the money to start that organization after a visit by George Harrison and Dave Dubinsky to Europe back in 1948 that indicated the need to create this organization because the Communists had captured the CGT of France.

You know the story of the CGT in France. Leon Jouhaux was the head of that organization. He spent the war under house arrest. He refused to cooperate with the Nazis. He refused to join the Vichy government. He was offered every inducement and refused. So he was under house arrest in the south of France. The Communists, of course, were in the liberation movement—the underground of France, along with many other patriotic Frenchmen. The minute the liberation came they walked right in and Louis Saillant and Jacques Duclos physically captured the CGT. So when Jouhaux came back to Paris his organization was gone.

AID GIVEN BEFORE MARSHALL PLAN

They provided a secretary job for him and they created three other secretary jobs which they filled with Communists, and Jouhaux had to make a decision before long whether he would go along with that sort of an organization or whether he would take the non-Communist forces away from them, which he did. I wrote a check for $25,000 and sent it to Jouhaux and I wrote another check for something approximating $10,000 which I sent to the army stores in France and provided typewriters, filing cabinets, duplicating machines and all the desks and everything else that they needed for their offices in Paris when they set up Force Ouvriere. This is long before there was any such thing as a Marshall Plan.

With the DGB in the late summer of 1945, we put 1,700 individuals on a list and sent them CARE packages every two weeks for the next couple of years. We did that to help the individuals who had been in concentration comps, who had been exiled; Max Brauer was in this country. He worked for the AFL during the war. He was afterwards mayor of Hamburg. We went to work. We sent Joe Keenan to Germany in 1945. We sent Henry Rutz over there. We sent Harry Goldberg to Italy. We carried on all this work in order to try to rebuild these unions.

We got Monsignor Higgins to make a tour of Germany in order to discourage the reformation of the German unions along the so-called religious and socialist lines, and we got them together. Finally in 1948 the DGB was formed and we helped in every possible way in the formation of that organization. But, after it was formed, after it got together, we didn't send any finances over there because they didn't need any finances. But this is the reason you have today one great organization of labor in Germany and do not have any Communists or religious splitoffs. I take the greatest pride in that sort of work and I take a great deal of pride in the fact that we played a part in reestablishing the German trade union movement.

We played a part in keeping the entire French movement from going Communist and likewise the Italian movement. The Intl. Ladies Garment Workers played a very, very strong part in the Italian movement. They even went to the point of using their influence on the political parties to see to it that CISL was composed of all non-Communist elements in Italy. And they were successful at that time.

I would like to point out that in these fights we were fighting the Soviet Union. We were fighting well-financed organizations. If you have seen the headquarters of the CGT in Rome and seen the equipment that they have there—that never came from dues money of Italian workers. It had to come from somewhere else. They have motorcycle squads, they have great big carry-all trucks, they can put on a riot at almost an hour's notice any place in Italy.

These are the people that we are fighting, financed completely by the Soviet Union and its allies. So I take a great deal of pride in the work we have done overseas and I resent the fact that the CIA is trying to horn in and say that they have done some of it.

Restrictions on Private Money Hurt Farm Credit System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, credit is one of the very significant tools of our modern agriculture. The farm credit system includes various associations that loan money coming from the investment market. The system is an important part of the private credit sector servicing farmers throughout the Nation. A recent article in the semimonthly column of Creston J. Foster, news director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is well worth reading. I insert Mr. Foster's article in the Record at this point:

Politics Wins Over Economics

Farmers once again are learning how permanent a "temporary" government measure is likely to be.

Last fall, President Johnson issued a "temporary" order requiring banks of the farm credit system to secure approval of the Treasury Department before seeking funds in the private money market.

When the President issued his order, restricting the farm credit banks in their access to the private money market, he said such action was necessary to meet the credit "emergency" and fight inflation.

Now with the easing of the money market, farmers are wondering why the President has not acted to withdraw his order.

There is ample justification for such action from the White House, in addition to the money situation. The Administration has asked farmers for increased food production. Credit needs have also increased because of increased farm production costs, now at record highs, and declining farm prices.

However, there are indications that the issue at stake here is not economic, but political and involves the independence of the farmer-owned farm credit system.

There is a growing apprehension among farmers, that the President intends to make his temporary order restraining credit a permanent one. The political goal of such a move would be to gain executive control over an agency whose independence and farmer ownership was established by Congress.

In an era of growing dependence on federal subsidies, the farm credit system is an outstanding example of how farmers can serve their own credit needs with minimum supervision by government.

Originally organized with federal capital, practically all of the money has been paid back and farmers now have $683 million invested in the capital stock of the system. The federal government's investment is now less than 10 percent in the system's $1.8 billion net worth.

The system includes the federal land banks, federal land bank associations, intermediate credit banks, banks for cooperatives and production credit associations.

Farm credit banks obtain no loans from the U.S. Treasury, either through borrowing or appropriations. Loan funds, without federal guarantee of interest or principal, come from the investment market.

In short, the farm credit system is an important part of our private credit sector, providing about 20 percent of the total credit used by farmers. In 1966, more than $8 billion in loans to farmers came from this source.

It is obvious that the farm credit system is an important tool in modern agriculture, and if it is to continue its record of service to farmers it is essential that it (1) independently determine the amount and maturities of its issues and (2) maintain direct access to investors in the market for the sale of its bonds and debentures. These two essentials cannot be achieved as long as the farm credit system must secure approval of the Treasury Department before seeking funds in the private money market.

NASA: The Image Misfires

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, William Hines of the Washington Evening Star, who is one of the most knowledgeable people around town on the subject of this Nation's space program, has written a perceptive article in the Nation of April 24, 1967, entitled "NASA: The Image Misfires."

No one is spared from his criticism in detailing the buildup to a disaster. The public, NASA, the press, NASA's contractors, the Apollo workmen, a late President, and the Congress of the United States all come in for their share of the blame.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Nation, Apr. 24, 1967]

NASA: THE IMAGE MISFIRES

(By William Hines)

(NOTE.—Mr. Hines is science editor of the Washington Star and a syndicated columnist on science and space affairs. He is the author of Conquest of the Moon (Pyramid), and has won major awards for science journalism.)

WASHINGTON.—Even the American public's almost boundless gullibility is being strained by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's performance in the Apollo affair. An explanation hardly more valid than agent Maxwell Smart's "sorry about that, Chief" on WNBC–TV is being offered in extenuation of an accident that took three lives at Cape Kennedy's Pad 34 last January 27.

In essence, NASA's case ten weeks after Grissom, White and Chaffee died rests on the working of Murphy's Law. This is an elegant adaptation of the so-called law of averages which states that if anything can possibly go wrong, it will. Murphy's Law relies on the fictitious perversity of inanimate objects; by implication, it eliminates the factor of human error.

The final report on the accident proper was published on April 9. A lengthy, detailed and apparently straight-forward study of the facts, it discussed the proximate cause (an electrical malfunction) and criticized sloppy workmanship and management on the Apollo job. To insiders these conclusions came as no surprise, and the report did not do what desperately needs doing. It did not ask how such a situation could develop in a government agency supposedly dedicated to technological excellence. Judgments of this kind were not within the competence of the review board which studied the accident and made the report.

In the week preceding publication of the report, various personnel shifts were announced in the Apollo management structure of NASA, and more were promised. They were susceptible to various interpretations, but seemed at first glance to be not much more than a game of musical chairs, giving the appearance of movement and progress without doing anything very profound. NASA, whose initials are jokingly said to stand for "Never a Straight Answer," had a reputation for looseness with the truth. Unhappily the agency has snared itself in its own deceitful web.

In these flack-ridden times it is perhaps not surprising that the taxpaying public should be hoodwinked, falsely propagandized, deliberately misled and, on occasion, even lied to by its servants. It is deplorable, however, and dangerous in the bargain, that NASA has deluded itself into believing the reality of its own Image.

The Image is a myth 9 feet tall, compounded in equal parts of John Glenn and Dr. Robert H. Goddard, with just a dash of the Redeemer added for omniscience and omnipotence. Its exploits are chanted offstage by a Greek chorus composed of Walter Cronkite, Frank McGee, Jules Bergman and Paul Haney. Its personal experiences are chronicled and preserved for the ages in the full-color pages of *Life*.

It is essential that The Image never show its feet of clay; everything NASA attempts must be crowned with success; probing the frontiers of technology and doing things never done before, NASA must always do them on schedule, within budgets, and just exactly right. There must be no defects, and if mistakes are occasionally made, people must not make them.

So it is convenient to have Murphy's Law to fall back on, as Kennedy Space Center director Kurt H. Debus found about ten days after the accident. "Despite meticulous attention to the smallest detail, this tragedy occurred," Debus said with a straight face to a meeting of space technologists; and they, with straight faces, received the "explanation."

Debus and his audience knew that slackness, corner cutting, schedule racing and slipshod workmanship have plagued the space effort since its inception in the fifties. An "in" joke among spacemen tells of an astronaut paying a triumphal post-flight visit to the factory where his spacecraft was built, and being asked if there was any particular individual he would care to meet.

"Yes," says the fictitious astronaut, "I'd like to meet the son of a bitch who welded his lunch box to the left yaw thruster."

John Glenn would never have said such a thing, but Gus Grissom would have—and on several occasions did. He was widely reputed to have been critical of workmanship going into Spacecraft 012, the hermetically sealed oven in which he perished. Grissom's suspicion of the Apollo spacecraft's quality was nothing new, and not directed solely at "Brand X," as North American Aviation, Inc., is known in the aerospace industry. Almost three years before he died, Grissom visited the Martin Company plant near Baltimore where the Titan II booster rocket for his "Molly Brown" Gemini flight was being built. After inspecting the work, Grissom grumped, "It'll never get off the ground." He was mistaken about the GT–3 rocket, but correct about a later one. Walter Schirra's Gemini 6 booster shut itself off just after ignition and without leaving the pad; it was discovered later that a mechanic had left a dust cap in a vital pressurizing line of one engine and that a quality control inspector had approved the work as properly done.

Before Gemini, Project Mercury was troubled with defective workmanship attributable not to the complexity of the task and the technology but to simple carelessness. An example: an installer ruined a critical sealing device by gouging it with a screwdriver while trying to force it into place. Simple carelessness—call it stupidity, which in many cases is what it is—remains a factor at Cape Kennedy today. As recently as March 16, a memo was circulated among Kennedy Space Center officials on the subject of "instrument abuse." Thousands of dollars' worth of repairs were required on delicate equipment because of misuse bordering on idiocy. For example, someone ruined a costly automatic chart-recording instrument by throwing the remains of his lunch into it. At the conclusion of Project Mercury in 1963, its operations director, Walter C. Williams, publicly chided industry for sloppy practices and expressed hope that future programs would benefit from some of Mercury's melancholy experience. This hasn't happened, and Williams has long since left NASA, a victim of a policy summed up in the phrase, "Don't create waves." His shunning by NASA has been complete; 1,500 "expert consultants" were rounded up to assist NASA's board of inquiry into the accident, but Williams was not among them.

When Williams' 1963 Mercury report was made public and its substance printed in the New York and Washington papers, Space Administrator James E. Webb was called to account before a Congressional committee. One of the capital's fastest talkers and most accomplished snow-job artists, Webb turned the occasion to his own advantage, using the Congressional forum to castigate the press for scandalmongering and to deliver a ringing defense of industry's splendid performance.

This is characteristic of NASA's permissive, protective attitude toward its industrial contractors, and possibly reflects Webb's own background. Before becoming Space Administrator in 1961, he was a director of the McDonnell Aircraft Co., the St. Louis aerospace concern that recently swallowed Douglas Aircraft. McDonnell had the capsule contract for Project Mercury and Project Gemini and McDonnell-Douglas has a handsome piece of Apollo.

Webb's solicitude for his contractor friends extends beyond the old firm and persists to this day. In an enlightening exchange in the course of a Senate hearing last February 27, Webb revealed his concern for that most sensitive of aerospace-industry barometers, the stock market. Sen. Walter Mondale (D., Minn.) was pressing Webb for details of a report supposedly derogatory of North American Aviation's performance, and finally asked for a copy. Webb in effect refused.

"I would like to take that as a request, Senator Mondale," he said, "and examine it very carefully because, obviously, these companies are public companies. You have got many factors related to this and certain of these reports are regarded as of deep concern. What we would be very happy to do is make it available to the Comptroller General under any request that the committee or you would make to him. This provides a certain measure of control of these reports. . . ."

Later, Mondale said he did not know what Webb meant by his response; neither did James J. Gehrig, staff director of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, in whose hearing room the exchange occurred. No matter; Mondale never got the report he sought. Neither did Gehrig get a list of consultants active in the Apollo fire investigation. Webb blandly refused to submit it on grounds that this might interfere with the inquiry.

Webb, a florid-faced, overbearing man with *chutzpah* Sammy Glick never dreamed of, can hardly be blamed for getting away with whatever he can. The fault lies with the House and Senate "space" committees, which make it clear that he can get away with a very great deal. He gets away with less in his dealings with the appropriations committees, and in his appearances before the tough-minded and powerful Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) he gets away with nothing. Executive privilege (sometimes called "the bureaucrat's Fifth Amendment") is not invoked before the JCAE; before the space committees it is a handy and frequently used foil.

The committees charged with supervising NASA's operations exercise, in general, only the loosest of supervision. With minor exceptions, this has consisted in asking NASA how NASA is doing and then printing the reply as a committee document. Close supervision, of the type exercised routinely by JCAE, is regarded as kibitzing and is discouraged. Early last year, when one of the House subcommittee chairmen tried to knock out a space project which he regarded as valueless, he was rebuffed and a NASA official publicly commented with some pique that Congress' job is to vote the money and leave the program planning to experts downtown. Congress, also, is expected not to create waves.

At the time of the Navy Court of Inquiry into the *Thresher* disaster, two JCAE staff men elbowed their way into the hearing room and sat through all sessions, secret as well as open, as official observers for the committee. They encountered some resistance at first, but asserted the committee's right—written into the Atomic Energy Act—to be kept "fully and currently informed" of all matters relating to nuclear energy. The Space Act of 1958 confers no such right on the space committees. Consequently, when the Apollo board was empaneled by NASA headquarters on January 28, it never occurred to either committee to send observers. In all probability they would not have been admitted.

In short, it has been the experience of the past several years that NASA gets what it wants from Congress. Perhaps this is because Congress as a whole has never taken the space program seriously. Despite adulation of the astronauts and lip service to the potentialities of lunar colonization, most legislators tend to look on space activities as a combination of Buck Rogers and Mickey Mouse. Space sneaked up on them gradually; by 1961, John Kennedy's proposal to send men to the moon, while bizarre, was not so manifestly outlandish as to call his sanity into question; at the same time, the notion was too far out to be taken altogether seriously when Kennedy broached it as an "urgent national need" after only 125 days in office. There is some question, indeed, if Kennedy himself cared very much that astronauts should actually land on the moon; possibly he may have looked on the moon journey as a convenient device to "get America moving again" and divert people's minds from the Bay of Pigs and Cosmonaut Gagarin.

Kennedy was frank enough with Congress in his May 25, 1961, "Message on Urgent National Needs." The task, he said would be long, difficult and expensive, and should be undertaken only after full legislative and public discussion. "If we are to go only halfway, or reduce our sights in the face of difficulty, in my judgment it would be better not to go at all." But when the time came for discussion, there was none; suddenly it was Camelot again and the knights were riding out (in space suits rather than armor) in quest of a Holy Grail buried somewhere on Mare Tranquillitatis. The United States' prestige was on the line, committed to a production that might have been scripted by Cervantes and filmed by Disney.

The advantage of a moon goal, the public was told then and still is told, was that it focused the tremendous inventive and productive potential of American technology on a clearly defined objective. It also—and this the public is not so often told—created a colossal politico-industrial pork barrel. The Houston case is an excellent example.

Houston is the center of manned space activity and home of the astronauts, not because of Lyndon Johnson, as is commonly supposed, but because of the late Albert Thomas. Thomas was chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee handling NASA's budget at the time of the May, 1961, moon message. He exacted a piece of the lunar action for Houston as his price for continued cooperation in funding Project Apollo. The apocryphal story is that Thomas told Webb, "the road to the moon lies through Houston," and Webb, a one-time business associate of that master politician, Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, heard and heeded.

From the outset, Apollo was conceived as a government-industry "team" effort, with the government pitching and industry catching the $20 billion or so it would cost to get men to the moon. Repeatedly in the early days of Apollo, Webb pointed out that "this money isn't being spent on the moon, but right here on earth—in the United States." About 90 per cent of NASA's $5 billion annual budget is spent outside the agency, chiefly in factories. Webb and his Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, George E. Mueller, like to point out that Apollo hardware contracts are to be found in every corner of the country and have given employment to something like 350,000 persons. Big names—GE, GM, Chrysler, Boeing, Douglas, North American, RCA, IBM—are part of the Apollo team; where a man's treasure lies, there is his heart also—and NASA has powerful friends in industry.

While it is possible, even practical, to turn on an effort of this scale at the whim of a President, it is not possible to turn it off as easily. NASA's powerful friends in industry have considerable clout on Capitol Hill, and the question, "after Apollo, what?," is being answered with a follow-on program of manned activities that will support the industrial team in the manner to which it has grown accustomed—that is to say, $4.5 billion to $5 billion a year. In authorizing recently a go-ahead on the NERVA atomic rocket project. President Johnson has opened the way for possible manned exploration of Mars. This is judged to be a $60 billion to $100 billion project that could take twenty or thirty years. Clearly the technological WPA is in business to stay.

That infinitely patient and ill-used animal, *Bos publicus*, in the six years since Apollo began, has been milked for something like $20 billion in furtherance of Kennedy's conceit that there was an "urgent national need" to send men to the moon before 1970. In all that time between the stanchions, bruised and abused by cold fingered tax collectors, the public cow has never received a comprehensive, critical accounting of NASA's stewardship. Individual specialists, writing in individual newspapers, have tride to keep their readers abreast of developments, but these efforts have been spotty. The news-magazine handling has been worse, and as far as *Life* and the TV networks are concerned, the space program is entertainment.

Bos publicus, fed on a silage of mulched press releases and activated astronaut memoirs, at first accepted the space effort for what, essentially, it was: an exciting and rather imaginative extravaganza. The program even produced a new breed of public figure, the Future Hero; the original seven astronauts, men of high celebrity from the date of their introduction twenty-five months before the first of them flew. They played with decent modesty and, for the most part, with grace the difficult role of hero-before-the-fact. The Gemni Nine and the Apollo Fourteen and the anonymous multitudes who have followed never really had the problems which perplexed the Mercury Seven.

At the time of Shepard's initial suborbital flight, the world marveled; people cheered as Glenn orbited the earth; they fell to their knees en masse in Grand Central Station and prayed when Carpenter overshot his splash-down point and was "lost" for fifty minutes in one of the sleaziest hoaxes ever perpetrated by a public relations man. But as time went on and success followed success, public interest in the program waned, as was proved on the night of the Gemni 8 crisis a year ago: outraged Batman fans jammed the switchboards of A.B.C. television affiliates, protesting the pre-emption of Batman's time for spot-news coverage of the Space Age's first legitimate orbital emergency.

When Armstrong and Scott got back safely that night and four more Gemini missions were flown without serious incident, public interest waned again. Despite clear warnings to the contrary, most people took at face value NASA's assurances that all was for the best in the best of all possible agencies, and that "zero defects" meant exactly what it said. So, unfortunately, did NASA take these assurances seriously, and here is the real tragedy of Pad 34. Deputy Space Administrator Robert C. Seamans' statement in his Third Interim Report last February 25—"Continued alertness to the possibility of fire had become dulled by previous ground experience and six years of successful manned missions"—is perhaps the most damning indictment of the Apollo program that could be made. It accords closely with Astronaut Training Chief "Deke" Slayton's charge that somebody's carelessness caused the death of his three friends.

Whose carelessness? Some worker's, perhaps, when he wired a cable up to the wrong terminal, or some quality control man's when he stamped his approval on work he did not witness, or some engineer's when he said: "Skip it; we won't run that part of the test." Possibly a case can be made along these lines, but the root cause of the accident lies far removed from the mechanic on the pad and much higher in the table of organization. As Admiral Rickover told the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy after the *Thresher* disaster: "If I have a job to do and it doesn't get done well, I am not going to blame the workmen."

It will be interesting in the coming weeks, as a Congressional committee strives to probe the Apollo tragedy, to see how NASA contrives to explain away the root cause of the fire that killed Grissom and White and Chaffee.

Certificate of Achievement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, tonight the American Legion Post No. 217, in my hometown of Gilroy, will present a Certificate of Achievement to Sgt. James J. Calvino, as an outstanding police officer.

Sergeant Calvino is truly a career law-enforcement officer. He came to Gilroy after 7 years of service with the Los Banos Police Department and has continued his professional advancement and community service.

He has studied police science at San Jose City College and taken classes in fingerprint classification, narcotic control, and traffic enforcement. In addition, he has completed seven courses at Gavilan College in the last 4 years and attended the FBI general enforcement class and the basic academy for police officer training.

Sergeant Calvino has devoted himself to teaching classes for industrial employees and has instructed at the Central Coast Counties' Police Academy for 3½ years. He has also instructed in the National Safety Council driver improvement course and a course in criminal law and has been active in carrying on the highly successful police-community relations meetings.

He was promoted to sergeant in 1964 and has an outstanding record with the Gilroy Police Department.

Sergeant Calvino has been active in other community activities. He has planned and organized a bicycle safety rodeo sponsored by the junior chamber of commerce and has participated in Boy Scouts courts of honor. He has served on oral boards for the Boy Scouts of America and has given examinations for the fingerprinting merit badge.

Mr. Speaker, this is a record of not only a fine police officer but a distinguished citizen of both his nation and his local community.

We owe much to the Sergeant Calvinos all over the Nation and I am pleased that Post 217 has given him the honor and recognition he has earned and so richly deserves.

Perilous Game of "Chicken"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the cold war continues unabated. The recent naval incidents in the Sea of Japan were part of the very involved picture.

An editorial in the Chicago Daily News on May 13, 1967, very effectively comments on the incidents. The editorial follows:

PERILOUS GAME OF "CHICKEN"

While it is annoying and frustrating to have Soviet destroyers playing "chicken" (in our Peter Lisagor's phrase) with our ships in the Sea of Japan, that is surely one area where escalation can and must be avoided.

The State Department properly took a stern tone in calling upon the Soviet Union to halt such "harassment," which it unquestionably is. But in spite of the manifestly serious risks involved in approaching another nation's ships so closely as to scrape off paint, sinister intent appears to be lacking.

Still, one must wonder at a policy—if it is actually a policy—in the Kremlin that countenances such deliberate provocations.

The Kremlin must know that in a brush severe enough to open a small hole in one of our destroyer's hulls, only a few inches of difference could have meant disaster on both sides, with rising popular fury and all the risks that such feeling portends. The Kremlin must also know that whereas one such incident could have been written off as the result of an individual skipper's impulse, the repetition lets most of the air out of that theory.

The Russians, of course, can't be depended upon to look at things as we look at them; among other things, their sense of humor tends toward the grim side.

It must be hoped that the tone of the State Department's protest persuaded the Soviet top command that there is nothing remotely kittenish in a game that could trigger a shooting war. A Kremlin apology, while probably too much to expect, would be reassuring to the whole free world.

Pollution Agency Trickles Along

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, many Members of Congress who, over the years, have worked to bring order and efficient administrative action to Federal water pollution control programs are greatly distressed about the lack of vigor displayed by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. The May 4, 1967, issue of the magazine, Engineering News-Record, carried an article on this subject which I believe will be of interest to my colleagues. Therefore, pursuant to permission granted, I am placing this article, entitled "Congress Ordered Fast Action, but Pollution Agency Trickles Along," in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article follows:

CONGRESS ORDERED FAST ACTION, BUT POLLUTION AGENCY TRICKLES ALONG

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (FWPCA) marks its first year in the Department of Interior next week. But in the words of one bitter official "there probably won't be a party bceause I doubt if we could organize one."

Organization is a dirty word in the federal government's newest dirty water agency. Established by Congress 16 months ago as an arm of the U.S. Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, FWPCA no sooner got its feet on the ground than it was shifted to Interior on May 10, 1966, under a presidential organization plan.

Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall predicted great things: "1966 will be the year of action in water pollution control."

But most of the atcion during the past year has centered on getting organized and helping the states get their water quality standards ready before the July 1 deadline. Many of the agency's other activities have suffered as a result.

Personnel is still one of the agency's biggest headaches. Of 326 commissioned PHS officers asked to make the transfer to Interior, 165 decided they'd rather fight than switch. The gap they left is not yet entirely filled.

The job of assistant commissioner for facilities, which carries the responsibility of the construction grants part of the program, is vacant. Mrs. Aleda Evans, former administrative assistant to FWPCA Commissioner James M. Quigley, is temporarily serving as legislative liaison officer.

About 22 of the 29 top men in FWPCA are still listed as acting assistant commissioner or division chief, because their jobs were reviewed and changed after the shift and, according to Quigley: "It took forever for us to write up the jobs and submit the new job descriptions to the Civil Service for approval."

With or without full job titles, many of the top officals may need a road map to find their way to work. The agency is perched in two buildings on Indiana Ave. and will probably need space in a third soon. The main building (called a fleatrap by one staff member and a firetrap by another) is a rented beehive of activity: maintenance men plane door bottoms so they clear the rugs; telephone men roam about to keep phones and moving staff members together.

The construction grants division is at full staff, but acting division chief Thomas Ferry wishes it wasn't. His section was slated to have a roster of 195, but that was when the agency expected to have a total staff of 2,800. When Interior ordered a freeze at 2,100, he was told to level off at 165. Earl J. Anderson, acting assistant commissioner for technical programs admits his staff isn't organized and says he expects to replace lost PHS people "in about a year."

And FWPCA still hasn't cut the silver cord. HEW still handles money matters for FWPCA, on a contract basis.

THE VIEW FROM CAPITOL HILL

Meanwhile, members of Congress chafe at the delays in the program. Rep. John A. Blatnik (D., Minn.), the key figure in guiding federal pollution control bills through the House, gets a steady stream of letters from his constituents complaining about FWPCA's lack of action in controlling pollution.

"I thought it might take them a year to organize, but they should be doing something while they organize," says Blatnik. "It seems to me that the work is cut out for all of us and I don't think we're getting the job done. I don't feel that all systems are going. Despite unanimous congressional action, a mandate if there ever was one, we seem to be at a standstill."

Blatnik's major concern right now is FWPCA's construction grant budget. The Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966 calls for $3.9 billion in construction grants for sewage treatment plants spread over a five-year period starting with $450 million in fiscal 1968 (beginning July 1). The President's 1968 budget asks for only $200 million for construction grants. This is an increase of $50 million over 1967, but less than half of what Congress authorized. Blatnik called hearings of the rivers and harbors subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee last week to find out why FWPCA is willing to settle for less money.

Under intense questioning, Udall, Quigley and Interior Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution Control Frank C. Di Luzio testified that the effect of the cut will be more psychological than real. The entire 1966 appropriation has not been spent yet (and will carry over into 1967), they said, and there has been a slowdown in sewage treatment plant construction in the last year.

Di Luzio said that he expects the slowdown to continue during the first half of fiscal 1968. Then the grant awards should increase during the last half "perhaps at a rate equivalent to an annual rate of $300 million to $350 million."

Blatnik says he will probably ask Congress to appropriate that amount for the program, instead of the $200 million the White House requested.

Quigley, in the unusual position of fighting for a budget cut for his agency, has "serious doubts and misgivings that if they give us an increase over $200 million, we can spend it."

SLOWING DOWN

Most FWPCA officials admit that there has been a slowdown in federally aided sewage treatment plant construction during the past year.

"I would be surprised if there was not a slowdown," says Quigley who blames local greediness. "Suppose a community wants to build a $10-million treatment plant. If they apply now and get the grant, the most they will get is the top limit provided by the Water Quality Act of 1965, $1.2 million. But if they wait until after July 1, they can get $3 million or 30% for the same plant."

Others, particularly state and local officials, say the slowdown can be traced directly to the water quality standards every state has to submit before July 1.

The problem is twofold. First, some states had trouble staffing their own water pollution control agencies with persons qualified to write the standards. While the federal government complains that some PHS officers were lured away from FWPCA by their state and local counterparts, the states complain that there aren't enough high-caliber men to lure.

Many state and local officials also complain that they cannot get the FWPCA to answer their questions. A major cause of fuzziness is the standards the states must establish for streams after the streams have been classified according to use. The states have no idea what amounts of dissolved oxygen, what coliform counts, etc., FWPCA will accept for each classification of water use.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, appearing before the rivers and harbors subcommittee last week, cited his state's problems in communications with FWPCA. Last November, New York submitted a proposed classification, standards and implementation plan for the state's portion of the Delaware River.

According to Rockefeller, the plan was submitted only to get some sort of reaction from FWPCA. "We just wanted to know if it was good or bad so we could take their comments and apply them to the rest of the interstate waters in New York," he said. "As of today, we have had no comments from them whatsoever on whether our criteria were good or bad."

DIFFICULT STANDARDS

The problem of scientific standards is a big one and one that FWPCA was late starting on. According to Allan Hirsch, assistant commissioner for program plans and development, five national technical advisory committees, comprising 85 men, were organized last February. The committees will recommend appropriate scientific requirements for the various water classifications by July.

"It would have been great to have these committees organized and working a year ago," says Hirsch. "But getting 85 men together, setting up the committees and organizing the problem took time. In addition, our staff had to prepare something for the committees to work on. We couldn't have them sitting around a table staring at each other."

In the meantime, the states and regional FWPCA officials can make educated guesses, but until the committees report, no one really knows what standards are going to be acceptable.

Another problem contributing to the delay in standards-setting is the fact that all the water being classified is interstate. As Quigley says: "We can't pass judgment on one state's portion of a stream. We must know what other states up and downstream plan for the same water before we can approve or disapprove any plan. We are hard at work getting these states together."

FWPCA fully expects every state to have some sort of plan in the hopper by July 1, but that doesn't mean that work ends then. The standards still must be reviewed, and sent back to the states for more work if they are not approved.

With organizational problems and the standards to contend with, some of FWPCA's other activities have taken a beating.

ENFORCEMENT

A little over a year ago, Murray Stein (acting assistant commissioner for enforcement) and company were whipping around the country pouncing on local officials for allowing dirty water to exist in their rivers and lakes.

Since the shift to Interior, all has been relatively quiet on the enforcement front. Stein presided over four new enforcement hearings in the past year, but none involved a major stream or a lareg amount of cleanup money.

Officials admit that the enforcement team isn't making quite the splash it once did. Quigley says the agency is reluctant to be inconsistent by "on one hand urging states to set standards and on the other hand bringing in an enforcement team because they aren't living up to standards. We can't have it both ways."

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

The Construction Grants Handbook of Procedures, which will explain the new ins and outs of getting a grant from FWPCA, has not been completed. Construction grants chief Ferry says it will be finished in about a "month or so." Meanwhile, the HEW grants manual is still used, with some changes issued by phone and letter to update it.

When not working on the new handbook, Ferry worries about his staff. With only 165 men, he says his department has "lost some efficiency, is putting in some overtime without pay" and is "having problems keeping up with the inspections we make on construction projects financed by FWPCA."

He says the average 1.2 inspections per project per year has already caused trouble in at least one plant. (All plants must have a final inspection before FWPCA makes its final payment.) "This plant isn't operating properly," he says. "The effluent is not meeting standards, If we had inspected it sooner, perhaps we could have done something."

Many state officials, meanwhile, are losing some of the enthusiasm they felt when FWPCA was created and moved "out from under PHS." Says one disgruntled state man: "If we had not expected so much, we wouldn't be so disappointed now." Says another: "There was confusion before, and it's just as bad, or worse, now."

Illinois Educators Recommend Advance Funding

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include in the RECORD the following letter I received from Mr. M. A. Hesse, secretary, School Superintendents' Forum of Southwestern Illinois, regarding the resolution it adopted urging prompt funding of Federal aid to education programs.

I know my colleagues share in this concern. I am certain they will appreciate having the benefit of the forum's views on this matter:

O'FALLON TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL,
O'Fallon, Ill., May 11, 1967.

Hon. MELVIN PRICE,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRICE: The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Superintendents' Forum of Southwestern Illinois at Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville Campus) on May 5, 1967:

"Be it resolved that the secretary be instructed to write Senators Everett McKinley Dirksen, Charles H. Percy, and Representatives Kenneth J. Gray, Melvin Price, and George E. Shipley, to urge the above named Senators and Representatives to:

"(1) Recognize the importance of funding federal education programs far enough in advance that the local school district can plan and budget the necessary funds in advance. Too often, school districts have been required to operate a program for a year without knowing the amount of federal funds that will be available for the operation of the program.

"(2) Be it further resolved that this letter be placed in the Congressional Record."

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

M. A. HESSE,
Secretary.

P.S.—The Superintendents' Forum of Southwestern Illinois comprises thirteen (13) counties in southwestern Illinois.

Burton Langhenry, Vice President in Charge of Public Relations for Acacia Insurance, Speaks to Montgomery Press Association on Right To Dissent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, every now and then I read or hear a speech which has a profound effect on me, and such a speech was made by Mr. Burton M. Langhenry, to the Montgomery Press Association on a most timely issue. I commend its reading to each and every Member of this body.

The speech follows:

THE RIGHT OF DISSENT—WHAT IS IT?

Charles Churchill who lived in the middle seventeen hundreds was an Englishman. He is credited with the following bit of poetry which sets the stage for my serious remarks here this evening. He said:

"Be England what she will
With all her faults she is my country still."

To all those who today are vociferously downgrading this great Nation of ours, I say to them:

"Be the United States what she will
With all her faults, she's *your* country still."

Unfortunately, far too many people throughout this land of ours have seemingly forgotten that this is still their country. Their actions and their words reflect hate of country, disrespect for law and order, disdain for the American Flag and what it stands for, no understanding at all of the responsibilities of citizenship, no belief in a Supreme Being, a lack of ability to differentiate between right and wrong, and certainly no pride whatsoever in the fact that they are Americans. As Mr. J. Edgar Hoover so clearly stated in the April 1967 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin—and I quote:

"Morality, Integrity, Law and Order, and other cherished principles of our great heritage are battling for survival in many communities today. They are under constant attack from degrading and corrupting influences which, if not halted, will sweep away every vestige of decency and order remaining in our society."

What has caused us to get into the position in which we now find ourselves? Like it or not, the answer, in my opinion, is that more and more we as a people are allowing our national freedoms to be used against us—to be used in a manner never contemplated by those who brought into being the

Constitution of the United States and the subsequent Amendments thereto.

Almost daily in this great land of ours we hear someone in just about every level of our society uphold the "right to dissent." We lean over backwards to rationalize and defend the "right to dissent" even when it takes the form of flag-burning, draftcard burning, subversion, destruction of property, disruption of business offices and college campuses—even when it strengthens the will of those who are daily taking too big a toll of American lives—even when its voice spouts hate and venom for our country, and for those charged with its welfare and direction—yes even when its voice recommends violence, insurrection and riot. We deplore such actions on the one hand, and yet we accept them, on the other, as "the right to dissent." Tonight, I would like to give you my interpretation of "the right of dissent" as I believe our forefathers intended it to be administered and contrast that interpretation with dissent as we are seeing and hearing it today. In so doing I am going to use the letters of the word "dissent" to present this comparison.

Let's begin with the first letter of the word which is "D". I believe that our forefathers had in mind that the "D" in dissent would stand for "Debate." They believed that the great issues which would face our Nation with the passing of time should be debated pro and con. They wanted to give every citizen an opportunity to be able to voice his opinions—but I believe they expected them to be voiced in a responsible and reasonable manner.

Today the "D" in dissent stands for a number of unpleasant things. Demonstrations, disruptions, discord, debacles, defections, defamations, defiance, degradations, destruction and delinquency—you name it and it has been committed somewhere, sometime under the guise of the "right to dissent."

But let's move on. The letter "I" in dissent, in my opinion, originally stood for independence—independence exercised in an orderly manner. It gave to free men the right to express opposition to the majority opinion. It also stood for indulgence—indulgence on the part of the majority—a tolerance of the many for the opinions of the few. I believe, however, that it pre-supposed that those in the minority would use this independence in a manner that would be in the best interests of our Nation. I cannot believe they expected it to be used to undermine community behavior, to destroy morality, to pervert truth, to incite riot and rebellion, to violate every vestige of good taste, to corrupt the thinking of our young people.

The letter "I" like the "D" which precedes it now stands for many unwelcome kinds of independence—the right to be immoral, to be publicly inflammatory, to be idiotic, to be ill-mannered, to be insolent, to be irresponsible, to be impulsive, to be inaccurate, to be indecent, to be an insurgent, even to be illegal—again I say you name it and somewhere a dissenter has acted in that capacity.

The double "S" in dissent, as I view it, probably stood, in the beginning for such things as sane statements, sage sayings, sensible suggestions, and solemn speculations uttered or written by statesmen, students or sagacious, sophisticated scholars. Now they seem to stand for savage satire, scandalous scathings, schizophrenic screams and screwball scribblings voiced or written by self-styled shepherds, sensation seekers, and sickly sentimentalists.

The "E", in my opinion, must have stood for Earnestness—for empathy, for elasticity, for the exchange of ideas, and for the exercise of responsible exposition. Instead, it now appears to stand for exploitation, eccentricity, effrontery, effigy burning, egomania, embroilment, enmity, explosion, and eye-wash—which is just another way of saying applesauce.

In considering the "N" in dissent I feel it must have stood first for nationalism—devotion to the interests of one's own nation. Now I would say it can be better described as near-sightedness, negativistic, neurotic, and most of all, noisome! The letter "T" completes our word and this comparison, I guess almost everyone here would agree that it originally stood for truth, for thoughtfulness, for tolerance, for traditionalism, for true-blue. Today the "right to dissent", I am sorry to say, is producing such things as tension, terror, torment, tragedy—yes, even treason.

Truly the "right to dissent" like the word "square" has been bent out of shape by a lot of strange characters who act, and probably feel as did one of them, when he publicly said a short time ago, "To Hell With The United States." That is why I believe that the "right to dissent" which was once a privilege with Americans exercised in an honest, wholesome and useful way is now being used to weaken and divide us. That is why I believe there should be limits established which clearly outline the manner in which the "right of dissent" can be exercised. We should not allow what used to be called treason to be committed today under the guise of "freedom of speech." We should not allow what used to be called Mob Rule and Insurrection to be committed today as "freedom of assembly." And so-called "academic freedom" as a noted Educator recently said:

"Has become a sort of YALU River behind which Educators and Students alike are immune from attack but from which they are free to sally forth to attack everything else, including their own school and college."

If ever in the history of this Country there was a time when clear thinking was needed, it is today. Admittedly, there are no easy solutions to this problem. The "right of dissent", of course, includes the privilege of criticizing the Government and persons who are in authority. It also includes the privilege of espousing unpopular causes and ideas. Unfortunately, this right is not limited to persons who exert it intelligently, responsibly and reasonably. The ignorant, the bigoted, the misinformed, the rabble rousers, the hate mongers, even the subversives and the revolutionaries among us, are, at present, also entitled to freely exercise the "right of dissent." It is because of this that I feel we should surround it with some moral obligations and some ethical limitations.

We should "blow the whistle" on the "anything goes" policy that is now being practiced by far too many so-called Americans. As, Mrs. Alice Widener, famed newspaper columnist, recently said in a syndicated article, and I quote:

"If there are to be no limits whatsoever on personal conduct and expression in America, then let us acknowledge that we do not intend to maintain a decent and orderly society. If there are to be limits, then let us decide on basic principles and the best means for effective expression of public disapproval."

To which I say "Amen"! While I could be wrong, it is my sincere conviction that the good people of America—and that certainly describes the great majority of our citizenry—would like to see "dissent" surrounded with some legal limitations that would prevent the present distortion of the First and Fifth Amendments to our Constitution. I believe we do want to maintain a decent and orderly society and I pray that Almighty God will grant us the wisdom to chart the future course of our Ntaion in such a way as to sustain and not destroy our blessed heritage of freedom.

I believe that we can get off the collision course upon which we are presently traveling if Americans everywhere will say to themselves—and mean it—

"Be the United States what she will
With all her faults, she is my country still"

Thank you.

Kenmore Boy Scout Troop 228 Successful in Drive To Establish an "American Revolution Bicentennial Commission"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is not very often that the cumulative efforts of the leaders and members of a local community Boy Scout troop result in immediate action by the President of the United States. I am pleased and proud to report that the conscientious work of Kenmore Boy Scout Troop 228 has achieved this rare distinction.

Recognizing the historic importance of the American Revolution Bicentennial, troop 228, its institutional representative, Mr. Henry D. Newbigging, and other interested Scout leaders, undertook the ambitious task of urging the President of the United States to establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The following newspaper excerpts and White House letter clearly establish the role played by Kenmore Boy Scout Troop 228 in this most worthy undertaking.

The newspaper excerpts and letter follow:

[From the Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News, Apr. 1, 1966]

BICENTENNIAL COMING UP

It was only last year that we finished the Civil War Centennial, and the year before the War of 1812 Sesquicentennial. Now it is time to start getting ready for one of the greatest such events of all: the American Revolution Bicentennial.

President Johnson already has reminded Congress that it's none too soon to start the planning. In asking for prompt creation of a bicentennial commission, he notes that our Revolution—easily one of the most significant in all human history—was actually developing in the colonies "long before the first guns sounded at Lexington and Concord." From 1766 and even before, he noted, a series of events was showing, in John Adams' words, that "the Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people."

So we're already too late, in a sense, to begin observing the bicentennial. But, of course, there is still plenty of time to catch up with the main thread of the thrilling story. In fact, one great element of controversy—one of the first problems the new commission may be asked to cope with—will be whether to make 1975 or 1976 the biggest year of the bicentennial observance.

It is whether, in short, to let the Boston area, with its Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill and Lexington and Concord battle greens, be the star of the show—or to let the events there be mere buildup to the "Spirit of '76," with the climax coming in a Philadelphia re-enactment of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Both cities are vying already for a world's fair which only one can have, though Boston's would be in '75 and Philadelphia's in '76. Except for that sort of high-level competition, though, there will be plenty of celebration to go around. And, in fact, there should be plenty of propaganda hay to be made worldwide from a really well-planned celebration of the 200-year growth to greatness that the brilliantly revolutionary ideals of America's founding fathers triggered.

It's a story of human liberty and the dignity of man that can't be over-sold abroad, or over-told at home. We just hope our state's schools will do justice to it, too—and not try to squeeze so much modern psychology, sociology, economics, anthropology and what-have-you into the foreshortened time allotted to history that they won't have time to give the most significant chapters of this nation's proud heritage of freedom the presentation they deserve.

[From the Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News, Apr. 1, 1966]

Scouts Succeed in Campaign for 1967 Bicentennial

A tenacious group of Kenmore Boy Scouts is basking in the warm feeling of accomplishment in the wake of President Johnson's proposal to establish an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Boy Scout Troop 228, which meets in St. Andrew's Church, has been urging since July 1964 that preparations be started for celebrating in 1976 the 200th anniversary of the start of the American Revolution.

The Scouts had prepared a scroll bearing 500 signatures as a petition to President Johnson to begin the preparations.

At first, President Johnson balked on the grounds that he could not commit his successors so far in advance.

Later the scroll was sent to Senator Robert F. Kennedy (D., N.Y.) who acknowledged receiving the petition but did nothing else, a troop spokesman said.

Then the Scouts sent their petition to Vice President Humphrey, himself a former scoutmaster.

"You and the troop are to be commended for your foresight," the vice president wrote on March 1 to Henry D. Newbigging, chairman of the troop committee.

"The only real question is: How far ahead should such a national group be set up," Vice President Humphrey's letter continued.

President Johnson himself answered that one two weeks ago when he asked Congress to create a 33-member commission to prepare for the celebration.

[From the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, Mar. 11, 1966]

United States To Celebrate Its Revolution

Washington.—President Johnson asked Congress yesterday to create a 33-member American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to prepare for celebration of the war of independence.

"In planning this bicentennial celebration, we must remember that we are celebrating not only the birth of American ideals, but the birth of ideals that today encircle the globe," Johnson said in a letter to the House and Senate.

The White House,
Washington, August 21, 1964.

Mr. Henry D. Newbigging,
Kenmore, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Newbigging: Thank you, on the President's behalf, for your letter with the enclosed scroll and programs for the July 18 presentation by Troop 228 and Pack 538. He read "A Special Petition to the President of the United States" with interest and appreciation. By his direction, it is being brought to the attention of appropriate Government officials so they, too, may have the opportunity to consider the proposals set forth therein.

I am returning for your archives one program which has been signed as you requested. It is sent with President Johnson's kind regards to each member of Troop 228 and Pack 538.

Sincerely,

Juanita D. Roberts,
Personal Secretary to the President.

Roscoe Henderson Hupper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Roscoe Henderson Hupper, my constituent, was a leading member of the bar and an expert on admiralty law.

His law firm, Burlingham, Hupper & Kennedy, is world famous. It was headed by the late Charles C. Burlingham, a former president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and well known in civic affairs, and represented many of the largest maritime interests.

Mr. Hupper led a full and valuable life, and my colleagues will appreciate that this in itself is a fine epitaph.

His obituary from the New York Times of Wednesday, May 10, follows:

Roscoe H. Hupper, Lawyer, 84, Dies—Admiralty Expert Retired in 1961 From Firm Here

Roscoe Henderson Hupper, long a leading admiralty lawyer here, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital. He was 84 years old and lived at 36 East 72d Street and at Tenants Harbor, Me.

Mr. Hupper retired in 1961 as a partner in the law firm of Burlingham, Hupper & Kennedy. He had been with the firm and its predecessors since 1911. He was hired by the late Charles C. Burlingham, former president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the Board of Education.

Mr. Hupper argued many cases before the United States Supreme Court and the Maritime Commission, largely on behalf of foreign shipping interests.

The late Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter described him as one of the outstanding advocates to have appeared before the Supreme Court in admiralty matters.

Mr. Hupper had represented the former Ward Line in the insurance case resulting from the burning of the Morro Castle off Asbury Park, N.J., on Sept. 8, 1934, in which 125 persons died.

WON CASE IN 1940

In 1940 Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard ruled that owners of the ship should be repaid by the Continental Insurance Company for damages paid for victims of the disaster. Chauncey Clark also appeared for the line in the case. The cost of the disaster was $1,114,267, Judge Goddard said.

Mr. Hupper had been adviser to American and foreign steamship conferences and lines, and had represented them before the Shipping Board and Maritime Commission in rate and other cases.

Shortly after World War II, Mr. Hupper appeared before the advisory board on just compensation of the Maritime Commission to represent the interests of foreign lines seeking compensation for vessels requisitioned by the United States during the war and later lost.

In the early 1950's, he was active in the so-called "contract rate" litigation, which came before the Supreme Court. It involved the right of members of steamship conferences to charge lower rates to shippers who shipped all their cargo with the conferences.

SON OF SEA CAPTAIN

He was born in Thomaston, Me., the son of Joel Hupper, a sea captain, who sailed schooners with coal and timber to South America. The son could recall early voyages as a young boy to the Rio Plate in Argentina and Uruguay. This seafaring background shaped his professional career and his cultural interests.

He was graduated from Hebron (Me.) Academy in 1904 and received an A.B. degree in 1907 from Bowdoin College, which conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him in 1945. He was graduated from George Washington University Law School in 1910, when he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar.

Mr. Hupper was decorated with the Order of Orange-Nassau of the Netherlands for his legal services. He was a trustee and former president of the board of Hebron Academy and an overseer of Bowdoin College.

He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Pilgrims of the United States, the Maritime Law Association of the United States, Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa.

His clubs included the Century, University, Grolier and Downtown Association.

Surviving are his widow, the former Dorothy W. Healy; three sons, John R., Roger W. and Joel H.; a sister, Miss Marjorie A. Hupper of Rockland, Me., and four grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held Friday at 10 A.M. in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue at 73d Street.

Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH
OF
HON. JACK BRINKLEY
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9960) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Chairman, while it is the duty of people to support the Government, it is not the duty of the Government to support the people. To further subsidize the housing of a free people in the name of compassion is to permit further atrophy of the American people, and our tomorrows would record that mistake. Let us be compassionate enough for the future of the American people to ask of them self-reliance and endurance of temporary hardships today in order that our strength thus gained will keep us free tomorrow, and to require of ourselves fiscal responsibility toward that goal.

Fiscal responsibility demands a dollar's worth of value received for every dollar spent. In 1967, social planning seems to be an obsession with many, but there is increasing evidence that educational emphasis and planning will properly replace it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to include in my remarks the following writing which is not just an echo, but a present and eternal challenge for the United States of America:

AMERICA

When God made the oyster, he guaranteed his absolute economic and social security. He built the oyster a house, his shell, to shelter and protect him from his enemies. When hungry, the oyster simply opens his shell, and food rushes in for him. He has Freedom from Want. But when God made the Eagle, He declared, "The blue sky is the limit—build your own house!" So the Eagle built on the highest mountain. Storms threaten him every day. For food, he flies through miles of rain and snow and wind. The Eagle, not the oyster, is the emblem of America.

—JOHNSON JOURNAL.

New York Committee for Democratic Voters Adopts Resolution on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the New York Committee for Democratic Voters, which is composed of some 46 reform Democratic clubs in New York City, approved on April 27 a resolution on Vietnam which I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues. It follows:

VIETNAM RESOLUTION APPROVED BY GENERAL COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTERS ON APRIL 27, 1967

The Committee for Democratic Voters, having worked for the election of President Johnson in 1964 as a peace candidate; vigorously opposed to the war in Vietnam and to the present policy of escalation; mindful of the damage to the programs of the Great Society, because of the great expense of and preoccupation with the Vietnam conflict; recognizing the right of all peoples to govern themselves as they see fit; and conscious of the right to dissent and to petition our Government guaranteed by our Constitution; therefore urges that, in order to create a climate favorable for negotiations, the United States immediately take the following steps:

1. Unconditionally stop the bombing in North Vietnam, indefinitely.

2. Recognize the legitimacy of the National Liberation Front and its right to participate in any negotiations. The N.L.F. is both a necessary party to the peace negotiations and a proper participation in any housekeeping government established as a result of such negotiations, and if duly elected in any subsequent government established after the holding of free elections.

3. State a specific time and place for the negotiations to begin.

4. Cease any action which would further escalate the war.

5. Make full use of all avenues that can lead to negotiations, including the United Nations.

We recognize that there are, two sides to every dispute, but we address this resolution to our Government alone, because it is the only one we can influence.

We also hold that it is the duty of the President and the Administration fully to inform all the citizens of the nation.

As the representative organization of Reform Democrats in New York City, we also think it appropriate at this time to express our conviction that the present policy of the Johnson Adminisration concerning the war in Vietnam is alienating a sufficient number of Democratic Voters to cause the defeat of local and state as well as national Democratic candidates in next year's Presidential election.

"The Bitter Heritage"

SPEECH

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 24, 1967

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of discussion about the history of our involvement in Vietnam. Recently Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., published a brief volume entitled "The Bitter Heritage" in which he went to some effort to disassociate the late President Kennedy from our present policy. In my judgment there has been a fundamental identity of principles from President Kennedy to President Johnson and I was pleased to see this continuity emphasized in a review of Professor Schlesinger's book in the New Leader, May 8, 1967, by Prof. I. Milton Sacks, of Brandeis University—one of the Nation's two or three outstanding authorities on Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place this item in the RECORD at this point:

CONTAINMENT IN THE POLYCENTRIST SIXTIES

("The Bitter Heritage Vietnam and American Democracy 1941–1966," by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., Houghton Mifflin, 126 pp. $3.95. Reviewed by I. Milton Sacks, Associate Professor of Politics, Brandeis.)

Arthur Schlesinger's *The Bitter Heritage* is not so much a book as a broadside in the domestic political controversy over Vietnam. Those looking for a work of history will not find it here; the author himself has specified elsewhere that "it is too soon to expect an authoritative account of the evolution of American policy toward Vietnam." Instead, he has chosen to provide a partisan analysis of the Vietnam war and some prescriptions, loosely defined as "De-escalation," for ending it. So it is as a pamphleteer, who with more than a trace of zeal attempts to disassociate President John Kennedy from the indictment, that he advances a scathing critique of American policy which is only partially mitigated by qualifying phrases.

The analysis rests on the fundamental proposition that the American commitment to South Vietnam is a self-created one. History, according to Schlesinger, reveals that we have always been beset by "illusions" which "continue to mislead us" in dealing with Southeast Asia. The "logic of our own history . . . prescribes two tables of priorities for the United States—one based on strategic significance, the other on cultural accessibility. And by both standards Western Europe and Latin America are the parts of the world which matter most to the United States." He then speculates that: "We could survive the subjection of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe or Polynesia by a hostile power or ideology, but if either Western Europe or Latin America were organized against North America, our position would be parlous indeed. And Western Europe and Latin America are the parts of the world to which a common intellectual tradition gives us a hope of reciprocal understanding."

In view of these words, one may wonder why Schlesinger so scornfully rejects the label of "neo-isolationist" which he says the "Administration has called the critics of its Vietnam policy." All the more so, since he approvingly quotes Walter Lippmann, who has specifically repudiated his own previous "one-world" concepts to denounce the alleged "global messianism" of current American policy makers.

In any event, from these premises, the rest of the argument flows easily. In World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (correctly or mistakenly, it is not clear) regarded it a vital American interest to stop the threat to Southeast Asia of a "powerful militarist state dedicated to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Once that threat disappeared, "an internal revolt of Vietnamese nationalists, even if led by Communists" did not in Schlesinger's view "threaten all Southeast Asia." Thus we are said to have mistakenly supported the French, exaggerated the danger of Chinese intervention, invented the fallacious domino theory, and after the French defeat and withdrawal drawn a line which no "vital strategic interest required . . . be drawn where it was." In fact, Schlesinger speculates that "Had Ho taken over all Vietnam in 1954, he might today be soliciting Soviet support to strengthen his resistance to Chinese pressure, and this situation, *however appalling for the people of South Vietnam*, would obviously be better for the United States than the one in which we are floundering today." (Italics mine—I.M.S.)

This is based on a provocative new theory that the "containment of national Communism in the polycentrist sixties will be very different from the containment of international Communism in the monolithic forties. . . . The most effective bulwark against an aggressive national Communist state in some circumstances may well be national Communism in surrounding states." He stops short of suggesting that the creation of such states should become a prime objective of American policy.

Returning to the realities of South Vietnam, Schlesinger notes that once the U.S. was mistakenly committed there in the aftermath of Geneva 1954, it supported President Ngo dinh Diem. He proved to be incompetent, but his misdeeds were concealed from a preoccupied President Kennedy who "accepted the cheerful reports from men in whom he had great confidence." Then an American President, having honestly promised in the 1964 election campaign not to send American boys to Asia, was driven to repudiate his pledge because he "apparently" had not allowed for "continued decay in the military situation." The bombing of North Vietnam and the increase of American troops in South Vietnam (unhappily already numbering over 15,000 in President Kennedy's day) was begun in February 1965 to avert "total collapse," although one simply does not know if the situation "was really all that grave . . . actuality or myth."

President Johnson says he seeks a negotiated settlement, but he is wedded to a bombing policy that seemingly has no justification at all other than "transient" effects, we are told. Worse still, the President has surrendered his options to the workings of "the escalation machine," which inevitably will lead to war with China, "direct Soviet entry into the war in Vietnam," and even nuclear war. Needless to add, the Vietnam war has also divided the American people, liquidated the promise of the Great Society and raised the spectre of the revival of McCarthyism. In the final chapter matters turn out to be better than portrayed, however, and Schlesinger ends on an upbeat note in the true American lecture style.

Unfortunately, in presenting his current view of American policy toward Vietnam, Schlesinger appears to have forgotten what he forcefully wrote only a short while ago. In his personal memoir, *A Thousand Days,* he attributes Hanoi's 1960 intervention in the South to the fact that "the success of Diem's economic policies convinced Ho Chi Minh that he could not wait passively for the Diem regime to collapse." The present book simply refers to the belated character of Ho Chi Minh's 1960 intervention in the South as being due to the unrealiability of the Vietnamese guerrillas in 1958. In this book, too, President Kennedy was fooled by optimistic 1962 reports from American officials. In *A Thousand Days* the Australian Communist writer W. T. Burchett, was cited to show that 1962 was "Diem's year" and that "The American advisers and the helicopter war had increased the cost of guerrilla action, and the Vietcong almost reached the point of giving up in the Mekong delta and withdrawing to the mountains."

And if we are to understand Schlesinger's current view about the strategic importance of Laos and Vietnam, what are we to make of his earlier treatment of Laos in *A Thousand Days*? "For Laos had an evident strategic importance. If the Communists gained possession of the Mekong Valley they could materially intensify their pressure against South Vietnam and Thailand. If Laos was not precisely a dagger point at the heart of Kansas, it was very plainly a gateway to Southeast Asia. . . . It was essential to convince the Pathet Lao they could not win and to dissuade the Russians from further military assistance. In view of the pacifist inclinations of the Royal Laotian Army, moreover, it would be hard to induce the Pathet Lao to call off the war. . . . But as the Pathet Lao moved forward, it became a question whether Moscow could turn the local boys off even if it wanted to. In any case, the United States had no choice but to stiffen its position, whether in preparation for negotiation or for resistance."

President Kennedy then chose to send in the troops. Why was that gesture not "overcommitment," a move toward "land war in Asia" or any of the other pitfalls invoked against our policy in Vietnam?

Indeed, why was it necessary at that time for President Kennedy to affirm that "Moscow must not misjudge the American determination to stop aggression in Southeast Asia," or the height of wisdom to assert, "We must never be lulled into believing that either power (Russia or China) has yielded its ambitions for world domination. . . . I trust the United States has learned that it cannot ignore the moral and ideological principles at the root of today's struggles." Has Schlesinger really forgotten the considerations which led President Kennedy to emphasize American limited war capabilities?

Anyone reading only this book would never know that Schlesinger had earlier concluded, as a final judgment on President Kennedy: "No doubt he realized that Vietnam was his great failure in foreign policy." Nor is Schlesinger's position any clearer when one looks back at the introduction he wrote for *The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam,* whose thesis he now apparently accepts uncritically. At that time he said of the authors, "They do not, in my judgment, give due weight to military necessities that at times have rendered an enlarged American role imperative, nor do they always see that negotiation gestures out of Hanoi can be exercises in political warfare too. . . ." Would that this sentence had found a place in *The Bitter Heritage!*

Nor is it helpful in understanding the Vietnam situation for Schlesinger to resurrect the old chestnut about the military: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff, of course, by definition argue for military solutions. They are the most fervent apostles of 'one more step.' That is their business, and no one should be surprised that generals behave like generals." It is particularly uphelpful when he goes on to cite General Ridgeway, General Gavin and others where it suits his purpose and finally to ask, "Why had our military leaders not long ago freed themselves from the omnipotence of air power, so cherished by civilians who think war can be won on the cheap?"

All of this is not to deny that there is much of value in Schlesinger's indictment. We are in a difficult situation in Vietnam and he has correctly identified many errors made in the past that plague us today. But one is forced to deplore his failure to practice what he preaches. He quite properly "hates to see intellectuals and liberals preparing the way for a new McCarthyism by debasing the level of public discussion and substituting stereotypes for sense and rage for reason." Why then attack Dean Rusk for believing in the monolithic character of Communism when the State Department has not held that view for a number of years?

Of course, Schlesinger offsets the logic of some of his own positions by opposing simple withdrawal and recognizing that "military action plays an indispensable role in the search for a political solution." He even goes so far as to affirm that "We must have enough American armed force in South Vietnam to leave no doubt in the minds of our adversaries that a Communist government will not be imposed on South Vietnam by force."

But the main thrust of his arguments, unfortunately, stems from his basic position that our commitment in Vietnam was wrong to begin with, and that all of our actions should be guided by George Kennan's judgment that "There is more respect to be won in the opinion of this world by a resolute and courageous liquidation of unsound positions than by the most stubborn pursuit of extravagant or compromising objectives." The debate Schlesinger has joined will find its ultimate resolution in the future as a consequence of the sacrifices that brave Americans are making in the defense of South Vietnamese freedom, and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We shall all see whether in accomplishing that objective, we have indeed won more respect in the opinion of the world.

A Genuine American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, hardly a week goes by that we do not read or hear of a peace demonstration by draft dodgers, a flag-burning incident, or some other such inflammatory act specifically related to the war in Vietnam.

To show that patriotism is not a dirty word, and that we still have people in this country who are willing to make sacrifices whenever necessary in defense of their country, I wish to include a telegram I received from John P. Brown, a constituent of mine from Burnt Hills, N.Y. As indicated by his telegram, he is ready and willing to serve and to defend his country's flag against all enemies whether they be internal or external.

Mr. Brown is married and the father of six fine children. He is a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict. His only interest is to join with countless other Americans who are striving to assure our fighting men in Vietnam that they have the full respect, love, prayers, and backing of the American people. I congratulate John Brown on his genuine Americanism.

The telegram follows:

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.,
May 4, 1967.

Congressman CARLTON J. KING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Situation wanted May I serve? Age 42, married, six children, World War II, Korea war service, former PO 1st class, now attorney, ten years practice. Nauseated by draft card burners, black power, KKK, white supremacy. Perhaps I can help in some small way. Prefer commission but will redon the white hat. If physically unfit will waive all pension and other benefits. Someone has to lead the way. If I cannot lead let me at least follow the flag I spect.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. BROWN.

P.S.—My wife knows of this.

Israel's Anniversary

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in reverence, I join my colleagues in tribute to the State of Israel on the 19th anniversary of independence.

Israel is an inspiration to individuals and to states. The Israeli, a dauntless people, established themselves in their ancient homeland. They opened their land to homeless refugees from Europe and north Africa. They made the desert bloom. From that desert they have developed an export business in fruits. To the markets of Europe they are shipping citrus fruits as well as avocadoes and other fruits formerly unknown.

Israel is a country poor in natural resources. Consequently its economic wellbeing is based on foreign trade. Many of their industries are science based. Two of these industries which offer special opportunities are the chemical and electronic industries. Areas of particularly large growth are industrial chemicals, fine chemicals, and medical extracts.

The electronics industry and telephone apparatus are expected to increase tenfold between 1962 and 1970. Israel spirit and determination put a thriving, producing fiber plant where only desert existed before. Acrilan acrylic produced in Ashdod has found ready market acceptance in knit wear, particularly in sweaters, knit dresses, blouses, and men's sports shirts. It has also expanded by producing a fiber specifically engineered for carpets and rugs.

Men of vision and wisdom, courage, and confidence developed Israel's economy to its present plateau. This growth has taken place while the nation was surrounded by hostility and enmity.

During the decade from 1955 to 1965, a relatively short period in any nation's history, economic progress made by Israel was truly astounding.

During that decade, staggering amounts of money were spent for defense and the absorption of hundreds of thousands of penniless and predominantly unskilled immigrants.

Although Israel is a developing country, she has been extending a helping hand to developing countries in Africa. Israeli have been investing in Africa and supplying know-how, management, initiative, and highly skilled manpower in many fields.

The Black Star Shipping Line in Ghana was established by the Ghana Government and the Israel Shipping Company. The Israel firm managed the company, trained the sailors and the land personnel. Its offices and correspondents throughout the world assured cargo loads for its ships.

Israeli builders have carried out important construction projects in many African countries.

The best known of these buildings are the hotels built or managed by Israelis. Among these are the Ducor Palace Hotel in Monrovia, Liberia's Capital; the Ivoire Hotel in Abidjan, Capital of the Ivory Coast; the Kilimajaro Hotel in Tanzania's Capital Dar-es-Salaam.

An important aspect of Israel's cooperation with African countries is the development of agriculture. In Kenya, Israel's Poultry Breeders Union has created a partnership with a local African breeder.

In Senegal, beekeeping was planned and developed by teams of Israel experts. The operation involved crossing the rather agitated type of Senegali bee with the calmer Israel strain.

In addition to Israel experts working on location in Africa on agricultural projects, many Africans have been trained in Israel. The Foreign Training Department of Israel's Ministry of Agriculture has trained more than 1,000 African agricultural instructors since 1960.

Important as agriculture is to Africa, industry is no less important as a means for rapid economic growth. Here the direction is twofold: Development of natural resources and creation of basic industries; and the establishment of industries for manufacture of consumer goods in wide demand, such as plastics, pharmaceuticals, certain tools and implements, food additives for cattle and poultry.

In some cases, manufacturers in Israel were prepared to set up plants in Africa, using raw materials and semifinished goods from Israel and finishing their products in Africa. In this way employment is furnished for local workers and Africans are trained in technical and managerial skills.

Two examples of factories of this kind which have developed into going concerns are a plastic factory in Dar es Salaam and a pharmaceutical plant in Leopoldville.

This gives but a bird's-eye view of the expansion and vitality which have marked the first 19 years of Israel's independence. An independence maintained in spite of obstacles and threatening neighbors.

Israel is an inspiration to all of us to forge ahead.

Tolls on the Mackinac Bridge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, the 11th Congressional District of Michigan, which I represent, is composed of 22 counties. Fifteen of those counties are in the Upper Peninsula. Only the great Mackinac Bridge connects the people of the Upper Peninsula with the rest of Michigan. The tolls on the bridge are $3.75 each way for a passenger automobile. I doubt that there is another Member of the House of Representatives whose constituents must pay such a high toll to travel from one end of the congressional district to the other. The tolls rise sharply upward as the vehicle size increases. These outrageous tolls have created a tremendous barrier to economic progress in northern Michigan. Individuals and industries, especially smaller industries, avoid the Mackinac Bridge whenever they can.

There are many influential people in lower Michigan and in the Federal Government who either ignore proposals to remove tolls on the Mackinac Bridge or who make fun of and oppose those of us who are working for toll removal. Recently, the Lapeer County Press in downstate Michigan criticized proposals to make the bridge toll-free. State Representative D. J. Jacobetti of Marquette County in my district, fired off a letter to the newspaper in reply. I believe Representative Jacobetti's letter merits the attention of my colleagues here in the House of Representatives. It follows:

TOLLS ON THE MACKINAC BRIDGE

It appears to me that you could profit substantially from an early visit to our state's Upper Peninsula. You will find it is not a "mythical land," as you described it in your editorial of May 4.

You will find, however, that it is a land of great beauty, of great resources, of great potential and inhabited by people who are proud contributors to the progress of their State—Michigan.

Please come up and visit us. And stay a little while. I'm sure a week's visit would persuade you that your proposal to give the Upper Peninsula to Wisconsin for economic reasons makes no more sense than giving Lapeer County to Flint because of its dependence upon that City.

You have criticized our efforts to make the Mackinac Bridge toll-free. Your criticism overlooks the fact, however, that there is only one road—the Mackinac Bridge—from Mackinac City to every city or township in the Upper Peninsula. And people have to pay a toll to use that road. This situation is analogous, it seems to me, to having but a single road leading out of the City of Lapeer, a single road which must be used to travel to any other city in the State of Michigan.

Now, if that single road leading into and out of Lapeer were made a toll road by the State, I'll bet the Lapeer County Press would scream so loud we could hear the cry of anguish way up in Marquette.

And this is exactly why we citizens of Michigan who live in the Upper Peninsula feel so strongly about the bridge tolls. We would feel just as strongly, I'm sure, if the state attempted to impose a toll on highways M–21 and M–24 in Lapeer.

Why is it that you don't object to our gas tax being used on M-21 and M-24 at Lapeer, but do object to our gas tax being used on the Bridge? The Bridge is as much a lifeline for the Upper Peninsula as M-21 and M-24 are for Lapeer.

Who Were the Real Plotters in New Orleans?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming quite obvious that the so-called conspiracy investigation being carried out by the New Orleans district attorney is in reality a cheap publicity stunt on his part. He has turned up nothing and continues to smear anyone and everything he touches. Let us hope that he finally gives up in the near future.

The following article from the May 15, 1967, edition of Newsweek, pretty well exposes Mr. Garrison's "investigation" for what it is. I commend it to the attention of our colleagues.

The article follows:

THE J. F. K. "CONSPIRACY"

(NOTE.—What lies behind New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's increasingly notorious investigation of a "plot" to kill John F. Kennedy? To find out, Newsweek sent a veteran reporter, who covered the assassination and its aftermath, to New Orleans for five weeks.)

(By Hugh Aynesworth)

Jim Garrison is right. There has been a conspiracy in New Orleans—but it is a plot of Garrison's own making. It is a scheme to concoct a fantastic "solution" to the death of John F. Kennedy, and to make it stick; in this cause, the district attorney and his staff have been indirect parties to the death of one man and have humiliated, harassed and financially gutted several others.

Indeed, Garrison's tactics have been even more questionable than his case. I have evidence that one of the strapping D.A.'s investigators offered an unwilling "witness" $3,000 and a job with an airline—if only he would "fill in the facts" of an alleged meeting to plot the death of the President. I also know that when the D.A.'s office learned that this entire bribery attempt had been tape-recorded, two of Garrison's men returned to the "witness" and, he says, threatened him with physical harm.

Another man who spent many hours with District Attorney Garrison in a vain attempt to dissuade him from his assassination-conspiracy theory has twice been threatened—once by one of the D.A.'s own "witnesses," the second time by Garrison himself. Others—Cuban exiles, convicts, drug addicts, homosexuals, bums—have been hounded in more subtle ways. For most of Garrison's victims are extremely vulnerable men. Some are already paying for their vulnerability. Chief among them is Clay L. Shaw, the New Orleans businessman-socialite, who now faces trial on a charge of conspiring to kill the President.

How did it all begin?

Garrison first became earnestly interested in the Kennedy assassination when he and Louisiana Sen. Russell Long rode side by side on an airplane bound for New York. Long said he had never actually believed the Warren commission report, that he still had doubts. Garrison later told me that he immediately decided that if such an important man thought there was something odd about the case, it was time to start digging.

Cleanup: Garrison is known in New Orleans as a smart operator, a bit unorthodox, but nobody's fool. He made his name by cleaning up his old haunt—the French Quarter—and putting a temporary halt to B-girl practices and lewd dancing in its gaudy strip joints. Later, he amazed the whole city by accusing eight criminal judges of taking too many days off and of winking at Mafia activity. But although the judges sued him for libel, Garrison's right to criticize the judiciary was finally upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. Thus, when he first announced his "conspiracy" case, most New Orleanians believed that "Big Jim must have something."

What Garrison had to start with was a colorfully pathetic "suspect" named David Ferrie. A onetime airline pilot, Ferrie had been questioned shortly after the assassination on the basis of a tip that he was Oswald's "getaway pilot." But the tipster was an alcoholic who later admitted that he had made up the story.

Despite his clean bill of health from the FBI and Secret Service, Ferrie became the center of Garrison's investigation. He was questioned for hours, "tailed" and subjected to polygraph tests. His acquaintances were quizzed. By February, word had leaked out of Garrison's office that Ferrie was soon to be arrested and charged with the conspiracy of conspiracies. Through it all Ferrie called the D.A.'s investigation a "farce" and told friends he would sue Garrison if he were arrested. But as the weeks wore on, Ferrie, not a strong or stable man under the best of circumstances, began to show the strain. Then, suddenly on Feb. 22, he died—of a massive cerebral hemorrhage.

Suicide: Garrison crowed that Ferrie's death was "an apparent suicide" and he warned that same week: "We know who the rest of them are. The only way they are going to get away from us is to kill themselves." A week after Ferrie's death, Garrison ruefully admitted to me in his home, "Yeah, we helped kill the son of a bitch."

Shortly after Ferrie's fortuitous death Garrison proclaimed that he had "solved" the President's assassination; that he knew the individuals involved, the cities and other details of the "plot." Arrests would be forthcoming, and convictions too. "Don't bet against us," the district attorney warned.

Two days later, a "crucial witness" miraculously appeared. Perry Raymond Russo, a 25-year-old insurance salesman from nearby Baton Rouge, claimed that he had known David Ferrie well and that Ferrie had once said President Kennedy should have been killed for his bungling of the Bay of Pigs disaster. Garrison assigned former boxer Andrew J. Sciambra, 31 one year out of law school, to interview Russo. After his first conversation with Russo Sciambra filed a 3,500-word memo in which he failed to mention anything about an assassination plot.

Ideal Witness: But later, after being given "truth serum" (sodium pentothal) and being prompted, Russo testified at length in a pretrial hearing about a key "conspiracy" meeting held in Ferrie's apartment which also supposedly involved Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo seemed to be the ideal witness. He was cool, calm—"almost as if he was hypnotized," said one attorney. Lo and behold, the defense later discovered that Russo *had* been hypnotized—just hours before he testified. Russo told the court he had stood around in the apartment and listened while Ferrie, Oswald and Shaw hatched their "plot." He could recall phrases like "availability of exits," "diversionary tactics," and "triangulation of cross fire." Russo offered a variety of unconvincing reasons why he had never mentioned the meeting to anyone before.

Garrison produced another unusual "witness" at the hearing, a 27-year-old Negro drug addict. Vernon Bundy said that while sitting on the lakefront one morning waiting to "pop" a cap of heroin he looked up and say Oswald being handed a wad of money by Shaw. Bundy admitted he had a four-cap-a-day habit at that time and had been on drugs since the age of 13. One defense attorney asked Bundy how he could support such a demanding heroin habit when the cost would be nearly twice his salary each week. "I steal sometimes," Bundy replied.

After the three judges on the hearing panel agreed that the Russo and Bundy testimony was enough "evidence" to bind Shaw over for trial, one judge told a friend at the racetrack that although Garrison really didn't have enough to bind the defendant over, he and his fellow judges had been fascinated by how well Russo stuck to his story for two days. Many hypnotists probably were not so impressed.

Garrison did not stop with Russo and Bundy. His men tried to get another "witness" to shore up his conspiracy charge. In fact, they tried about $3,000 worth.

Less than a week before Shaw's pretrial hearing, two investigators from Garrison's office visited an unemployed young man named Alvin Beaubouef at his New Orleans home. They told the 21year-old they had "influence" and could help Beaubouef get a job with an airline if only he would help them substantiate the alleged plot. Beaubouef told them he couldn't do anything without talking to his attorney. They made a date for 2:30 the next afternoon at the lawyer's office.

"Just Like That": One of the two investigators, Lynn Loisel, a New Orleans policeman assigned to Garrison's office, showed up. What had Loisel told Beaubouef the night before, the attorney asked? "I told him we had liberal expense money," Loisel replied. "And I said the boss is in a position to put him in a job, also that he would make a hero out of him, instead of a villain, you understand . . . I mean we can change the story around, you know, to positively, beyond a shadow of a doubt . . . You know, eliminate him, you know, into any kind of a conspiracy or what have you." The attorney wanted to know more about the offer of money. Loisel answered: "I would venture to say . . . Well, I'm, you know . . . fairly certain we could put $3,000 on him." He snapped his fingers. "Just like that, you know."

Loisel was asked about the promise of a job. "I don't know," the burly cop said. "I'm sure he would have to go up through the ranks, you know. The first year or two he might stay in a room in the back with the charts or something . . . I don't know. Then he advances a little farther. Then he's a copilot . . . Then he's a pilot." Beaubouef's lawyer asked if this was Garrison's idea, if "the boss" meant Jim Garrison? Loisel replied that it did.

Then Loisel laid out the "conspiracy plot" to which Beaubouef presumably would testify. He discussed "cross fire" and escape routes. As Loisel "recalled" it, Ferrie and Shaw had been arguing in the apartment—or maybe it had been Oswald and Shaw—the investigator couldn't quite recall for sure. Loisel added: "Clay Shaw wanted some of his methods used, or his thoughts, you know, used. But anyway, that's what we have in mind—along that line."

Suggestion: "Was Al at the meeting?" the attorney asked. Loisel said: "No, Al wasn't at the meeting." But Loisel suggested that Dave Ferrie had told Beaubouef all about it. The attorney then asked how they would explain Beaubouef's failure to come forward prior to this. "I'll tell you how we go about that problem," said Loisel. "Well, Dave Ferrie, bless his soul, is gone. Al was scared of Dave. Al has a family, you know. When Al first met Dave, he was a single man. Al has a family now. Al was threatened by Dave, you know, to never divulge this. Al or his family would be taken care of. You understand. Now that poor Dave is gone, Al has voluntarily come forth and told of his knowledge. I mean there's 99,999 ways we can skin that cat, you know. I mean, it's something, you know . . . That's his patriotic duty . . . He's placing his family, you know, at the mercy of the D.A.'s office because he must clear his conscience . . . and as an upstanding citizen."

"Check Back": Beaubouef told Loisel that he really knew nothing about any plot concerning Ferrie or the assassination. But he offered to take the "truth serum," hypnotism, polygraph tests, anything. He had one question. Would they still give him the job if he turned out to be of no help to them? Loisel said: "I'll have to check back with the boss."

When the D.A.'s men learned that the meeting in the attorney's office had been recorded on tape, Loisel and a colleague returned to threaten Beaubouef. He was told if he got in the way he would be shot. Then they hauled him down to the courthouse and made him sign a statement that said, in effect, that he didn't consider the offer of $3,000 and a job as a bribe. They told him bluntly that they had "enough on him" to ruin him. Today, with a wife, an 11-month-old son and a job, Beaubouef is as worried about the existence of some pictures the D.A. holds over his head as he is about physical harm.

So it goes in New Orleans, where several sit on the hot seat while Garrison thrashes around for "evidence" to implicate them and keep himself in the headlines. In the latest wrinkle last week the district attorney brought into his investigation two men named Oswald (Julius J. and William S.) whose only connection with the assissination seemed to be that they worked at a New Orleans coffee company that once employed Lee Harvey Oswald.

Composite Conspirator: In the beginning, Garrison theorized that Lee Harvey was an anti-Castro agent whose original mission was to kill the Cuban dictator. When Oswald could not get to Cuba, the D.A. charged, the plot "turned around" and the plotters (angered over the Bay of Pigs fiasco) set up Oswald in the Kennedy killing. But Garrison's theory has undergone so many permutations that his composite conspirator now would probably be equal parts Oswald, homosexual, right-wing extremist, FBI agent, Cosa Nostra hood, CIA operative and Russian double agent.

There is still some feeling in New Orleans that Big Jim must have something. But now that the facts of the real "conspiracy" are beginning to emerge there, Garrison seems to be losing his confidence. He is having trouble sleeping, and he says that a hired "torpedo" from Havana is stalking him.

The real question in New Orleans is no longer whether Garrison has "solved" the assassination. The question is how long the people of the city and the nation's press will allow this travesty of justice to continue.

Progress of Federal Water Pollution Control Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Congress, working with the States, has made an important beginning in meeting the water pollution problems in our streams, rivers, and lakes. The disgraceful condition of these bodies of water has been not only harmful to fish and animal life, but has been a threat to health and, in some cases, has made recreation all but impossible.

A former Member of this body, the Representative from Milwaukee, Andrew J. Biemiller, recently made a statement on this subject before the House Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors of the Committee on Public Works dealing with progress of the Federal water pollution control program. Mr. Biemiller testified as director of the Department of Legislation of the AFL–CIO, which has long been active in efforts to clean up the waters of this country.

Mr. Speaker, since I believe what Mr. Biemiller said should be carefully weighed by us all, I include the testimony in the RECORD as follows:

STATEMENT BY ANDREW J. BIEMILLER, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS DEALING WITH PROGRESS OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, the AFL–CIO has a longstanding commitment in support of sound and vigorous programs to clean up America's waters. In line with this commitment, the AFL–CIO Executive Council recently issued a statement on water pollution control. I respectfully request that this statement be included with my testimony as part of the record of these hearings.

The points of major weakness in the present federal water pollution control program were set forth by the AFL–CIO Executive Council as follows:

1. FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID TO LOCALITIES

In 1967, Congress amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize a construction grants program totalling $3.4 billion for four years, and beginning fiscal year 1968 with an authorization of $450 million.

The $450 million authorization for fiscal 1968 represented a cut of $150 million from the Senate version of the bill, and was considered a rock bottom figure if the waste treatment plant construction programs of the towns and particularly the larger cities, were to move forward.

The 1966 amendments also removed the statutory ceiling on federal matching against estimated costs of a local waste treatment plant, and set forth incentives to the States to put more financial resources into the sewage treatment construction program. These incentives provided a basic 30% federal matching grant against the project cost regardless of state activity; 40% federal matching if the state matched 30%, and 50% if the state matched 25% and had established adequate water quality standards.

The Presidents budget has requested only $200 million for the construction grants program, of which it estimates that only $152 million will be spent in fiscal 1968. As the AFL–CIO Executive Council stated:

"It is most urgent that the Congress appropriate the full $450 million authorized by the 1966 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. . . . Such appropriation is needed by the large cities and is essential to stimulate state legislatures to provide their own matching grant programs."

Mr. Chairman, it is evident in assessing the waste treatment needs of the nation's larger cities, that even if the full authorization of $450 million were appropriated for fiscal 1968, this would still fall far short of stimulating needed construction. The needs far exceed present state and local resources, and the currently authorized $450 million federal contribution is a rock bottom minimum.

Therefore, I repeat the urging of our AFL–CIO Executive Council that Congress appropriate the full $450 million authorized to stimulate state matching grant waste treatment construction programs.

2. MANPOWER NEEDS

Increases in capital investments to construct waste treatment plants, and install water pollution control equipment, are not enough in themselves to clean up America's dirty waters.

One crucial deficiency is lack of trained manpower—particularly in research and development personnel—in federal, state and local governments and in private industry as well.

In 1966, the AFL–CIO recommended an immediate manpower study to be undertaken by the Water Pollution Control Administration to determine how many people and what skills are needed to operate the programs in the field. We continue to endorse such a study keyed to the program set forth in the 1966 Amendments to the Act. Until such a study has been accomplished the nation is groping in the dark in attempting to assess and meet the expanding needs for new scientists and engineers, technical people with a wide range of skills, and operators of more sophisticated waste treatment plants.

3. ENFORCEMENT

The AFL–CIO continues to support strengthening and streamlining of the enforcement provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

The Secretary of the Interior sould be given authority to impose water quality standards on navigable, as well as interstate waters, and to call a conference over a pollution situation if it is of such magnitude as to warrant federal action, without waiting for the state to move.

The two presently established six-months waiting periods should be eliminated: (1) between the Secretary's recommendations for remedial action after the conference and before calling a public hearing and (2) after he sends the findings and recommendations of the hearing board to the parties involved before he takes action to abate.

4. INTERAGENCY PROBLEMS

Federal grants-in-aid for local sewer and waste treatment plants are administered by three cabinet departments beside the Department of the Interior. (1) Under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, the Department of HUD provides grants-in-aid at 50% matching of projects costs for sewage collection facilities at a local level. (2) Some money is available from the Department of Commerce for sewers through the Economic Development Administration. (3) Finally, the Secretary of Agriculture administers a program to make grants and loans for small town sewer and water projects under the Farmers' Home Administration.

We have received reports of great misunderstanding and confusion among localities as to how to proceed, and glacial slowness on the part of federal agencies processing local applications for federal grants in the field. Towns and cities pass bond issues geared to federal assistance and fruitlessly wait for their applications to be approved at a federal level. Other localities defer bond issues which could have been ratified, in hope of federal aid which is not forthcoming because of bureaucratic bottlenecks in Washington.

We hope this committee will recommend some sort of an agency processing office be created within the Executive Department in order that applications of localities for sewage treatment plants, sewage collection and interceptors systems and other water facilities be quickly and efficiently categorized and sent along the road to processing.

5. SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS TO INDUSTRY

I wish to make plain the AFL–CIO's strong opposition to any special tax inducements, such as liberalized depreciation, to induce industry to place in operation necessary water pollution control and preventive equipment in their plants. The hardship cases could be handled, not by liberalized depreciation, but by a low-interest long-term federal loan program.

A business magazine carried an article opposing special tax inducements. The article in the November 15, 1965 issue of Forbes Magazine made these points:

The more sensible U.S. Manufacturers have already started or are about to put into the works measures necessary to halt their plants' pollution of water . . . Because the ending of major water pollution not only should be done—it *has* (emphasis author's) to be done . . .

Anyone who is now building a plant which normally includes processes which involve pollution is really negligent, nay, stupid if he doesn't build into it a method or means of meeting the problem. Converting older plants and processes will be costly, but it must eventually be done . . . The footlagger within an industry won't long maintain any cost advantage because on local, state and federal levels, penalties and effective enforcement are on the way . . .

"No one runs a factory without figuring as a necessary operating expense the cost for power, the cost of heat, the cost of land, and so forth. From now on in one must include the equally necessary cost of not polluting . . ."

6. CLEANING UP FEDERAL INSTALLATIONS

Before the federal government can assume a righteous pose with states, localities and private industry, it should clean up its own house. Unfortunately, since President Johnson issued his Executive Order calling on all departments and agencies to clean up their effluents, very little has been done to carry his directive into effect.

We hope that this committee will strongly urge that this situation be immediately corrected.

The American people are increasingly aware of the deplorable quality of their rivers, lakes, and streams. They want them cleaned up. The water pollution control program which raised such hopes when enacted last year, must not be allowed to be stalled by lack of funds, inadequate trained manpower, slack or cumbersome enforcement, overlapping responsibilities, and bureaucratic inefficiency in the federal government.

Firearms Control

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the New York Post took note in a recent editorial of claims that civilian possess may be needed to help put down violence in the cities. The real target of such proposals, the editorial contended, is not crime, but proposed Federal legislation that would place sensible controls on the shipment and sale of firearms.

Critics of this legislation miss the point that one of the major causes of violent crime in this country is the easy accessibility of rifles and pistols by criminals and the mentally ill. I commend the editorial to your attention and respectfully ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record as part of my remarks:

[From the New York Post, May 8, 1967]

The Gun Lobby's Political Hold-Up

The National Rifle Assn.'s claim that posses of gun-waving citizens may be "essential" to help put down "the kind of mob violence that has swept many American cities" is an attempted political holdup.

The real target is legislation to control the sale and shipment of guns and the latest NRA blast is aimed at terrorizing both citizens and Congressmen.

As usual, the gun lobbyists incompletely invoke the Second Amendment. They never tire, of quoting the part that says ". . . the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." They rarely stress the first half of that section, which begins: "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state . . ."

This may be the first time they have so widly proclaimed themselves the Voice of Vigilantism. They are not interested in regulation but in recklessness. They assail mob rule but would, in fact, contribute to arming mobs. The disastrous effect would be to promote widspread lawlessness and disorder.

If there is any hope of helping prevent such tragedies as recent sniper attacks here and the murders-suicide in Brooklyn this past weekend, it lies in stiff regulations on the sale and shipment of guns.

For Those Who Wonder Why

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, no American today need be reminded that we are living in tragic times. Daily we are insulted by acts of sedition against our Nation. We watch our flag blasphemed and desecrated. We hear our youth urged to burn their draft cards in defiance of the law. And in Vietnam our young men die.

For those who wonder why our military men in Vietnam are the finest we have ever placed in the field, and for those who wonder why they face death daily with resolve and pride in their country, I submit the following from a recent issue of the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine:

For Those Who Wonder Why

"I am an American—defender of freedom and guardian of the nation.

"The service I render to my country is not only duty, but an honor and a privilege. Duty, as a citizen whose life holds responsibility for country in high regard. Honor, as an individual before God with respect for the ideals that make these United States a democracy. Privilege, for the ability to give, and fortunate enough to have been born in a land where my life, mind and ideals are my own.

"To serve our country as a fighting man is a trust bestowed on me by the people. It is my hope for millions outside our borders who suffer under the rampage of tyranny, the absence of justice and freedom.

"As an American fighting man, I find faith in my God and courage from those who have gone before me. My reason for service is a symbol for all men to see that sacrifice of my fellow Americans was not in vain.

"I make no claim to another's land or government but stand ready at the borders of freedom, not as an aggressor, but as a defender; and the nations of the world will know that "the pursuit of happiness" is more than spoken words, but a way of life.

"The orders I receive are derived from the people and I am responsible to them.

"Lt. John L. Banks III, USAF."

The words above are an epitaph for their author.

John Banks III was 24 years old when the four-engine transport plane he was copiloting in South Vietnam crashed, taking his life.

The short essay entitled "I Am An American" was written by young Banks for an essay contest and was between pages of a scrapbook that he had entrusted to his best friend the day before he was killed. The friend returned the scrapbook to Bank's father, a resident of Superior, Wisc.

Nineteenth Anniversary of Israel Independence

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, you will recall how elated all of us who had long fought for the independence of Israel and the restoration of that great land to its lustrous place in the family of nations were on May 15, 19 years ago, when Israel, with the hearty recognition and support of our country, became an independent nation.

The dream of the wandering Jew who for 2,000 years had tramped, often prodded and persecuted, across the face of the earth, seeking ever to return once more to his old home in the sacred soil of Israel had been realized.

Now, 19 years later, Israel is again a great state, dedicated and determined to preserve its integrity, territorial, economic, intellectual, and spiritual. It is not only the citadel but the symbol of democracy in the Middle East; it has brought new techniques and shown a new way of life to that ancient part of the good earth.

In this morning's news, however there were items concerning the recent movement of Egyptian troops toward the borders of Israel and strong indications that the Egyptians and the Syrians were planning another raid into Israeli territory. Other announcements in the last few days have shown again the refusal of the Syrians to abide by the decisions of the Mixed Armistice Commission and their continued intransigence over the issues of the demilitarized zone. Once again, the Arab states have raised a loaded and primed weapon to the head of the Israelis and have threatened to pull the trigger that may mean the death of the only democracy in the Middle East.

But to the valiant people of Israel, living in this constant state of fear for their very existence is nothing new. They have faced the tyranny of Arab aggressiveness for the past 19 years without ever lowering for a brief moment their determination, their devotion, their perseverance or their resolve. The nation they have created from a barren and hostile land, literally devoid of the simplest amenities, is a nation that shall last as long as free men have the last vestige of power to resist the unreasonable attempts of dictatorial rulers bent on their destruction.

From the most humble beginnings, the Israeli people have risen to a position of respect and dignity in the world community. Progress is a word made obsolete by the hard working Jews now living in the ancient and venerated land where the prophets and kings of the Hebrew people first established the chosen nation. Centuries of wandering among hostile and unfriendly nations did not dull the zeal or the creativity of the Jews, for their nation has become, in 19 short years, the model of excellence and growth for the whole world. The greatest tribute that can be given, so it is said, is imitation. In emerging nations in Africa and Asia, Israeli teachers are showing young men and women the methods and the techniques used in Israel so that the newer countries can copy them and try to gain the self-respect that comes with independence.

We owe a great deal to Israel and to the courageous people who have built this land. Israel has demonstrated that diligence and labor can still pave the way to success. The brave men and women of this beleaguered state have shown the world that the spirit of the pioneer did not die with the 19 century. Despite the belligerent Arab states surrounding the oasis of justice in Israel, the people of the land that produced our Judeo-Christian heritage have never lowered their hopes for the future.

Israel should not have to burden herself with a large defense force to protect herself against Arab and communistic aggression. That protection should be afforded by the United Nations. If the United Nations is unwilling or incapable of affording such security, I think, pursuant to my resolution House Concurrent Resolution 146, the United States and Israel should enter into a mutual defense pact so that the aggressors would know that if the integrity of Israel is threatened the United States will come to her defense. I believe that is the policy of our country but that policy would be clear beyond any possibility of doubt in the minds of the Arabs and Communists if we were to enter into a formal instrument of such character.

It is with great pride that I join the many friends of Israel during these days of celebration and add my congratulations to the flood of good wishes that descends upon this great state in the Middle East. On this 10th anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel, we honor the achievements of the Israelis and offer our fervent wish that they shall continue to enjoy ever more satisfying success.

Mrs. Faye Presser—She Gives Her Heart to Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, in numerous civic, cultural, social, and humanitarian activities in the Greater Cleveland area, one usually finds that Faye Presser has been lending a helping hand. Her unselfish devotion to the cause of the unfortunate and under privileged have earned for her a place of high esteem in the hearts and minds of thousands of Clevelanders. She has given generously of her time and efforts to help others and has earned the profound respect and admiration of those with whom she has worked. This vivacious woman has a natural aptitude for usefulness to our community. She charges into a campaign for the betterment of the unfortunate with the same vivacity and animation that has stimulated incentive in and imparted inspiration to those who work with her and under her able direction.

The quotation—"The heart that cares remembers" applies directly to Faye Presser, for she never forgets a needy, unfortunate child.

Under leave granted, I include an article written by Bob Seltzer, in the Cleveland Press of May 4, 1967, which further delineates the activities of this very fine and remarkable lady:

SHE GIVES HER HEART TO CHILDREN

Indomitable is the word that typifies Faye Presser, who devotes much time and effort to retarded children despite periodic attacks of coronary thrombosis that twice nearly took her life.

Mrs. Presser, a graying blond of 59 whose vitality and enthusiasm are contagious, is an honorary director of the Parents Volunteer Association for Retarded Children (PVA), a non-profit organization.

She also is president of Ohio DRIVE Ladies' Auxiliary (Democrat, Republican, Independent Voter Education), the distaff unit of the political arm of Teamsters Council 41. Her husband, William, is president of the council.

Mrs. Presser enlisted as a volunteer in PVA in 1959 and, being an able organizer, recruited other volunteers among the DRIVE Auxiliary to help her attain the goals of PVA: research, training of teachers, additional classrooms and an institution for retarded in Northeastern Ohio.

In 1960 she was instrumental in arranging for the Teamsters Council to sponsor a musical show at Music Hall which raised $17,000 to aid retarded children. Now Faye has persuaded her husband to approve a testimonial dinner in his honor by the Teamsters. Presser consented only on condition that proceeds go to the PVA.

The dinner will be held June 24 at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, with tickets at $100 and $50. It is being organized by a committee of 50 headed by Common Pleas Judge Victor Cohen.

Mrs. Presser, compassionate and idealistic, came to America from her native Austria-Hungary with an uncle at the age of five to join her parents here. At 16 she left Glenville High School to marry Presser, then 18.

In 1959, she was asked to contribute to the PVA, and joined the organization. PVA opened a nursing school in 1960 at 10528 Park Lane, and Faye's first task was a Christmas stocking drive. It became an annual event. She was named honorary director in 1961, and has served in all fund-raising and membership drives. Nine times she was given oxygen for heart condition.

Presser contributed to PVA and interested the Teamsters in the cause. When the Park Lane building was dismantled in 1964, PVA moved its nursing school to Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, 3031 Monticello Blvd., Cleveland Heights. Two classes are held daily for 38 children, aged 3 to 7.

"Despite my heart condition, I thank God that I am able to aid these unfortunate children," said Mrs. Presser. "It is gratifying to watch them progress. A yeoman job is done by the PVA executive director, Ernest Zeve, supervisor for Northeastern Ohio for the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction."

Mrs. Presser today returned from Washington, D.C., where she led 250 wives of Teamsters last Sunday to give their congressmen and senators their views on pending legislation and urged them not to pass any anti-strike legislation.

Her office is in the Plymouth Bldg., 2036 E. 22d St., and her husband's at 2070 E. 22d St. They live at 2525 Claver Dr., University Heights. They are the parents of Jack 41; Marvin, 38; Mrs. Bernard Bader, 27, and Ronald, 21. There are seven grandchildren.

A Case History Supporting the Need for More VA Facilities To Aid Veterans Suffering From Alcoholism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, a bill—H.R. 9885—to provide more VA hospital beds for veterans suffering from alcoholism, was introduced on May 11 by Representative Morris of New Mexico, and cosponsored by me and 18 other Members of Congress. The need for such legislation is graphically described in a letter I have received from a veteran who has survived the agony of this disease. His letter is not an indictment of the VA, but a plea for assistance for those who are now drifting aimlessly in search of help. It is a letter I believe all Members of Congress will want to read. The letter follows:

Dear Sir: I read with quite some interest in my hometown paper the news of your introducing legislation to treat alcoholics in VA hospitals. To me this is a most important piece of legislation because I am an alcoholic. Let me tell you a little of my story—just maybe it may help in some small way.

I am 53 years old and have been sober for over 16 years through the help of Alcoholics Anonymous. But what I want to tell you is how I was first able to sober up.

Buy the year 1950, everybody considered I had become a hopeless drunk. I am a veteran of World War Two, but I was well on my way before I went into the service. In fact, the service probably saved my life because, for some reason or other, every camp I was located in was in some so-called "dry" territory. So liquor, except 3.2 beer, was hard to obtain. But after my discharge it was a much different story.

I am a musician, piano and organ, but toward the end of my drinking, I often say "I couldn't get a job plying in Joe's Slop Joint on New Year's Eve."

I was married with two children and for over two years I gave nothing for my family support. I was in such bad shape from drinking that I couldn't hold a job. I was really too weak and burned out from drinking to do even the least kind of work. At the end of my rope with nowhere to turn, I saw a doctor who was an "ex-friend" of mine and also a veteran. By his observation I could probably not live without hospitalization.

Needless to say, I was flat broke. So he used the only course open to him to keep me alive. Yes, he lied a little. He faked my type of illness and had me admitted to the VA hospital at Butler, Pa. He reasoned rightly that once I was admitted, I would be too ill for them to release me. They soon found out what my trouble was and they didn't like it a bit. At first I was called a phoney and a bum, but the fact remained, it was my only chance for life and they did pull me through—the hard way. You see, they didn't treat alcoholism as such, but it was their job to keep me alive. So they did their job.

Mr. Congressman, it was the only chance I had in the world, this VA hospital. So, after they found I was desperately trying to become a sober man, they gave me a good deal of help. Strictly on their own, of course, because the hospital had no alcoholic program. They told me I could never drink again—a mistake I had repeatedly made—and that I should join AA if at all possible. I have stayed sober ever since. I became a man again and regained the love of my family.

Yes, Congressman Reuss, I was treated at a VA hospital for alcoholism. Yes, too, I had to lie my way in. And because of it I have been rehabilitated. I am still married to the same wonderful woman, have two lovely daughters and five lively little grandchildren. I have the love and respect of them all.

No doubt there are thousands of others throughout our country who are as desperate right now as I was then. Oh yes, if the hospitals are opened for the treatment of alcoholics, many phonies and bums will probably wrangle their way in. To some extent, they are in the hospitals now. But what a wonderful chance for a lot of alcoholics to become solid citizens, perhaps for the first time in their lives. Those who have never been through the illness of alcoholism will never really know the hopelessness of an alcoholic existence. I do!

I commend you sir, on the stand you are taking. There is probably nothing I can really do to help—I just wanted you to know how I feel about it.

"The War Game" in Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Washington will soon have a chance to see a striking British film, "The War Game," which was commissioned by BBC but never shown by that network because it was too frank in its view of what nuclear war would mean to Britain.

I saw the film last year in London, where it was shown in theaters, as it will be in Washington, and was very impressed with it.

The New York Times critic, Jack Gould, saw the film privately in London before it opened and reported his impressions in the following article:

TV: Nuclear War Outcry—B.B.C. Finances Pacifist's Bitter Film, Then Finds It Too Controversial to Air

(By Jack Gould)

London, March 27.—In television circles on both sides of the Atlantic one of the most widely discussed and most controversial undertakings of the season is an extraordinary film that apparently home viewers are never going to see. It is an hour-long documentary-style presentation called "The War Game," undoubtedly the most impassioned outcry against nuclear warfare yet to be conveyed in television terms.

Peter Watkins, a young producer and writer, made the film for the British Broadcasting Corporation, which underwrote its full cost. But after screening the finished print the B.B.C. decided the work was unsuitable for a family audience. Mr. Watkins thereupon severed his association with the B.B.C. as an act of protest.

The film is soon to be released by the B.B.C. for presentation to audience in theaters. Last month there was a private showing of the film from which members of the foreign press were barred, but a showing was arranged here on request.

As an example of inventive cinema photography "The War Game" is a brilliant accomplishment, a pure editorial that employs raw human agony and suffering to register its uncompromising pacifist point. Mr. Watkins resorts to the ultimate extremes of violence to deplore violence, and the B.B.C. decision is not in the least hard to understand. But in the context of present world tensions neither is it easy to put out of mind the almost forlorn voice of the film's narrator: Why the veil of silence over the meaning of a nuclear denouncement?

For the purpose of his film Mr. Watkins is disturbingly topical. He advances the assumption that China will come to the aid of the North Vietamese, and that the United States will be forced to respond. Berlin will be the next to go up in flames. Then thermonuclear missiles will be aimed at military installations in Britain, but some will fall wide of their mark and descend on the civilian population of the County of Kent.

Mr. Watkins does not use actors in his film. A cross-section of the residents of Kent were engaged for purposes of maximum reality. The imminence of nuclear warfare comes first in frantic evacuation plans to rush children, pregnant women and the infirm to places of safety; there are not enough shelters for a fraction of them.

In simulated cinéma vérité "The War Game" paints its canvas of unrelieved horror. Firestorms, such as occurred in World War II over Dresden and Hamburg, suck up the oxygen on earth and leave firemen and civilian defense workers breathing only carbon gases. The eyeballs of children are seared. Police aid physicians by putting the hopelessly wounded out of their misery with shotguns. The removal of corpses burdens such transportation facilities as remain.

It is assumed the nuclear attack comes in August; four months later it is the legacy of Christmas to have the aftereffects of radiation running their course through the bloodstreams and organs of survivors. The victims may be seven years dying. The conclusion of "The War Game" is a picture of children in the street, grotesque shadows of humanity. On the sound track a choir softly sings: "Sleep in heavenly peace."

"The War Game" has been criticized by some Britons as overlooking the role of the nuclear deterrent in preventing the catastrophe depicted in the film. Also, a simulated American authority on the effects of nuclear explosions is not presented as a particularly compassionate figure.

But if there is any value to casual conversations with virtually every European or Briton a visitor chances to meet, Mr. Watkins is not speaking just for himself, whatever the differences over his methods and stridency. Prayers for deescalation run very strong only a few jet hours from Washington.

A Union Goes to Graduate School

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 28, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the April issue of the New York State Department of Labor Industrial Bulletin contained an interesting article entitled "A Union Goes to Graduate School."

The article discusses a novel training program conducted by Local 342 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Retail Food Store Employees Union of Greater New York. Local 342 which has 14,000 members working in retail food stores throughout Metropolitan New York was the first union to conduct seminars on such subjects as "techniques in resolving conflicts" and "the positive resolution of conflicts." Collective bargaining sessions were simulated after seminars relating to the behavioral theory of labor relations.

By permission heretofore granted, I insert at this point in the Record the text of the article which I believe my colleagues will find interesting and informative:

A Union Goes to Graduate School—How the Meat Cutters Studied Behavioral Science Techniques for Improving Their Effectiveness as an Organization

To a casual onlooker, the scene in the meeting room of the International Hotel at John F. Kennedy Airport might have seemed—for a few moments—quite familiar.

Gathered about a green baize covered table were a group of men, heatedly exchanging remarks that made it obvious contract negotiations were under way between a company and a union. For instance:

Union President: "Our increased productivity accounts for your increased sales. We only want our fair share."

Plant Manager: "The union is always claiming, 'We did this, we did that,' but never remembers what we did for it six years ago."

Union Vice President: "Our costs of living are going up. We can't consider less than $2.70 an hour. We couldn't sell it to our members."

Production Manager: "$2.70 an hour? We'd have to move out. $2.40 an hour is good enough; it would be the top rate in the industry and you know it."

The only thing that was odd about the realistic exchange, which went on for two hours, is that the labor and management representatives were, in reality, members of Local 342, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL–CIO. The "union president" was Vincent Notaristefano and the "company president" was Emil Speranza—both business agents of the local.

And the two observers, who might have been mediators in a contract dispute, were Dr. Robert Pearse, professor of business administration in the behavioral sciences at Boston University's School of Business, and Dr. Donald A. Pease, professor of Behavioral Science also at Boston University.

They were simulating a collective bargaining exercise—but not to teach the four officers and 14 business agents how to negotiate. The subjects were "Techniques in resolving conflicts" and "the positive resolution of conflicts," encompassing an area which took in personality traits, conflicts in the group, itself, and teamwork in resolving the problems and issues in negotiations.

There's nothing novel in the seminar: In fact, Dr. Pease, Dr. Pearse and Dr. Leonard Solomon, professor of Social Psychology at Boston University, who also took part in the seminar, have used the same curriculum time and again—but for the American Management Association.

Local 342, with 14,000 members working in retail food stores throughout Metropolitan New York, was the first labor organization in the State to undertake such a program.

"This is the first labor group we are aware of that has been willing to try this sort of training," said Dr. Pease.

"Willing" is a good choice of words, for the seminars were not free of dangers, and it is a highly unlikely, according to the man who started it all, that many unions will rush to imitate Local 342.

That man is Wallace Wohlking, assistant district director in New York City for the State School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) at Cornell University.

About two years ago, relying on his experience with management groups, Mr. Wohlking undertook to interest unions in a program of behavioral science training, but found that only Irving Stern, director of organization for Local 342, was willing to experiment.

ILR agreed to underwrite half the expenses and to furnish instructors, including Prof. Matthew Kelly, extension specialist, and Al Nash, labor program coordinator, with Mr. Wohlking assuming responsibility for coordination. Donn Coffee, assistant to the district director, Dr. Lois Gray, prepared much of the material used in the course.

The risk involved in the program was that the tightly knit organization of the union might very well be destroyed once the business agents discovered inadequacies had been inhibiting them—and this was bound to happen once they learned to speak out freely without fear of reprisal.

And sure enough, as the men acquired confidence in themselves and learned they could speak up freely, they did so, indeed, Moe Fliss, secretary-treasurer, recalled. They made suggestions and even learned to address shop meetings, in contrast to their former tongue-tied timidity.

"We have one man," said Mr. Fliss, "who was a human clam. Now he doesn't hesitate to speak up before a shop of 100 or more members. He has acquired confidence in himself."

In short, the type of training Cornell's ILR introduced to Local 342 is not desirable in any organization where the titular head wants to remain the "boss," unchallenged by his subordinates. But it is the type of training that helps to develop new leaders.

"But that's exactly what we want," said Nickolas Abondolo, acting president. (Toby Coletti, president, has taken a leave of absence while serving as president of the Long Island Federation of Labor, AFL–CIO. The other officers of the local are George Favale, Huntington area director; Mr. Fliss, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Stern, director of organization.)

That's exactly what local 342 got—and more, beside. Starting out with a 4½-day sensitivity training program conducted by psychologists concerned with analyzing inner conflicts, the union's staff was exposed, in Mr. Wohlking's words to "a psychological LSD operation."

The idea came out of an ILR program conducted in cooperation with the National Training Laboratories (NTL) of the National Education Association. The opening session gives an inkling of what the union was in for:

A group of union officials and two psychologists met for a session which had no agenda. It was very tricky. The long silence, in which the two psychologists took part, was broken by suggestions by dominant members of the group—suggestions which were repelled by others, resulting in stress in the group. The resultant group conflict was halted by the psychologists, who turned the session into an analysis of the stress and a group discussion on how to deal with the conflict.

But that was only the beginning, almost two years back. Local 342's officers and business agents persisted—which is a commendation to their leaders—and went through exercises designed to improve communications ("how to get through to mind and hearts when you consult people"), personality profiles (to help them recognize their own emotional social and leadership characteristics) and recognition of their group's collective behavior.

The training materials prepared by Mr. Coffee must have startled many, if not all of the "students." Certainly unfamiliar in labor circles are such exercises as "The Dynamics of Productive Compatability and Motivation and Communication" or "Reactions to Problem Situations" or Dr. Max M. Kostick's "Personality Profile."

They're not unfamiliar, however, in management circles, although Mr. Coffee remarked that Cornell is presently using some of the basic principles of face-to-face communication and problem-solving in training occupational and physical therapists of the U.S. Public Health Service to be consultants to nursing homes and other long-term care facilities.

"That's one more example of the universality we find for these basic principles at Cornell," said Mr. Coffee.

The principles were certainly universal, as applicable to labor as to management or even the family group. Essentially, they involved the psychological elements that interfere with—and conversely, improve—communications between individuals and groups.

A report published in the NTL Human Relations Training News by the instructors in the fall of 1965 pointed up some of these factors after noting that the "family-group laboratory training we recently did with the officers and business agents (of Local 342) is the first such training done within a large national union."

The factors included the interaction between officers and business agents ranging from compromise to officer dominance; competition between officers, feelings of insecurity or personal inadequacy and a lack of awareness of common problems.

Smoldering personal antagonisms came to light, as well as communications difficulties and hostilities generated by the participants' accustomed ways of encountering one another fact-to-face, the authors of the report observed.

But the conclusions they drew hold great promise for whatever other labor groups undertake the same training:

"We believe the laboratory experience contributed directly to increasing interpersonal understanding among the participants by increasing their identification with their union, reducing interpersonal and interoffice conflict, and increasing personal and group abilities for further enlarging understanding and coping with conflict in the future. The laboratory may have contributed to shifting the union's collective bargaining orientation away from a narrowly competitive, win-lose focus toward a greater emphasis on collaborative problem solving."

Whether it did or not will be seen in the results of the industrywide contract negotiated at the end of January; but there is no question that the training solidified the officers and business agents into a cohesive body that could work together effectively with less tensions, less problems, less conflict than before.

"I learned a lot of psychology," said Mr. Fliss, a veteran of more than a quarter of a century in trade unions.

Collective bargaining techniques came at the end of the long series of seminars—obviously, since effective collective bargaining depends upon making effective use of the techniques of analyzing conflicts.

It was not until recently that the seminars turned to the study of a textbook bound to intimidate, not only labor officials, but students of labor relations as well: "A Behavioral Theory of Labor Negotiations" by Robert E. Walton and Robert B. McKersie [McGraw-Hill, 1965]. The text is familiar in management circles but strange to labor and likely to remain so, for it deals chiefly in abstract concepts best mastered with a university background. A sample of the erudite writing is likely to prove illuminating:

"Distributive bargaining is the process by which each party attempts to maximize his own share in the context of fixed-sum payoffs. Integrative bargaining is the process by which the parties attempt to increase the size of the joint gain without respect to the division of the payoffs. Mixed bargaining is the process that combines both an attempt to increase the size of the joint gain and a decision on how to allocate shares between the parties."

The passage, early in the book, is an important one, for the text deals in large part with the give and take of negotiating dollars-and-cents package, with the settlement of problems to the mutual gain of both parties, and with mixed bargaining which takes in the whole process. The distinctions, however, are important, for they involve entirely different attitudes and activities.

Apparently, Local 342's officers and business agents grasped the differences. The seminars did contribute something meaningful to them, and were of tremendous value in their successful negotiations with the retail food store industry at the turn of the year.

The Meat Cutters local was dealing with such chains as King Kullen, Big Apple, H. C. Bohack, Daitch Schopwell, Dan's Supreme, First National Stores, Food Fair, Grand Union, Hills-Korvette, Key Food, Packer's, Pickwick, Associated Food Stores and Waldbaum's Supermarkets.

Including independent food stores, this line-up, wtih the exception of A & P, which settled last year with Local 342, is a large segment of the retail food stores in the area covering Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Local 342's negotiating committee opened with demands for a substantial wage increase, higher starting rates, equalization and rotation of overtime, paid cumulative sick leave, improved vacation benefits and holiday benefits, $12 more a month per man toward the welfare and pension funds and improvements in working conditions.

Local 342's officials are of the opinion that the contract can be viewed as one of the results of the hours and days of work the local's staff put into its studies with psychologists, labor relations consultants and the ILR staff from the New York City office.

Now that the results are in, Mr. Stern can recall his first appeal to Mr. Wohlking at ILR, to undertake a family-group laboratory training program with the union to "help the men to grow and develop themselves."

Have they grown and developed?

"We all have," Mr. Stern now says, "and I can assure you, we are going to continue with our studies."

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Appendix

Supersonic Flight

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 19, 1967

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, on Tuesday, General Maxwell, director of the supersonic transport development program at the FAA, made a fine speech in Las Vegas before the Aviation/Space Writers Association. His remarks deal primarily with the economics of the SST. As you know, in recent months there has been a good deal of attention devoted to the economic feasibility and profitability of the SST and a number of studies have been made. General Maxwell outlines the studies and analyzes a number of the arguments which have been raised.

It is imperative that the SST program proceed without delay, if we are to have commercial aircraft in service by 1975. I am glad the President has given his strong endorsement to the SST program and the contracts with Boeing and General Electric have now been signed. Work has begun on the prototype phase and by late 1970 the first prototype will fly.

I ask unanimous consent to have General Maxwell's speech printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BEFORE THE AVIATION/SPACE WRITERS ASSOCIATION IN LAS VEGAS, NEV., MAY 16, 1967, BY MAJ. GEN. J. C. MAXWELL, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIRECTOR, SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

It's a pleasure to be here today to talk about a going program. As you all know, President Johnson gave us the green light for SST prototype construction on April 29, and we signed contracts for this work with the Boeing and General Electric companies two days later.

These contracts call for the construction of two prototype aircraft. The first one is scheduled to fly before the end of 1970 with the second one not far behind. We hope to complete 100 hours of flight test work in these aircraft by the middle of 1971. This experience will provide the technical basis for proceeding into the production of the SST. If all goes well, the production model could be certified and ready for airline service before the end of 1974.

Regarding this schedule, I have been asked many times in recent weeks whether the four-month interval between the selection of prototype contractors and the actual signing of contracts has hurt or delayed the program. My answer is an unqualified no. The manufacturers were kept working during this interval under extensions of their Phase II (design) contracts and were able to use this time to good advantage. One indication of the progress the manufacturers have made since the first of the year is the fact that they agreed that Phase III (prototype) contracts should be made retroactive to January 1. However, we had just about reached the point where we were ready to start cutting metal and thus the President's decision was most welcome. Moreover, his strong endorsement of the program was certainly a boost to our morale as well as that of the manufactures, the airlines and everyone else who is interested in seeing this nation maintain its aviation leadership.

Another significant accomplishment achieved since the first of the year was the agreement reached with 10 U.S. airlines whereby they will contribute $52 million in risk capital to the cost of prototype construction—that is, one million dollars for each SST delivery position they have reserved. This money will be used in the program in lieu of Government appropriated funds. In other words, the Government's share of program costs will be reduced by $52 million because of this agreement. In FY 1968, this amounts to 20 percent of the required funding. Moreover, we expect the level of airline participation will increase over the next few years since future allocations of delivery positions will require contribution of risk capital to the program. We are currently working with Boeing to establish a policy in this area.

From both a technical and financial standpoint, then, we are better off than we were four months ago. We begin prototype construction with full confidence in the ultimate success of the program. We believe we can produce a vehicle which will be both safe for the air traveler and profitable for the world's airlines.

Still, development and production of a commercial supersonic airplane that will fly three times as fast and twice as high as present jetliners will require huge capital outlays and involve considerable risks—both technical and economic risks. Then, too, there is a long period of 12 to 15 years between the time of initial investment and the time profits can be expected. This is why the Government is involved in the program. The usual private financing methods simply are not feasible for a development program of this size and complexity. I would like to emphasize at this point, however, that the Government has no commitment to the program beyond Phase III, the prototype construction and flight test phase. Our plan is to turn the whole program over to the private sector as soon as feasible, and we hope this can be done at the end of Phase III.

The decision of the Administration to proceed with prototype development was made after a thorough review of an FAA-directed study on the economic feasibility of the SST. The results of this study have now been made available to the Congress and will be released to the public also. With your indulgence, then, I would like to spend the remainder of my time here today discussing the economic aspects of the SST.

The basic research for this study was performed under contract by a number of independent research organizations and individual economic consultants. The primary consultants included Dr. Edmund Learned of the Harvard Business School, Dr. Gerhard Colm of the National Planning Association, and Dr. John Meyer of Harvard University. The research organizations involved were the Institute for Defense Analyses, Research Analysis Corporation, Booz, Allen Applied Research, Resources Management Consultants, Planning Research Corporation, and Booz, Allen and Hamilton.

In addition, the services of other Government agencies—such as the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—were utilized in the study. The major U.S. airlines also made significant contributions as did the manufacturers involved in the SST program.

The result of all this effort is a report which in our opinion is as accurate and objective as the techniques of economic research and forecasting can possibly make them at this time. For this reason, we believe we have a sound working document which can be used with reasonable confidence for the purpose of program decision making.

Still, it is important to recognize that a long-range economic projection—or any type of long-range forecast, for that matter—has inherent limitations.

What we are doing here basically is looking down the road and trying to determine what the airline operational and economic environment will be in 1990—a quarter of a century from now. Obviously, a great many things can and will happen in this time period which can and will alter our forecast. Thus, our report on the economic feasibility of the SST should not be interpreted as the last word on the subject by any means. There is a need for continuing research and study in this area.

Moreover, in any study of this nature it is necessary to make certain basic assumptions which may or may not prove valid by actual experience. When faced with a choice, then, we have tended to be conservative in our assumptions to allow for changes which could have a negative effect on the economics of the SST. Let me cite a few examples:

The study treated the airlines of the Free World as a single airline system since it was not possible to include all the complexities inherent in a competitive free enterprise environment. However, by excluding the element of competition in these estimates, demand for the SST is understated, since the introduction of competitive factors normally generates increased aircraft demand.

The adoption of the same 58 percent passenger load factor for the five types of aircraft used in the study sample is a significant constraint in estimating the SST fare differential above subsonic jets, and consequently, the SST market. It is just as likely that the load factors of subsonic jets, particularly the large 747, will be lower than 58 percent and that the SST will have a load factor of 58 percent or higher, allowing the SST fare differential to be less and the SST market to be higher than now estimated.

A basic assumption of the study relating to fares is the 24 percent reduction in subsonic fare yields by 1978. If operating costs and efficiency of the subsonic jets do not provide the basis for such a large reduction, the SST cost differential, and accordingly the fare differential, will be less, and the SST traffic demand and aircraft required would be higher.

With these considerations in mind, then, let us look at some of the results of our study beginning with the potential market for the SST.

In order to determine the market demand for the SST, it was first necessary to project Free World airline passenger traffic through the year 1990. This was done using a conservative 10 percent annual growth rate for revenue passenger mileage. I say "conservative" because the annual rate of growth in the 1945–1965 time period was 17 percent. The 1966 increase was approximately 16 percent even with a 43-day airline strike.

According to our estimates, the number of revenue passenger miles flown in the Free World will increase from the 1966 level of 142 billion to a level of 1.4 trillion in the year 1990—an increase of ten fold. Approximately 1 trillion of these revenue miles will be generated on route segments of over 700 miles, which is the traffic for which the SST will compete. Moreover, more than 40 percent of this long haul traffic will be transoceanic, the market which the SST is likely to dominate.

The SST will offer the air traveler a significant saving in trip time over the subsonic jets. It is logical to conclude, therefore, that the airlines will be able to charge more for SST flights. Passengers will then be able to choose between saving time and saving money. Their individual decisions in this matter will largely determine the size of the SST market.

One of the most difficult questions we had to answer in our study of SST market demand involved the speed/fare preference. In other words, how much is a passenger willing to pay to save travel time. One consultant in this area concluded that a passenger would be willing to pay one hour's earnings to save one hour of travel time. This would mean, for example, that a man making $200 a week would be willing to pay up to $5.00 extra fare for each hour of travel time saved. The consensus of data submitted to us by various U.S. and foreign airlines, however, indicated that a passenger would be willing to pay up to two times his hourly pay to save one hour of travel time.

For purposes of estimating the SST market demand, FAA followed a middle course here. That is, we used a speed/fare preference of 1½ times the earnings rate, saying in effect that the passenger is willing to pay 1½ times his hourly earnings to save one hour of travel time. Individual transportation economists who worked with us in this area generally concurred with our judgment. They agreed that a speed/fare preference of 1½ times the earning rate is a reasonably prudent assumption.

Still, there are those who will disagree on both sides of our estimate. There are those who think we have been too conservative and those who think we have been too optimistic. For this reason, we believe that we have struck a good balance here and that our market projection provides a sound basis for program decision making.

At any rate, by using our middle ground assumption on speed/fare preference together with other factors, we concluded that the 1990 market for the U.S. supersonic transport will be about 500 aircraft if supersonic operations are limited to over water and sparsely populated land areas because of sonic boom considerations. On the other hand, if supersonic operations prove acceptable over populated areas, the market would be about 1,200 aircraft. These market estimates are made taking full account of the competition offered by subsonic jets, including the so-called jumbo jets, and the Concorde supersonic transport.

The impact of the SST on our balance of payments position is another area that received close attention during this study. It proved to be a most controversial area.

One consultant, for example, questioned the value of the SST program to our balance of payments position. In essence, it was the view of this consultant that any benefit in this area derived from the sale of SSTs to foreign buyers would be seriously eroded by the impact of faster speed on U.S. tourist and business travel abroad. This conclusion is based on the premise that the SST will induce more international travel on the part of Americans with a resulting increase in expenditures abroad.

However, the view of FAA economists and various independent economists is that the only meaningful measure of our balance of payments position is the aircraft and spare parts account. While we recognize fully the importanec of other factors, we believe that the complexities involved in putting a dollar sign on these factors precludes their use in these estimates. Moreover, we believe that Americans will be travelling abroad in the 1970s and 1980s, whether they fly in the Boeing 747, the Concorde or our own SST. The increment of travel abroad that might be attributed to the increased speed of the SST would have no significant effect.

Thus, considering only the aircraft and spare parts account with the assumption that about half of all sales will be to foreign buyers, we conclude that a 500 aircraft market would improve our balance of payments position by $17 billion and a 1,200 aircraft market would improve it by $32 billion. Conversely, if we forego the SST program, approximately $6.5 billion would leave the country through U.S. airline purchases of the Concorde.

By way of additional comment, let me just say this: It is our view—as well as the general airline view—that such aircraft as the Boeing 747 may have a greater impact on American travel abroad than the SST for the simple reason that these aircraft probably will be able to offer lower fares than the SST.

Moreover, I do not believe that adequate consideration was given by the consultant to the impact of faster travel on foreign investments and the resultant impact on our balance of payments position. Reviewing our history of capital investments abroad and its relationship to faster travel, I can only conclude that the SST and the mobility which it will create in the business community will be to the advantage of our balance of payments. The commercial jet airplane has already permitted many industries to geographically diversify and it is safe to bet that the SST will further enhance our world trade position.

Finally, it seems elementary that our balance of payments will continue to benefit as in the past if American and foreign airlines continue to buy and operate American aircraft in the upcoming supersonic era. It seems equally elementary that our balance of payments will lose all that advantage in the future and move into a deficit position if American airlines must for competitive reasons buy and operate the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde or possibly the Russian supersonic TU–144.

A third area examined during the study was the operating economics of the SST in relation to its supersonic and subsonic competition. The results showed that the SSTs total operating cost per seat mile will be about 14 percent less than the Concorde at all distances over 2,000 miles. It also will be less than all competing subsonic aircraft at the 3,000 and 4,000 mile ranges with the exception of the Boeing 747. Because of its larger seating capacity, the 747 will have seat mile operating costs that are consistently lower than the SST. However, at the longer ranges this gap is quite small.

It should also be pointed out that in projecting operating costs for the U.S. SST—as well as those for the Concorde—we made no allowance for improvements in this area because of difficulties involved in estimating all the influential factors. However, as you well know, the subsonic jets realized substantial cost improvements after several years of service, and it is reasonable to expect that supersonic transports will do the same, thus, improving their operating cost position in relation to their subsonic competition.

As for development and production costs, these are always difficult to pin down for new aircraft. The SST is no exception. In fact, the problem here is even more acute since the SST represents such a large step forward in commercial airplane technology. Although considerable experience has been gained with high-speed/high-performance military aircraft, this experience is not directly applicable to commercial aircraft in all instances.

Two approaches to the problem of cost estimation were pursued in the course of our study. The first one involved extrapolation of historical data available from previous military and commercial aircraft programs—but primarily from military programs. The second approach was a more traditional analytical engineering method undertaken by cost analysis experts drawn from the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and FAA.

After comparison of the two methods, it was concluded that costs derived by engineering analysis were more realistic and representative than those determined by statistical estimates. Our primary concern with the statistical approach was that it had to make an extrapolation well beyond the range that could be accepted as valid, especially since that data base is not really applicable to a commercial aircraft built of titanium.

Using the engineering analysis technique, we arrived at a unit price per SST of $40 million based on a 500 aircraft market. This included $21.4 million for the airframe and the $5.5 million for the four engines. Manufacturer's interest and mark-up and the Government royalty payments account for the remaining $13.1 million.

Another area covered in our study was the impact of the SST on airports and enroute facilities. The results indicate that the cost incurred at potential SST airports as a direct result of the SST would be minimal. There are two basic reasons for this:

The first is that the SST is being specifically designed for compatibility with existing and planned large jet airports. The takeoff and landing requirements are comparable to or better than present and future subsonic jets. Thus extensive modifictions of existing runways and associated facilities will not be needed to handle the operation of these aircraft.

The second reason is that the continuing increases in air traffic together with the early introduction of new high capacity aircraft, such as the Boeing 747, will require expansion and modernization of airport terminal facilities some years before the SST enters service. These are improvements which would have to be made whether the SST was developed or not. However, the SST will benefit from these improvements.

By way of conclusion, let me say simply that we believe on the basis of our economic research that the SST will prove to be a successful aircraft, even if the aircraft can operate only on the transoceanic routes. In a 500 aircraft production program and a $40 million price per aircraft, the return on investment for the manufacturers and the airlines will approximately equal what they are currently earning—10% to 20% for the manufacturers after taxes and 30% for the airlines on their long-range operations. Moreover, the Government will recover its investment plus interest as well as accrue indirect benefits to the country as a whole.

It is imperative that we proceed with all deliberate speed with this program. Our market projections are based on having the SST in service by 1975. Any prolonged delay could seriously erode the market picture and jeopardize the financial prospects for the aircraft. We are pleased and gratified that President Johnson has endorsed the program so strongly and we feel confident that the Congress also will continue to support it.

Federal Aid for Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is probably no legislation today that will have a stronger influence on shaping the future of this Nation than that of educating young people. The Congress recognized this when it passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The President recognized this when he recommended his amendments to the act earlier this year. The public recognizes it in its opposition to the so-called Quie amendment which would, if enacted, jeopardize the programs that place Federal funds where they are needed most.

There has been considerable debate on this subject on the floor of the House. There have been strong expressions in the press condemning this Republican-inspired move to cripple the operations of the present program under the guise of strengthening the States' responsibilities. One of the more cogent arguments for the present system was offered last week in the following editorial by the Philadelphia Bulletin:

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS

There is much to recommend the general philosophy inherent in the U.S. House Republicans' proposal concerning federal aid to education. They propose, in effect, to substitute a program of bloc grants to the states for general support of elementary and secondary education in place of the present system of federally financed and supervised special programs of remedial reading, guidance counseling, library and textbook procurement and the like.

The basic idea of giving greater authority to the states, and consequently less to the Federal Government, is one that has great merit wherever it can be applied. It brings control of governmental operations closer to the people and more often than not reduces the amount of bureaucratic red tape.

At this time, however, the aid programs offered under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 must be viewed as a special case, as an exception to the general rule.

This federal program is designed to achieve a national goal of equal opportunity for quality education to needy and disadvantaged children whether attending public or church associated schools. It came into being, it must be remembered, only because the states proved themselves to be unable or unwilling—or both—to grant such assistance. It must be said, too, that many states continue to display some disregard for the educational needs of youngsters in poorer school districts, most of them in the cities.

The plan of U.S. House Republicans is to offer their proposal as a substitute to the current federal program when this comes before the chamber for renewal. The Republicans already have found support from many Southern Democrats who see in the new "states' rights" approach a possible means of further delaying public school integration.

A change so important as this certainly deserves to be considered fully at hearings before any floor action has been taken. The federal program, while admittedly weighted with red tape, has worked reasonably well and has been beneficial to Philadelphia and other big cities.

The time will hopefully come when the states can indeed handle the job. But no change should be made in the present program until and unless the states can prove they have the desire and the know-how to do it.

Proposed Electoral College Reform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, May 19, 1967

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on Tuesday of this week the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings on several proposals to reform the electoral college system of electing the President and the Vice President of the United States. This is an extremely important issue and certainly deserves the attention and consideration of all concerned citizens.

I have been working on this matter since I was first elected to the U.S. Senate. I have, for a number of years, been a cosponsor of a proposed constitutional amendment to replace the present system with a plan commonly referred to as the district plan. The district plan is embodied in Senate Joint Resolution 12. In my judgment, this is the best proposal pending at the present time. If, for some reason, it cannot receive the required two-thirds vote, then I would prefer as an alternative the proportional method. Under this method the electoral vote of each State would be divided in proportion to the popular vote received by the candidates in that State.

Another plan advanced during the hearings on Tuesday, May 16, is the congressional plan, which closely resembles the district plan which I favor. Mr. H. L. Hunt testified before the committee on that day on behalf of the congressional plan. Since this is such an important matter, I feel that his testimony will be of value to all who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, particularly the Members of Congress. I ask unanimous consent that the testimony of Mr. H. L. Hunt before the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF H. L. HUNT ON ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM, TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful that this Committee is devoting its attention to one of the most vital subjects that has ever been discussed in the United States Senate, the method of selecting the President and Vice President of our nation. There are no elective officers in the world of greater or equal importance than these officials.

Because of the formal recognition in 1965 and 1966 of this matter by President Johnson, the high priority which has been assigned to this Committee portends that Congress will finally recommend to the States a constitutional amendment to effect the necessary changes.

The present system of electing the President and Vice President is governed by Article II, Section 1, and the 12th Amendment to the Constitution. These sections provide that the President and Vice President shall be chosen by electors appointed by each State in the manner directed by its legislature, each State having the same number of electors entitled to it by the number of its Members of Congress.

This system was agreed upon by the writers of our Constitution for two basic reasons: first, in order to protect the smaller States, each State shall have two electors in addition to the number of electors based on its population; and second, the electors should actually choose the President and Vice President because of their greater knowledge and public understanding than that of the populace as a whole.

President Johnson, in his message to Congress January 28, 1965, said in part: ". . . Our present system of computing and awarding electoral votes by states is an essential counterpart of our Federal system and the provisions of our Constitution which recognize and maintain our nation as a union of states. It supports the two party system which has served our nation well. I believe this system should be retained. But it is imperative that the electroral votes of a state be cast for those persons who receive the greatest number of votes for President and Vice-President—and for no one else."

And again reaffirmed in a message to Congress in 1966 his previous request, stating in part:

"In my special message to the Congress last January, I urged an amendment to the Constitution to reform the Electoral College system. I renew this recommendation and strongly reaffirm the need to reform the electoral college system.

"There are several major defects in the existing system. They should be eliminated in order to assure that the people's will shall not be frustrated in the choice of their President and Vice President . . ."

Up to this time Congress has been more remiss in taking the action in this matter requested by President Johnson than in adhering to the requests of the President in other matters.

Instead of public participation in this vital matter there is feverish talk favoring the direct vote to elect the President of the USA. Those who talk to their friends or their contemporaries favoring the direct vote plan seldom stress that they favor abolishing the electoral college system although some thoughtlessly and impulsively say, "Let's get completely rid of the entire rubbish of the electoral college system."

Some of them are selfishly taking advantage of the fact that 70% of the people who have any information on the subject favor a change from the present outmoded system. Members of Congress with their far greater knowledge than the average voter favor a change by 85% or more.

It can be hoped that through the action of this honorable Committee in starting hearings the press and other communications media will not give the electoral college system the "silence treatment."

Some of the greatest patriots in our land make the mistake of harping on exclusively the things that are tragically wrong, and often level the charge of "managed news" against the press. They could spend their time and efforts more constructively by making friends with and commending patriots to be found without exception in all sizable establishments in the communications field. They could alert entertainers, editorialists and reporters to "good news" for the truth side.

The people want to know and indeed lawmakers want to know whatever can be said pro or con about the need for changing the present electoral college system and the actions to reform the electoral college system which their President has requested, or at least suggested.

The first Constitutional Amendment proposing reform of the system of electing the President was offered in Congress January 6, 1797, 170 years ago. Seldom does a session of Congress pass without one or more Resolutions of this kind being introduced. None of the proposed Constitutional Amendments have ever been submitted to the State Legislatures.

Regardless of its many faults which should have been reformed with amendments, the electoral college system has been an integral part of our Republic which has built and maintained up to now the greatest nation ever on earth.

The electoral college was critically needed in establishing our Republic and its use must not now be ended without any attempt to reform it to make it more workable.

The wise provisions of the Republic's founders for amending the Constitution they wrote as though guided by divine inspiration that its provisions to which they had given their untiring effort would need to be reformed rather than the provisions be abolished and our finest governmental department start all over again. If they would have abolished the fundaments which made the founding of the Republic possible they would have no doubt said so or inferred that abolishment in time of stress was the best cure.

Only two things can be said for the Direct Vote Plan: first, that it could deprive both the Republican and Democrat big city political machines of about 20% of their excessive power to nominate and elect Presidents. The mid-city section of the largest cities are becoming the natural domicile of the big city political machines, both Republican and Democrat. The Direct Vote Plan would offer only minor relief from these evils. The Congressional District Plan would give major relief as many suburbs would be in a separate district of their own.

And second, it would often prevent the election to the Presidency of a candidate who had less than a majority of the popular vote for President. This excuse for the justification of abolishing the electoral college is constantly stressed and may or may not have merit.

There is no proof that a President elected by the electoral college with a minority of the popular vote would deliver a less constructive administration of our country's affairs than his opponent.

Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator and savior of our nation from division, was elected in 1860 by the electoral college with a popular vote of 39.79%.

Grover Cleveland, who twice successfully administered four year terms in office, was elected in 1884 by the electoral college while receiving 48.53% of the popular vote and again in 1892 was elected by the electoral college while receiving 46.04% of the popular vote.

Our World War I President, Woodrow Wilson, was elected in 1912 by the electoral college with 41.85% of the popular vote and reelected by the electoral college in 1916 with 49.26% of the popular vote.

In 1960 our martyred President, John F. Kennedy, was elected by the electoral college by a margin of 300 electoral votes to 192 with a popular vote percentage of 49.48, two-tenths of one percent more than his opponent. Would our nation be better off today if the opponents of these great Presidents had become President?

These two dubious, unproven and perhaps disproven factors in favor of the direct vote are about the only ones which can be recited in favor of the direct vote plan.

It is commendable on the part of anyone to be open minded unless they are called upon to tolerate treason, but if there are other good, legitimate and compelling advantages to the direct vote plan I have failed to discover them and hope they will be disclosed to the school of thought throughout the nation to which I belong.

There are scores of advantages in the Congressional District Plan over the Direct Vote Plan on which may hang the fate of the nation. These advantages are so vital that no attempt should be made to list them in order of their greatest importance.

One which might be first by date is the fact that the electoral college system for election of the Chief Executive is foremost and unique in its value as a fundamental for establishing a workable Republic where the people are not the servants but are the masters in the process of government.

The founders of freedom who planned our Constitution were no doubt more intent and adept in construing the English Common Law, the Napoleonic Code, the precepts of Julius Caesar, Socrates, Plato, Solomon and all of the other greats in exploration into phases of government than the 1967 students have the time and patience to devote to learning what it takes to make law and order workable.

Only a Republic such as Republic USA can safeguard the minorities among its population from the sometimes whims of the majority and from the dangers of the central government itself which the founders of freedom were dedicated to formulating.

One of the immortals about whom you would feel better if you learned which one for yourself likened government to fire: "Either a useful servant or a fearful master."

No single problem was more troublesome to the delegates attending the Constitutional Convention than the best method by which the Chief Executive should be selected. Eleven different methods were proposed. Election of a President by the two Houses of Congress was three times adopted, once unanimously, and then reconsidered and rejected. Election by Congress with each State having one vote was considered. Another suggestion called for the President's selection by the State executives.

Many variations of the electoral system were advanced. A popular vote, the direct vote, was advocated and rejected August 24, 1787, by a vote of 7 to 3. Finally on August 31, 1787, the Committee adopted the method that electors should be chosen by each State in such manner as the Legislature thereof should direct.

An able historian describes the impasse and what was thought to be the solution in these words: "The delegates from the small States were fearful that the large blocks of electoral votes cast by the populous States would enable them to elect the President. It was then pointed out that by voting blindly in their separate States, presumably without any announced candidates, the electors would fail to concentrate a majority on any candidate 19 out of 20 times.

"The small States were then placated by the provision that the House of Representatives, casting one vote for each State, would elect the President from the five candidates standing highest in the electoral vote. Under this system, as it was explained again and again, the large States would nominate the candidates in the electoral college."

The Flag of our great nation has never flown so low and its prestige abroad has never been less. The successful solving of the reform of the Electoral College System would attract favorable notice to Republic USA throughout the world.

The confidence of the ruling elite in the countries of the Communist world is wavering, and the reform of our electoral college system would become a banner flying high in favor of the individual initiative system over the collectivist system which now, as always before, is failing to feed its people.

If we with our action would suggest to the world instead a direct vote to choose our Chief Executive, it would have little if any favorable impact in our favor. Dictators extend to their populace the privilege of going to the polls and casting a vote for their dictator and his stooges. They could laugh in their sleeves if they found the claimants of champions of freedom offering their populace a chance to cast a direct vote.

They could smirkingly smile and ask, "What has become of your highly vaunted system of government providing checks and balances and protection for its minorities instead of dictatorship? No wonder that this 'paper tiger' cannot conquer a few hundred thousand dissidents in South Vietnam."

The abolishment of the Electoral College with its contribution to workable self government for the individual and the "masses" could be a reminder that in the past 22 years one billion people have been lost from the free world into the direct and actual rule of Communist dictators.

The need of the founders for the smaller of the 13 Colonies in founding our Republic was imperative. As an inducement to join the Republic the Founders accorded them two electoral votes in the electoral college representative of their two United States Senators. In addition the small colonies were given one, sometimes two, Presidential electoral votes from their rather sparse population, which became the basis for their representation in the House of Representatives, whichever was justified by their population.

These awards of members of the electoral college have been followed in the admission of territories when they became States in the Union, such as Nevada.

The smaller colonies have fared none too well in representation to other Departments of the Federal Government. Three States, Vermont, Delaware and New Hampshire, all of which participated in the ratification of the Constitution, and Rhode Island, were never given an appointment to the Supreme Court bench until Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, was appointed in 1845. This one appointment for these four States was the first and only one to the Supreme Court.

These small states fared about as poorly as compared with the large States in appointments to the Cabinets of Presidents and other positions of high honor. But they do enjoy a bonus of voting power in the electoral college which, perhaps because they do not understand, many of their Members in Congress today are willing to surrender for their people in favor of accepting the abolition of the electoral college system. Abolishing the electoral college is a fundamental of the Direct Vote Plan.

Their members of Congress decry and fear the voting power afforded the populace of New York and other large States. The number of electors in all States are determined by the population shown in the last census.

New York has a voting power of one Presidential Elector for each 390,286 inhabitants. Members of Congress from some of the small States are actually asking for a direct vote for their people who have much greater voting power in the electoral college than New York.

Nevada has one elector for each 95,093 population; therefore, unless my arithmetic has gone astray, Nevada is empowered with the privilege of a presidential elector for one-fourth as many of its people per elector as has New York. One voter in Nevada has four times as much voting power as one voter in New York State.

The District Plan, if it supplants the present electoral college system, will continue and carry this advantage in the College to the smaller States which they now enjoy.

These Members of Congress may require the assistance of their constituents in figuring out the relative merits of the Congressional District Plan compared with the Direct Vote Plan.

Alaska, our newest and largest State in the Union, enjoys a voting power of one elector for each 75,389 of its population. The stouthearted pioneers and frontiersmen of Alaska are entitled to this consideration of which they should not be deprived by the thoughtless action of enthsuiasts for the Direct Vote Plan, which Communist dictators at least pretend to make available to their subjects.

Under the District Plan the voters of every State in the Union will have a greater voting power than the voters of New York State, and the District Plan is not in any way a spite plan against New York as it will give great relief to the areas removed from Tammany and Rockefeller Center.

A great disadvantage to people who enjoy some semblance of States Rights would be the fact that the Direct Vote would necessarily result in the Federal Government conducting elections within the boundaries of the individual States. Its reign would nullify some and finally all the privileges of the States to conduct the elections within their boundaries. It would immediately nullify their system for the permission for absentee balloting which varies across the nation from State to State and are formulated for the convenience of the citizens of each State.

If the direct election of the President and his running mate should be required by an amendment to our Constitution the Federal Government would have to impose the age limits to apply to all 50 of the States and in the District of Columbia.

The Federal Government would state the minimum period of time that the voter must have been a resident of the State in which he was then residing. We now have States which allow citizens to vote at the age of 18 and a State that allows citizens to vote at the age of 19. Four of our States allow citizens to vote at the age of 20, and these age limits different than 21 are prescribed by the residents and voters of those States in accordance with their best opinion as to the proper age at which the State's citizens may be afforded the privilege of suffrage.

I have mentioned only a few of the scores of compelling reasons which prove the superiority of the Congressional District Plan over the Direct Vote. Many other reasons could be described but it might seem that it was belaboring the point.

Many advocates of the District Plan more able than I will no doubt present the desirability of the District Plan.

It is my fondest hope that this Committee will exercise its prerogative and select the very best of the plans which have been unfolded before it or a better plan than any of them which it could originate and send an Amendment to the State Legislatures which would relieve our nation from the burden of the present operation of the antiquated electoral college system.

Constructively,

H. L. HUNT.

The English Courts as Seen by an American Judge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, an eminent jurist from my home city of Pittsburgh, Henry Ellenbogen, recently returned from England, where he studied the court system on a travel grant from the Ford Foundation.

Judge Ellenbogen, who is president judge of the court of common pleas of Allegheny County, summarized his findings in the March 1967, issue of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly.

Judge Ellenbogen notes that "a striking feature of British trial courts is the elimination of juries in civil cases." In view of the clogged dockets that burden so many American civil courts, I insert portions of Judge Ellenbogen's comments and observations on the English court system and procedures at this point in the RECORD. The article follows:

THE ENGLISH COURTS AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN JUDGE

(By Henry Ellenbogen, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

A recent extended sojourn in London has made me more aware than ever of how much we have in common with the British. I went to England on a travel and study award by the Ford Foundation for the express purpose of studying its courts. I was deeply impressed with both the speed and the high quality of justice dispensed in the English courts.

For the most part, my studies were concentrated on the workings of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. This court, England's highest trial tribunal, is very similar to our trial courts of general and unlimited jurisdiction, whether they are named Court of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania, Superior Court in California, Supreme Court in the State of New York, or District and Circuit Court in other states. There is little difference in jurisdiction. All are afflicted with a plethora of personal injury cases, a situation which apparently exists in all metropolitan areas around the world.

ENGLISH ABANDON JURIES IN CIVIL CASES

English courts may not be perfect, but they are doing a good job. The speed with which they dispose of civil cases is most impressive to an American visitor who is familiar with the clogged dockets so commonplace in the metropolitan courts of the United States. A striking feature of British trial courts is the elimination of juries in civil cases. This once important part of English courts, which we adopted and prize so highly, has all but been abandoned in England.

The absence of civil juries, while certainly a major contributing factor, is not the entire explanation of the efficiency of English courts in adjudicating the tide of personal injury cases now reaching flood stage on both sides of the Atlantic.

ALL JUDGES ONCE BARRISTERS

Barristers, from whose ranks all judges are selected, have the sole right of pleading in most English courts. The four Inns of Court, societies of great antiquity and imposing prestige, train England's barristers. The proud barristers claim that the day of a barrister's appointment as a judge may mark less change in his life than did the day when he left his Inn of Court to be "called to the bar," or as we would say in the United States "to be admitted to the bar." So efficient is the English barrister and so short are the court trials that in all of England and Wales there are only about 2,500 practicing barristers.

A solicitor is admitted to practice law and conduct litigation for his client but is accorded the right of audience only in inferior courts. Only barristers can try cases in the High Court of England. The solicitor—not the barrister—is employed by the client. If the case must be litigated in the High Court, which is the general trial court, the solicitor, not the client, will retain a barrister and "instruct" him in the facts of the case. The barrister, not the solicitor, will then file the case and try it in court. As to non-litigious matters, it is the solicitor who advises his clients.

INNS OF COURTS OFF LIMITS FOR SOLICITORS

The barrister gives no general legal advice. His entire practice is in and with the courts. He has no contact with the clients, even in the matter of fees. The client pays the solicitor, who in turn pays the barrister a fee which had been agreed upon between the solicitor and the barrister's clerk. The barrister would not abase himself even to discuss his fee.

The Inns of Court have nurtured in the barristers a high sense of duty and a strong faith in the worth and dignity of their profession. Only members are admitted to the halls and other facilities of the Inns of Court. Solicitors are barred from entry. A solicitor is not even admitted as a guest of a barrister during a luncheon recess of a case for which he retained the barrister as his advocate. Fortunately this prohibition does not extend to American lawyers who are guests of English judges or barristers. Only the barristers and the judges, all of whom are Benchers in the Inns of Court, may have lunch in the stately, wood-paneled, decorative dining rooms of the Inns of Court. The Benchers govern the Inns of Court. They are titled "The Worshipful Masters of the Bench." They admit students to the Inns and "call them to the bar."

The first day's fee for the barrister is usually paid in advance, and so is each subsequent day's fee, called a "refresher." The barrister's clerk gives the receipt for the fee. An active and capable clerk is very essential to the operation of good chambers for the barrister. The clerk occupies a position of great importance, often parcelling out cases to the various barristers in his chambers. Junior barristers who are not in the clerk's favor have little chance of getting lucrative assignments.

JURORS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT

The jury, twelve men or women "good and true" who traditionally hear the testimony of the witnesses, find the facts, take the law from the judge, and find a verdict—so central a body in every American courtroom—is conspicuously absent.

This is a civil case. The English use of juries in such cases has been on the wane for more than half a century. The Administration of Justice Act of 1933[1] took away the absolute right to a jury in most civil actions. Section 6 of this Act provides that a jury trial is to be ordered on the application of any party to the action if the Court is satisfied that there is a charge of fraud, or that a claim in respect to libel, slander, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage is an issue.

Even in such cases a jury is not allowed if the Court is of the opinion that the trial requires any prolonged examination of documents or accounts, or any scientific or local investigations which cannot conveniently be made by a jury.

JURY USE IS IN THE DISCRETION OF THE JUDGES

Except for these special provisions it is now entirely within the discretion of the judge whether the trial will be with or without a jury. Trial by jury is seldom asked for outside the specified classes, and by no means always in those cases.

Juries are never allowed in contract or personal injury cases unless there are "exceptional circumstances." Severe injuries are not such circumstances. There are very few personal injury cases where the judge excercises his discretion in favor of allowing trial by jury. This discretionary decision may be reviewed by the Court of Appeal.

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[1] R. M. Jackson, *Machinery of Justice in England* (4th ed.; Cambridge University Press, 1964), p. 67.

Now let us look at the official record so that we can see exactly how few civil cases are heard by juries in England. The Civil Judicial Statistics presented to Parliament by the Lord High Chancellor in June, 1965, is the latest available computation of the works of the English Court.

In the two-year period, 1963-64, only 63 cases were heard by juries out of a total of 1,703 cases that went to trial in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex. In 1964, judges alone heard 705 cases, with only 36 being tried before juries. The figures for 1963 show 935 cases tried by judges alone, with juries hearing 27 cases.

ONLY 11 JURIES IN 3,224 TRIALS

Outside the City of London where the High Court sits at assizes, the use of juries in civil cases is practically non-existent. Assizes, the English term for the periodical sessions of the High Court in the various counties, much like the system of circuit courts so familiar in various parts of the United States, find the judges traveling on seven circuits.

In the same two-year period (1963–1964), there were only 11 cases heard by juries out of the 3,224 that went to trial at assizes in the provincial towns. This means that an infinitesimal .034 per cent of all the cases were heard by juries! Here are the figures for the two years. Judges alone heard 1,702 of 1,707 cases tried in assizes in 1964. Judges alone heard 1,511 of the 1,517 cases that were tried at assizes in 1963.

These official statistics certainly underscore the fact that the English have all but abandoned the use of juries in civil cases. I would say, too, that there is no discernible opposition to this trend, absolutely none.

The reason for the decline of trial by jury in civil actions, particularly for the most common one—claims for damages for negligence—is the fact that the English people are satisfied with trials of civil cases by judges alone.

In the English civil courts, it is the judge, the judge alone, who hears the witnesses, finds the facts, declares the law and arrives at the award (verdict).

ABSENCE OF JURY SHORTENS TRIAL, AFFECTS OUTCOME

This makes a profound difference. It changes not only the scene and the atmosphere of the courtroom, it profoundly influences the evidence and the length of the trial. I am convinced that it also greatly influences the outcome of the case, especially the amount of the damages awarded. These are substantially lower than would be awarded by juries.

It is also true that the trial of a personal injury case which would take three to four days in an American court before a judge, with or without a jury, would take a day or less in the High Court in London. Why?

The explanation is simple. The American trial lawyer is accustomed to addressing a jury. His preparation of the case and his examination and cross-examination of the litigants and other witnesses are aimed to impress, to influence the lay jury. That is why it is detailed, probing, searching, prolonged. The American advocate seeks to bring out in the minutest detail every possible point which would help his case with the lay jury.

Indeed, the long years of pleading before a jury of lay men and women have so fashioned the thinking and habits of the American trial lawyers that they pursue the same lengthy examinations of the witnesses, even in the occasional cases in American courts where juries are waived with the consent of all parties.

An experienced American trial lawyer would be greatly surprised, perhaps even puzzled, by the short duration of even highly important personal injury cases in an English trial court.

The English barrister has had the very opposite experience. He has practiced, probably his entire professional life, before a highly trained, able expert—the judge. Moreover, the judge before whom he must appear was appointed, after many years of trial court experience, from among the ablest of trial barristers.

NO POLITICS IN SELECTING JUDGES

Ability, training, and experience apparently outweigh any other consideration in the appointment of a judge in England. Politics, I am convinced, play no part in his selection. The judges of the High Court are appointed by the Queen, on recommendation of the Lord High Chancellor. They must have at least ten years' experience as a barrister. By tradition they are selected from the top of the trial bar.

Uniquely among servants of the British crown, judges hold office not "during pleasure" but "during good behavior." As a matter of practice, a judicial appointment is for life. Judges can be removed only "on an address presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament."

English judges may not be perfect, but the fact remains that none have been dismissed from the service of the Crown since the Act of Settlement was enacted in 1701.

English judges are highly regarded. They are respected and looked up to by the bar, by the political parties, and by the general public. We found the highest regard for them in industry and business. The insurance companies, who insure against personal injuries and pay the awards, and the trade unions, whose members often appear as injured plaintiffs, share the universally high opinion of the excellence and the impartiality of the judges.

Lord Hewart, a famous Lord Chief Justice, spoke for all of England when he said in a speech at an official dinner that "His Majesty's Judges enjoy almost universal admiration." In his memoirs, "Not Without Prejudice," he said that it was his "natural caution" that caused him to insert the qualifying word "almost."

I was most impressed by the relatively few judges of the High Court. The latest available census figures for England and Wales (estimated 1964) show 47,401,000 persons. Serving this vast number of people and doing it astonishingly well are only 63 High Court judges. This is so small a number as to be almost incredible when compared to the number of judges required in the United States.

DECISION COMES WITH END OF TRIAL

As a judge, I am impressed with the consummate skill and ease with which English judges dispose of even the most complicated cases in minimum time. Unlike most American trial court judges, the English judge does not take time in his chambers to ponder and write his decisions and opinions. Far from it. Immediately, upon conclusion of the testimony, in the presence of counsel and the parties, he will dictate to the court reporter a summary of the testimony, pass on the credibility of the witnesses, make findings of facts, conclusions of law and make an award in favor of the plaintiff or find for the defendant.

If he finds that the defendant is liable, the judge will announce his findings for the plaintiff. Then he will discuss and determine each element of damages and make his award of damages. The award is the equivalent of a verdict by a jury in favor of the plaintiff, and judgment entered thereon. Unlike the procedure in an American court, there are no motions for a new trial.

Without exception, judges, lawyers, law professors, insurance people, and trade union officials, all declared their full and complete faith in the integrity, impartiality, and competence of the judges. All expressed themselves as satisfied with the trial of civil cases before the judges alone without juries. They all stated firmly, again without any exceptions, that they had no desire to return to the system of juries in civil cases.

I can state here with abolute confidence that there is no chance, no chance whatsoever, of a return to the jury system in civil cases in England or Wales.

In the United States the question of whether juries should be abolished in civil cases is being hotly debated in every State of the Union and in many state legislatures.

Except in certain rare types of action, enumerated earlier in this article, a jury in a civil case can be had in England only if a request for it is allowed by the permanent "Master," who passes on procedural questions, and is sustained by the trial judge in the High Court. Including the special cases where juries are provided by statute, especially libel cases, juries were used in only 74 cases of the total 4,927 cases tried during the two-year period of 1963–1964 in the High Court of the Queen's Bench in all England and Wales. This means that 98½ per cent of the cases were heard by the judges sitting alone. Only 1½ per cent of the cases were heard by juries.

The greatness of English justice and the high standards of public life in England are due in no small measure to the high integrity, the unquestioned impartiality, the ability, the decorum and the high sense of duty displayed by the judges.

An important and basic factor is that in England the law is conceived not so much as an expression of the will of the government as it is as a safeguard of the liberty of the individual citizen.

The English Judiciary is an impressive, a majestic body worthy of the great tradition of justice and of the high standards of civilization established by the English people.

The manner of selecting judges and the question of juries in civil cases are being widely discussed in the United States. The British experience in these fields should be carefully studied for any lessons which it might hold for us here in the United States.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped Awards Paul A. Strachan for Distinguished Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on April 7, 1967, Paul A. Strachan, now located at Brooksville, Fla., received the Distinguished Service Award from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. There is no person who deserves this award more than Paul Strachan. For many years, Paul Strachan was a familiar figure at Capitol Hill, introducing bills and appearing before committees, talking to Members, in behalf of legislation to help the millions of Americans who are handicapped; also fighting for the poor, the sick, the underprivileged, the afflicted.

For years, Paul Strachan fought for these human causes and for constructive legislation in relation thereto, benefiting human beings—men, women, and children, who, because of their physical handicaps, were numbered among those termed not so many years ago as belonging to "the forgotten world." Due to Paul Strachan and those whose assistance he enlisted in and out of Congress, progress for the handicapped in the field of legislation has made advances, and much more can and should be done. However, despite his physical condition which prevents him from taking the activity that he did for so many years, Paul Strachan is still fighting for legislation that will be beneficial to the sick, the poor, the afflicted, the handicapped.

A handicapped person himself, Paul Strachan knows the hopes, the aspirations, the pain, and the suffering, as well as the disappointments of the afflicted, the sick, particularly those in a chronic condition. Despite his own physical handicap, preventing him from being as active as he has been in past years, Paul Strachan is still carrying on his work as president of the American Institute for Human Engineering, Inc., located in Brooksville, Fla. In my remarks, I include an address made by Paul Strachan on April 27, 1967, at the meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, held in Washington, D.C.:

> Mr. Vice President, Chairman, Members of the Committee, and friends of the Handicapped, I thank the Chairman, and the Committee for having bestowed upon me the Distinguished Service Award.
>
> As the originator of this movement, I believe all of you would like to know how this Committee came into being, and I shall recall this to your memory by citing the action of Congress on the last day of the Session.
>
> The hands of the clock facing the Vice President's rostrum in the Senate Chamber moved slowly forward. As said, as it was the last day of the Session, contrary to conditions usual at such times, the Senate had almost full attendance.
>
> "Dear Alben" Barkley, the Majority Leader, and Wallace White, Minority Leader, had a gentleman's agreement that no legislation would be voted on that day, as the House had adjourned the previous day and the Senate Session, therefore, was more or less to clean up odds and ends.
>
> However, "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", House Joint Resolution 22, (which became Public Law 176) had passed the House, and awaited action by the Senate.
>
> Upon learning of the gentleman's agreement, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia, was pressed by me to call Leader Barkley's attention to the fact that House Resolution 23 had been approved by the House and, anticipating no opposition, the Senate could simply take routine action to enact it.
>
> With the aid of Sen. Pat McCarran, of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which had charge of the Resolution, we succeeded in getting that Committee to approve action and Senators Barkley and White were so notified.
>
> Sen. Barkley had no objection to setting aside the gentleman's agreement, but Sen. White stated that Sen. Aiken, of Vermont, had objected to the Resolution and that his approval was necessary.
>
> On learning that Sen. Aiken was in Vermont, his home State, we spent considerable time in long-distance phoning to reach him, and finally, when the matter was explained, he stated that he had been under an erroneous impression about the Resolution, and, learning the facts, he waived objection.
>
> We so told Senators Barkley, White, and Kilgore. As stated, the Senate had certain routine business to complete, and action was taken very slowly.
>
> The clock's hands moved slowly toward 4 PM, and then 5 PM, but still, no action on the Resolution. We knew that the Senate intended adjournment at about 5:30 to 6 PM, and were fearful that our measure would get lost in the shuffle and, if so, we would have the same dreary business of having it re-introduced; action by both House and Senate, and we had already spent more than 5 years of hard work on it, and we did not want to spend two years more. So our anxiety was keen.
>
> At 5:30 PM, in order to attend to some important business, we returned to our Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington, where we phoned to various Senators to try to speed action on the Resolution.
>
> At nearly 6 PM, we received word that our Resolution had been approved by the Senate and, our nearly 6 year battle to have it acted upon had been capped by a win!
>
> The purpose of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" was, and is, to unite Government, Federal, State, County, and Municipal, with all private industries, businesses and organizations, to further employment of what was, then, 23,000,000 (now, 1967, more than 72,000,000 Handicapped, of whom some 20,000,000 are from 60% to 100% Severely Handicapped), which include the Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Arthritics, Amputees, Cardiacs, Cerebral Palsied, Diabetics, Epileptics, victims of Cancer, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and other "cripplers", as well as those having Congenital Defects and Deformities. The Resolution reads as follows:
>
> "Whereas there is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilizing every available ounce of manpower in America, and
>
> "Whereas the growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately 25,000,000 citizens, who are being augmented by an average of 800,000 citizens injured in industry, yearly—to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service—is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government and Private Industry, and
>
> "Whereas rehabilitation and placement of the Physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as, if a means is provided to make such people self-supporting wholly or in part, the entire National will be beneficiary, because of lessening drain upon national finance, and
>
> "Whereas Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry: Now, therefore, be it
>
> "*Resolved by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, hereafter, the first week in October of each year shall be designated as 'National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week'. During said Week, appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which shall be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified, but physically handicapped workers.
>
> "The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of Cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of Government, as well as leaders of Industry, Educational; Religious Groups; Labor; Veterans; Women; Farm; Scientific and Professional and all other organizations and individuals at interest, are invited to participate."
>
> The foregoing Resolution was unanimously adopted by House and Senate, and Sponsored by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia, and Representative Jerry Voorhis, of California, and Signed by President Truman on August 11, 1945, as House Resolution, now Public Law 176. The "Week", then was simply an effort on my part to direct public attention to the problems and needs of our millions of Handicapped.
>
> I pressed my friend, Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, to establish this Committee, with President Truman's approval, and that was done.
>
> It has been estimated that operations stemming from the "Week" have been the means of affording employment to more than 5,000,000 Handicapped, who earned more than $4,000,000,000 and paid taxes of more than $1,000,000,000 and, its beneficient movement has benefited the Handicapped in other ways, including Social Acceptance,—far better programs of Rehabilitation and Employment, etc.

I wish to commend all of you for the fine work you have done, in aiding the Handicapped. You have, thus, contributed greatly to the Nation's welfare, by putting many people, hitherto on charity rolls, to work, so that they became tax-payers instead of tax-eaters.

But, the job is incomplete. We must have more study of the problems of the Handicapped, including, medical, educational, counselling, and, above all, Employment of Handicapped.

I am afraid that still too many of our industrialists and business men are like the Internal Revenue Agent, who said to the Taxpayer, "We sympathize with your problems, but they won't fit into our computer!"

Suitable employment is the key to the whole handicapped Program, because, if a man can't work, why? Does he need medical service; counseling, education and training and, above all, proper placement? If so, the answer is to aid such individual by applying the best remedy that will fit him for a job.

Then, too, we need many, many more carefully trained counselors, placement officers, and welfare workers, to say nothing of the great need for more physicians, surgeons, and therapists.

Present plans, involving new legislation, already pin-point these needs, and we hope that Congress will speedily approve such legislation, and the Administration implement it, as it does NOT pour taxpayers' money down a rat-hole, but utilizes it to help Handicapped to help themselves, thus easing the strain on the rest of our population in having to carry these people on Welfare rolls, or charity.

Altho the work of the Committee, and other public and private agencies have ameliorated, to some extent, the needs and miseries of the Handicapped, yet, the Handicapped population has not diminished, but, as is shown by official reports, we still have an increase of some 300,000 Handicapped each year, from accidents, injuries, and diseases. The American Medical Association says there are approximately 72,000,000 or more of our population in some degree handicapped.

One thing I have pounded on, for more than 40 years: That, the Federal Government Needs, and Must Have, a Coordinator for the Present 57 programs that deal with this problem. At the time this Committee was founded, President Truman, then Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, and myself, discussed this phase, at length, and it was agreed that, when the Committee got properly organized, say, in a year or so, we would propose it have THE Coordinator of all Handicapped Programs in the Federal Service.

This would not mean that present agencies would be abolished, but, their work would and should be integrated. I recommend that the Committee take appropriate action to launch this necessary move. Surely, after 20 years, we have learned enough to qualify it.

Now, I come to the close of my peroration. I just arose from a sick bed, and am weak, but willing. Leukemia is a tough disease to battle, and it may well be that I shall not be around to trouble you, or others, within a year or so.

During my long illness I reflected on what I would do with my remaining time. I decided to resume activities to set up the American Institute for Human Engineering, in Florida, to be the one spot in all the World wherein Handicapped might be treated; trained; counseled and guided, and, by participating in a well-organized Job Referral and Placement phase, become qualified to take their places as full-fledged citizens of our great Nation.

This job is a must! The institute is badly needed, and should have the support of every humanitarian, thinking person.

The Florida location would provide needed health usefulness—and it is nearer to the climate advantages to expedite return to most populous States than is the West Coast.

I know this will require brains, money and enthusiasm and boundless energy, and we would welcome all of you as Members of the institute. If you are interested, write me, Route 1 Box 135, Brooksville, Fla., and I will send you a pamphlet describing the institute program.

Again, I want to thank all of you for what you have done for the Handicapped, and urge that you redouble your efforts in the future. This is one thing you cannot pick up in the morning, and then, lay it down for the rest of the day. No! The great needs and problems of the Handicapped require continual and continuous study and action.

For long intervals over the past 46 years, I have dedicated myself to advancing the program for the Handicapped. Now, that my time is limited, I can say, with our late, great Vice-President Barkley, who stated, in effect, "I would rather serve the poor and needy, than sit in the seats of the mighty!"

Then, he fell dead in front of his audience, and I feel the same way about serving the Handicapped.

I thank you.

Flag Desecrators Dishonor Themselves

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, recent acts of desecration of our national flag have outraged our citizens and prompted the demand for Federal legislation to protect the flag.

The excuse that is sometimes given that these acts are acts of "free speech" under the protection of the first amendment simply cannot be accepted. Malicious destruction of the flag and antiflag demonstrations are un-American, and simply cannot be construed to fall into the respected category of protected free speech.

Representative of the thoughts that are current in Michigan's Sixth District is a recent editorial from the State Journal of May 10, 1967, of Lansing, Mich., which I insert in the RECORD, as it clearly expresses the public concern on this subject:

FLAG DESECRATORS DISHONOR THEMSELVES

If there were no laws now on the books to punish desecrators of the American flag there would be no question in our mind as to the responsibility of Congress to enact one.

However, the fact that all 50 states already have such statutes raises the question—at first blush—of whether there is also need for federal legislation.

Ever since 1900 there have been efforts in Congress to make it a federal crime to burn or otherwise desecrate the nation's flag.

It is understandable that the recent rash of outrageous acts against the Stars and Stripes has resulted in a vigorous renewal of efforts to make such acts a federal crime. Sixty bills on the subject are now before the House Judiciary Committee. Most of them would require a mandatory sentence of a year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

One point to be considered is that four of the state laws now in force carry stiffer penalties than that proposed for a federal statute.

In Michigan, however, casting contempt upon the flag by word or action is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 90 days in jail and/or a $100 fine.

It will be contended by some that the matter should be properly left to the states and that the addition of a federal law would result in confusion in enforcement.

Others will say that inasmuch as the national emblem is involved, desecration of the flag should be a federal crime subject to uniform penalties in all the states. In our judgment, there is considerable merit in this latter view.

But however the issue may be resolved in Congress we think the American Civil Liberties Union plans to oppose federal legislation for a wrong reason—a contention that it violates the constitutional right of free speech, a view privately shared by some members of Congress.

Americans have abundant means of exercising their freedom of speech and their dissent to the U.S. role in Vietnam and to other policies without resorting to shameful acts against their country's flag which symbolizes ideals for which a vast number of Americans have died and for which they are now dying in Vietnam.

The Associated Press reports that no congressman wants to go as far as Montana went during World War I when a man was sentenced to 10 to 20 years at hard labor for refusing to kiss the flag. Excesses can be committed in the name of patriotism as well as by those who make a spectacular showing of their lack of patriotism.

No federal or state law can compel anyone to love the flag and respect all that it stands for. Acts of veneration resulting from compulsion of law would be meaningless.

But there is a valid reason for the force of federal or state law to be applied against those who desecrate Old Glory which stands for, among other things, the freedom of speech which they profess to value so highly and who, in their intent to dishonor the flag, dishonor only themselves.

Effect of Recent Court Decisions on Law Enforcement Officers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, 1967, Washburn University in Topeka, Kans., began an 8-week program entitled "Institute on Police Training and Professional Competency." The purpose of this program is to make known immediately to law enforcement officers the result of the recent court decisions and how they will affect the officers' work and competency. Prof. William F. Harvey, of the Washburn School of Law, explained the need for such a program in an article, entitled "A Policeman in Society: A New Approach," which appeared in the April issue of Kansas Government Journal. I insert Professor Harvey's article at this point in the RECORD:

A POLICEMAN IN SOCIETY: A NEW APPROACH

(By Professor William F. Harvey)

"These cases before us raise questions which go to the roots of our concepts of

American criminal jurisprudence: the restraints society must observe consistent with the Federal Constitution in prosecuting individuals for crime." With these words, the Chief Justice of the United States introduced his opinion, and that of a majority of members of the United States Supreme Court, in the landmark case of Miranda v. Arizona, decided in 1966. One must admit, at the outset, that the sentence does not well state the problem at issue, nor does it give any kind of satisfaction if a definition is sought. To be sure, not all of the federal constitution was involved in the Miranda case, rather that part which is called the Bill of Rights. The Miranda decision, however, did concern every chief of police, police officer, every law enforcement officer, and every municipal authority in the State of Kansas and in each state of the United States.

This is so because the decision in that case was a "constitutional" decision, which means that it was an interpretation of a part of the federal constitution, the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth amendments, and the result of that interpretation is binding on the lives and work of all law enforcement agencies in the United States. It is binding because (1) it defines the ability of a police officer to perform certain acts, and when a definition is given a restriction develops for those to whom it applies, and (2) officers of the law are sworn to uphold the law, all of it, and the Supreme Court's interpretation becomes part of that law.

Specifically, the Court said in this case that, "when an individual is taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom by the authorities and is subjected to questioning, . . . he must be warned prior to any questioning that he has the right to remain silent, that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has the right to the presence of an attorney, and that if he cannot afford an attorney one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he so desires."

This case, as well as many other recent United States Supreme Court decisions, was greeted either with torrents of criticism, or effulgent praise. Either the decision was the greatest legal declaration since the Magna Carta, or it resulted in an immediate increase in the "crime rate" and all that such a thing means. The decision, it was said, resulted in opening wide the jail-house door, or it represented at long last a protection of the "common," or "small," or "lonely," or "innocent," or "poor," or "desperate," or "friendless," man against the tyrannical state aided by zealous officers of the law. The decision, however, was none of those things, on either side. Certainly the immediate effect of the decision was not a large increase in the commission of crime, nor was the decision necessarily an aid, except in truly rare situations, to the truly innocent but accused man.

Perhaps the balanced comment on Miranda v. Arizona came from the "Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice." The Report said in speaking about all of the opinions in the case that, "neither the majority nor the minority had much solid data to go on. Only recently has research commenced to assess the police need for confession and the possibilities of establishing rules under which stationhouse questioning would be permissible." In other words, the Supreme Court did not have sufficient data or information on which to base its sweeping rulings in the Miranda decision, and if this is so then one of the real bases of the judicial process was absent in that opinion.

However this may be, the need of the police officer is not met by either a constant criticism or praise of the Supreme Court. The police officer's need can be met only when it is recognized by society as a whole that his task is perhaps as important, or more so, than that of any other public official; that the officer of the law is the first line in the division between the lawful and the lawless, and that the police officer has had placed upon him, by his society, an awesome burden coming from the laws to be enforced and those to be obeyed during enforcement, and that to accomplish his objective and do this with a developing professional ability he must receive all the assistance and qualified instruction that can be given.

This will require a changed attitude on the part of many members of society, and many are found in positions of great power. There is a view, sadly, that the police officer is something to be tolerated at worst and done away with as a position in society at best. It is this attitude expressed, in a different context, by ludicrous movies, comics, or television programs, showing officers of the law as fools and buffoons. It is the frame of mind that permits a well-informed person to adopt a kind of "fun and games" approach to the officer of the law; i.e., "how far can I push on this particular point or idea without consideration of the consequences either to the police, the victim, or society?"

On the other side there is the mental approach that "those damn lawyers" are against us, or that "the courts just release the bums," or "that the police officer is alone." This too must change because it is not so.

I postulate that no group in the American society should receive greater attention and concern than the officer of the law. No group deserves more in the way of support, funds, comprehension, and contemplation. I am of the view that no group is more misunderstood, and no group or social entity has a function more quickly assigned to it, based on the almost complete ignorance of the person assigning that function. The luxury of ignorance, myth, aggressive hostility, and cultural nostalgia, indulged in even by the most powerful when thinking about the police officer, must cease.

For the police officer there is an immediate requirement of quasi-legal training, especially in court decisions and results.

In Support of Mental Health Amendments of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6431, the Mental Health Amendments of 1967.

It is indeed gratifying to know that significant progress has been made in the national mental health program as the result of Federal legislation which has been enacted in recent years. The Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963—title II of Public Law 88–164—and the 1965 amendments—Public Law 89–105—as well as the appropriation of additional Federal funds to improve treatment in public mental hospitals, have made possible a nationwide program which provides high-quality mental health services to the young and the old, the rich and the poor, and even to those who are considered to have types of mental illness difficult to treat.

Equally significant is the vast improvement in the attitude of Americans toward mental illness and its treatment. Mental illness is now generally recognized for what it is, a type of illness, stripped of any suggestion of social stigma, which ought to be diagnosed and treated like any other human ailment. This enlightened perspective, no doubt, is largely due to the work that has been carried on by community mental health centers throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us for consideration would extend through fiscal year 1970 the existing program of matching grants for construction and staffing of community mental health centers. Giving this legislation our stamp of approval would assure communities throughout the Nation of the continuance of a program of proven worth and effectiveness.

I strongly urge a unanimous vote for H.R. 6431.

Realism on Postal Rates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, for a brief but cogent discussion of a highly complex and often controversial matter it would be difficult to do a better job than the New York Times did in its recent editorial on postal rates. The Times points out the inequities in present postal rates—particularly in the area of subsidies granted through the device of preferential postal rates—and also points out the connection between inadequate postal service and what the editorial describes as the financial malnutrition of the Post Office. I commend this well-reasoned editorial to all my colleagues and, without objection, ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The article follows:

REALISM ON POSTAL RATES

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien made a persuasive plea for higher postal rates before a House committee the other day. But neither his eloquence nor his impressive factual case is likely to win the increases President Johnson requested without overcoming very difficult and well-financed opposition. Powerful vested interests of many types will be hurt in the pocketbook if rates go up, and they will not submit without a fight.

Mounting complaints about the deficiencies of postal service and the need to raise rates are but opposite sides of the same coin. Precisely because the Post Office has been a deficit operation for many years it has been starved of capital and has been unable to make the major capital investments required for efficient and speedy handling of the rising tides of mail. Any long continuation of this financial malnutrition literally threatens the collapse of the postal system.

The quickest—though not necessarily the wisest—way to solve the Post Office's financial crisis would be to charge all users the actual costs of the services they receive. The existing situation is one of enormous inequality. In the fiscal year 1966 those who sent first-class and airmail letters paid more than actual costs. But the Post Office contends that non-profit publications paid only 7 per cent of costs, second-class mail paid 29.3 per cent of costs, fourth class (so-called educational material) paid 42.4 per cent, and bulk third-class direct-mail advertising matter paid 61.2 per cent of cost. While some of these percentages are sharply challenged by the parties concerned, this is a crazy pattern of postal subsidies without genuinely logical basis, reflecting the result of past political battles.

There are enormous inequities in this situation. Why should commercial publishers receive public mail subsidies? Why should direct-mail advertising receive subsidies? Why should entertainment materials be subsidized by below-cost postage just because they take the form of books or records?

Merely to raise these qeustions is to indicate that Congress needs to take a hard and, if possible, non-political look at the whole tangled complex. The occasion for this could properly be during consideration of the Postmaster General's meritorious proposal that his organization be turned over to an autonomous nonprofit Federal corporation. But with this year's net operating loss estimated at $1.2 billion and an even larger deficit looming next year, higher postal rates cannot wait for such basic study. Neither can more energetic measures to improve the postal service.

The United Nations Organization Against Human Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans question the sincerity of the minority who have been able to handcuff the people of the United States by hiding behind the smokescreen front of the U.N.

Is their objective peace or is it control of the intelligent—free masses? The ready answer is reflected in their hypocrisy toward democracy and equal right. They just do not believe or practice what the preach.

The U.S. Supreme Court apportionment ruling—one-man, one-vote theory—admittedly had its origin and inception within the "think machines" of the U.N. Yet does the U.N. prctice equalitarianism? No. Does it adhere to its one-man, one-vote teaching? No.

A sort of self-interest, guilt-prompted rationalization as to why the U.N. rejects the one-man, one-vote theory it has saddled on the United States is set forth in "Questions and Answers on the United Nations," by Arthur Larson, (1966), of the Rule of Law Research Center at Duke University Law School at Durham, N.C.

> Q. Should the "one nation one vote" principle be changed?
>
> A. A voting system in which Upper Volta casts the same vote as the United States, and Mali casts the same vote as the U.K., is subject to the criticism that it is illogical and unfair. The theoretical justification is the principle of the equality of sovereign states. The United Nations Charter in the first sentence affirms "the equal rights . . . of nations large and small." This principle is analogous to the principle of domestic law that all individual persons are equal before the law and cast the same vote—although one may be a multimillionaire and a PhD., while another may be penniless and uneducated.
>
> One explanation put forward for the failure to change is as follows:
>
> "Any system of weighted voting in the General Assembly would have to weight population as a major—if not *the* major—factor. It is questionable whether such an arrangement would suit a country like ours, which has only 6 percent of the world's population and which, even with its NATO allies, has only 16 percent. If population were a major criterion, India, with its 400 million people, might well end up with more votes than the United States. Of course, it is always possible to imagine a system of weighted voting which would offset the population factor with such factors as literacy, per capita income, and military power. But those critics are living in a dream world who think that any charter amendment is presently possible which would deprive the small and poor countries of all the prerogatives they now enjoy.
>
> "We should not overlook the fact that as between the free world and the Communist block the present system of voting in the General Assembly is far from unfavorable. To the critics of the present arrangement, we should put the question: Can you show as a politically possible alternative which would confine the Communists to what they now have only 11 votes out of 104?" [Gardner, "The United States and the United Nations: Reflections on the 17th General Assembly," *Dep't of State Bulletin*, vol. 47, No. 1212, pp. 425, 433 (Sept. 17, 1962).]
>
> The best test of the present voting system is whether it works reasonably satisfactorily in practice. Examples of General Assembly voting results in the preceding questions are intended to throw light on this question.
>
> There is one possible advantage in the present arrangement that is often overlooked. Because the small nations have equal voting status in the U.N. Assembly they also develop a staunch loyalty to the Organization. Thus, when the Soviet Union attempted to downgrade the Organization in the fall of 1960, it found that the result was to alienate the smaller nations.
>
> "On the positive side, it can fairly be stated that the Soviet bloc attack has been repelled pretty much all along the line. This has been accomplished usually with the assistance of the underdeveloped countries, who strongly evidenced their belief in the importance of the U.N. . . .
>
> "The caliber of the delegates from the underdeveloped areas has been high, and their belief in the importance of the United Nations very constant and impressive.
>
> [Report of Senators Gore and Allott to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, February, 1963, p. 6.]

One might ask "What does Professor Larson define as a nation?" A self-sustaining unit of people or a tribe? A race or religion or a geographical unit of area? What has happened to his equalitarian human rights education?

If he is sincere on "the equal rights of nations large and small," does he then agree that each shall pay their equal share of the operation—not based on population or income, but as equal nation to nation.

He would have us believe that a country of 90 percent and better illiterates is equally prepared to voice and run the world as is a country where illiteracy is less than 20 percent.

This must not be the case for no equal nation is called an "emerging nation" or is in line for the receipt of any U.S. foreign aid. In fact, they can equally redeem their debts to the American people and we can then reduce our income taxes.

For reference, see my remarks on February 13, 1967, "U.N.O. Verses U.S.A., a Case for Reapportionment," in the RECORD.

Beloved Cherokee Minister Is Mourned in Oklahoma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the Cherokee people joined in another "Trail of Tears" last Friday morning, May 19, when funeral services were held in Tahlequah, Okla., for the Reverend Jim Pickup.

Eighty-three years old, Jim Pickup had been a Missionary Baptist pastor for 63 years of his life.

He was the first and only chaplain of the executive committee of the Cherokee Nation, and the first and only chaplain of the intertribal council of the Five Civilized Tribes. Services for Reverend Pickup were conducted both in Cherokee and in English, with the Reverend Roe Beard officiating in English and the Reverend Key Ketcher in Cherokee.

The Reverend Sam Hyder led the singing of the beautiful Cherokee hymns.

More than 500 people who knew and respected this dedicated Christian leader filed past the flower-covered casket at the conclusion of the services. The Muskogee Daily Phoenix, on May 18, 1967, reported the death of Jim Pickup with the following front-page story:

> UNITED KETOOWAH CHIEF—PROMINENT CHEROKEE MINISTER DEAD AT 83
>
> TAHLEQUAH.—Reverend Jim Pickup, 83, a missionary Baptist pastor for 63 years and one of the most prominent persons among the Cherokee Indians of Northeastern Oklahoma, died Wednesday in a local hospital.
>
> A Cherokee County resident all his life, he has served as leader of the Cherokee Indian's United Ketoowah Band which numbers more than 5,000 members.
>
> In addition to being a leader among Cherokee Baptists, he was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Mason and first and only chaplain of the Executive Committee of the Cherokee Nation and first and only Chaplain of the Inter-Tribal Council of Five Civilized Tribes.
>
> He was born January 8, 1884, in Indian Territory between Tahlequah and Hulbert of the Wolf Clan. His Cherokee enrollment number is 18414.
>
> He was converted at 17 at a Baptist meeting near Wagoner and was baptized in Little Spring Creek near Peggs. He has pastored more than 20 churches in Cherokee, Adair, Sequoyah, Muskogee, Delaware, Mayes and Wagoner counties.
>
> He was chairman of the board of directors of the Cherokee Indian Association of Baptist Church and served 20 years with the Southern Baptist Convention's Home Mission Board in Northeast Oklahoma, retiring from that post when he was 65 years old.
>
> Reverend Pickup's original land allotment was in Muskogee County near Braggs, where he attended public school. He preached in both English and Cherokee.
>
> Funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Friday in the Reed-Culver Funeral Chapel here with Reverend Roe Beard of Muskogee officiating

in English and Reverend Key Ketcher in Cherokee. Reverend Sam Hyder will direct the Indian Choir.

Burial will be in the Tahlequah City Cemetery. Pallbearers will include Bill Glory, Earl Crawford, Johnson Ofield, Bud Welch, Richard Chuculate, Albert Christie, Willard Tidwell and Columbus Long.

Honorary pallbearers wil include members of the Cherokee Council, KP, Masons, principal officers of Five Civilized Tribes, and principal chief and general counsel of the executive council of the Cherokee Nation.

Survivors include his wife, Sarah of the home, three sons, Guy and Joe, both of Tulsa, and Jerry of Claremore; two daughters, Mrs. Allison England of 1714 Baltimore, Muskogee, and Mrs. Eddie Jones of Broken Arrow; an adopted son, Phelps Lee of Chicago; 19 grandchildren; 28 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

Authors and Publishers in the Sixth Grade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have been presented with a book that has been authored and published by sixth-grade students at the Elkhart Lake, Wis., Elementary School. For 5 years, since their first grade in school, the class has worked on this storybook—doing the writing, illustrating, rewriting, incorporating themselves as publishers, and seeing the book through publication, copyright, and distribution. Their final product is beautifully bound in hard cover and professionally printed by the Print Shop, of Plymouth, Wis.

The idea for this imaginative learning experience the children credit to their teachers Mrs. Neva Hodge and Mrs. Norma Koene, in whom they take obvious and understandable pride.

An accompanying letter from the sixth grade class correspondent, Miss Diane Richter, nicely demonstrates how well these children have learned to use the English language. I think the clarity and flow of her words compare favorably with the writing in many of our professional journals.

My hat is off to Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Koene for the advantage they have given these public school pupils through their concern for learning. I gather their students now are getting experience in the business end of publishing, for the copy I have received is inscribed with compliments from a young man named Randi Carpenter, chief accountant.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to present their story in Miss Richter's own words:

ELKHART LAKE, WIS.,
May 4, 1967.

Hon. WILLIAM STEIGER,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. STEIGER: It is with a feeling of accomplishment that we send you a copy of our book, **Willie Goes to Fantasy Land. We know you will be interested in learning how this book was developed.**

It all started when we, who are now sixth graders, were six years old and reading became a part of our lives.

Eleven members of our present class were among fifteen selected for an experimental individualized reading program in the first grade. We were taught the mechanics of reading. Many experiences were given which aided us in writing creatively.

In the third grade we became especially interested in fantasy stories. We each wrote our own story and then we took ideas from one another and wrote one story together.

This year as sixth graders, the entire class of 32 children decided to publish our story. We learned that this required endless research. Our teacher, Mrs. Norma Koene, correlated the learning with the entire curriculum.

In order to finance this project we formed the Elkhart Lake Elementary Book Company (The E.L.E. Book Co., Inc.). Because we are minors we had two teacher aids, our classroom teacher, and Mrs. Neva Hodge, Elementary Principal, incorporate the non-profit company. We elected our officers and assumed the positions necessary to do the work.

We are proud of our school and realize the importance of becoming worthwhile citizens of our wonderful state and country.

We hope you enjoy our book.

Sincerely,

DIANE RICHTER,
Chief Correspondent, Sixth Grade Class.

United States Should Reaffirm NATO Commitment to Greece

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the House Republican Committee on Western Alliance urged President Johnson to reaffirm the U.S. NATO commitment to Greece. In a telegram, which I signed as chairman, the group said:

The United States should promptly and unequivocally reaffirm its commitment under the North Atlantic Treaty to aid Greece and other NATO nations automatically in case of armed attack.

The recent change in the government of Greece and the manner in which this came about may tempt the Soviet Union or other Communist-oriented countries to aggravate the tensions which inevitably accompany such a change, and we therefore respectfully urge that you publicly reaffirm our defense commitment.

This development in Greece together with unrest and instability throughout the eastern Mediterranean constitutes a new peril to NATO and comes at a crucial time in its history. The alliance has not recovered from the shock and dislocations produced by the withdrawal of French forces from its integrated command and the exclusion of allied troops from France. Germany is concerned over the nuclear weapons treaty. Within a year members of NATO will be free to denounce the treaty.

The reaffirmation of our defense commitment must of course be accompanied by a strong expression of hope for an early return to constitutional processes in Greece. While we deplore the interruption of constitutional government there we must leave no doubt about our determination to protect that country from attack.

This initiative would help to repair damage done by a qualification of our NATO commitment to Turkey during the Cyprus crisis of 1964. In a letter to the Prime Minister of Turkey dated June 5, 1964, you stated, "I hope you will understand that your NATO allies have not had a chance to consider whether they have an obligation to protect Turkey against the Soviet Union if Turkey takes a step which results in Soviet intervention without the full consent and understanding of its NATO allies."

Whether or not so intended this letter had the effect of qualifying our automatic commitment to Turkey. Evidence of this appears in the reply of the Turkish Prime Minister who wrote on June 13, 1964: "Our understanding is that the North Atlantic Treaty imposes upon all member states the obligation to come forthwith to the assistance of any member victim of aggression. The only point left to the discretion of the member states is the nature and the scale of this assistance.

"If NATO members should start discussing the right and wrong of the situation of their fellow-member victim of a Soviet aggression—the very foundations of the alliance would be shaken".

This qualification to which Turkey pointed has never been rescinded. With instability in the Mediterranean growing day by day, a new affirmation which will sweep away the earlier qualification is most urgent.

Both of these episodes—the Turkish threat to invade Cyprus in 1964 to protect its former nationals, and the recent military takeover of the Greek government—reveal an organic weakness in the structure of NATO. As so clearly stated in the official NATO Handbook (1965 edition) "The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was not established to defend geographically homogeneous territory but was established primarily to defend a way of life."

We hope that the committee recently created by the North Atlantic Council to make a thorough study of the Alliance will give this its careful attention before reporting to the Ministerial Session of the Council next December.

Pentagon Spectacle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, recently the Pentagon was subjected to another spectacle in the current "protest" series. This one was a so-called live-in by some 23 self-styled pacifist protesters.

The right of protest is recognized and the first amendment is basic in our democracy. I doubt, however, that conduct such as this in a public building could reasonably be construed to be freedom of speech.

Mr. Speaker, the public is rightfully concerned about actions such as this. Reflecting this concern are two recent editorials referring to this same incident, one from the Washington, D.C., Evening Star of May 13, and one from the Jackson, Mich., Citizen Patriot of May 15. I insert both of these editorials in the RECORD:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, May 13, 1967]

Pentagon Spectacle

The right of protest is considered to be one of our most cherished freedoms. But enough is enough, and in the case of the demeaning spectacle at the Pentagon, enough finally became too much—too much even for Defense Secretary McNamara.

So 23 of the self-described pacifist demonstrators who since Tuesday had been littering the corridors, the steps and a parking area finally were arrested yesterday. Naturally, in the best tradition of these anti-war demonstrations, they had to be dragged away from the Pentagon, dragged to the office of a United States Commissioner in Alexandria, and, finally, dragged off to jail pending trial. Needless to say, they got at least a million dollars worth of free publicity.

In saying that this has been a demeaning spectable, we are not thinking so much about the demonstrators. If they were willing to walk 450 miles from Boston to put on their show, they probably were sincere enough. Furthermore, unless personal appearances are deceiving, they had passed the point of being able to demean themselves. And they may not even have had sense enough really to understand what they were doing.

But Secretary McNamara knew or should have known better. He should have known that by tolerating this disgraceful performance, that by permitting some of the peaceniks to spend Tuesday night sprawled in the corridor at the door to the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he was demeaning the establishment he heads. And if, as suggested, it finally develops that the demonstrators will be accused of damaging government property (tulip beds) the ultimate in absurdity will have been reached.

What has really been damaged by tolerating this kind of nonsense is the government of the United States and the respect to which our military services are entitled. There must be millions of people in this country and around the world who, reading the stories and looking at the photographs, have been asking themselves: What in the name of heaven is wrong at the Pentagon?

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot, May 15, 1967]

Dissent Okay, But This Is Ridiculous

After two days of harassment by so-called "peace pickets" who had, as their stated objective, reaching the highly secret "war room" in the Pentagon, Defense Department officials had the demonstrators hauled off to jail.

The step was taken by the department in an apologetic manner. The announcement of the action was accompanied by an explanation that the government respected the "right of dissent," but that the situation had become intolerable.

Dissent is wonderful, but this is ridiculous!

In another day and in an atmosphere in which even the high and the mighty didn't quake at the sight of a band of unwashed picketing, dropouts from the mainstream of life, anyone trying to invade the nerve center of the nation's defense system would have been charged with treason, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or espionage, if they escaped the more likely fate of being shot the moment they tried to breach the nation's military security ring.

But not today. The worst that can happen to the demonstrators is a small fine and up to 30 days in jail. If this incident follows the usual pattern, unlimited funds will be available for their legal defense. The timorous tone set by the Pentagon spokesmen in announcing action against the dissenters, will be repeated and amplified in high places in government. Someone probably will organize a march on the courtroom where their trial is to be held.

What has gone wrong with America's thinking?

To put this thing in perspective, let's run through a primer-type lesson on the workings of the Republic.

The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He conducts foreign policy with the advice and consent of the Senate.

When a majority of the people, expressing their wishes through their elected representatives in the Congress, determine a national policy, it is up to the President and his executive branch of government to carry it out.

As of this moment, the official policy of the United States is to resist the efforts of the Communists to take over South Vietnam. Right or wrong, that is the consensus in the Republic, as expressed through Congress.

The President is carrying out that mandate. In so doing he orders the Defense Department to take certain steps. Among these is the recruiting and drafting of young men to fight—and to die, if necessary.

The Defense Department, acting under presidential orders, conducts the military operation. Its acts, as well as those of the President and the Congress, may be criticized by any individual.

Anyone who attempts to actively and directly interfere with the military operations endangers the national security and the lives of men who have been summoned, under due process of law, to carry out a settled national policy.

In short, they have crossed the line between dissent and overt acts against the Republic.

In today's muddled atmosphere they get only a slap on the wrist and an apology from those who find it necessary to have them hauled away to prevent disruption of the nation's military system.

How crazy can we get?

Israel's Anniversary

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, Israel celebrated its 19th anniversary on May 14. This is not a long time for a nation, particularly when this anniversary is measured against the many thousands of years of Jewish history. But that Israel has survived and prospered for 19 years contains an element of the miraculous. Surrounded by hostile neighbors, it has had throughout every moment of its existence to fight to stay alive. Not only has it survived, but it has extended the cause of freedom by its example and shown the world what a determined people can achieve.

One need only name the values which we in this country cherish to recognize immediately the remarkable quality of Israel's achievement. Israel is the freest country in the Middle East. It is the most hospitable, to refugees around the world. It is the most self-reliant. It is the most modern in its technology, its education, its outlook. It is even the most generous. Need I remind you that Israel sends technicians and other assistance throughout the undeveloped world, to assist and inspire undeveloped nations in their quest for self-sufficiency. Israel, unlike its neighbors, does not peddle hate; it offers help. It sets an example of achievement in an atmosphere of personal liberty. That is what Israel means.

We in the United States can be proud of the support we have given Israel over the years. We were the first to grant recognition. We provided foreign aid—but our money is no longer needed. We are the guarantors of the status quo in the Middle East. Mr. Speaker, the United States has had a worthy relationship with Israel for 19 years; our country must make sure that this relationship continues on into the indefinite future. For as long as Israel exists, it is eloquent testimony to the virtues of a way of life in which we as a nation believe.

Tribute to the Late Herbert J. Jacobi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday afternoon, while in my office, the telephone rang and I learned the sad news of the loss of a very dear and close friend of many years, the Honorable Herbert J. Jacobi, who was affectionately and accurately known by his many admirers as "Mr. American Legion of the District of Columbia."

Mr. Jacobi was the senior partner in the unexcelled patent law firm of Jacobi, Davidson & Jacobi here in our Nation's Capital.

Because of his deep interest in our veterans, because of his compassion for his fellow man, and his warm feeling for people, he gave freely of his valuable time to veterans and their families at considerable personal sacrifice.

He served as department commander of the Department of the District of Columbia as well as having served in other offices of trust and importance. In 1950, he served with equal distinction as national vice commander of the American Legion and, during the years, he effectively served on important national committees. He was selected for those assignments because of his ability, his willingness to be of service, and the high esteem he held in the hearts of Legionnaires.

As further evidence of the confidence placed in him, he was called upon to serve as president of the American Legion National Convention Corp. for the national conventions held in Washington in 1954 and 1956.

He was known and respected by many of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress.

In 1966, he was awarded the "Legionnaire of the Year" trophy.

While he was active in community affairs, it should be noted that he served on the District of Columbia Parole Board as well as a delegate to the 1960 Democratic Convention. He was always ready to work diligently on community affairs when requested. He deeply believed in helping others and he was always most effective.

To those of us who were privileged to work closely through the years with Mr. American Legion, he deserved—and he had—our affection, admiration and respect.

Last night, American Legion services were conducted under the direction of the National Guard of Honor. This dignified evidence of respect was deeply felt by each of us who attended. I saw the tears in the eyes of each of us as we paid our last tribute upon this earth to this outstanding and accomplished American citizen. While we realize that temporarily we will be separated from this distinguished friend, we do know that in due time, we will rejoin him in that higher place of life. Yes, he was an honorable man.

While we keenly feel this personal loss in our everyday life, we have been blessed in knowing and working with this dedicated man. We are better and more compassionate individuals because of this cherished association.

In my humble way, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to share with my colleagues this distressing news and tribute of respect to our departed friend.

To Mrs. Jacobi and members of the family, I want to extend deepest sympathy and say thank you for sharing Herb with us. He has inspired each of us during his lifetime and in our humble way, we will try to justify his friendship and confidence. Let us carry on his demonstrated ideals in a manner that will reflect utmost credit upon his accomplishments. There are untold numbers of veterans and their families who are enjoying a better life because of the life and work of Herbert J. Jacobi.

Indiana Dunes National Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, millions of people in the Indiana-Illinois-Michigan area are happy that the Senate has recommended $2 million appropriation to start the Indiana Dunes National Park project for which legislation was enacted by the Congress during the last session.

The following is a resolution by the Hammond, Ind., Chamber of Commerce, and also a copy of a letter to the Honorable CARL HAYDEN, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, concerning this necessary national park on the south shore of Lake Michigan:

RESOLUTION BY THE HAMMOND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAMMOND, IND.

A resolution requesting the Subcommittee of the Interior, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Honorable Carl Hayden, chairman, to appropriate $6,500,000 to commence acquisition of land for the authorized Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

The Hammond Chamber of Commerce has aggressively supported the bill to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore since its initiation in the United States Senate, Senate Bill 2249, and its final passage by the U.S. House as H.R. 51 in 1966.

The urgent need for setting aside recreational areas of the magnitude of those areas included in the Lakeshore Bill has been documented through countless exhibits, and testimony offered to the Congress by this and other Chambers of Commerce, by numerous conservation groups, and by the United Steel Workers of this area (Sub District 2 of District 31) numbering 37,000.

But as your Committee is so immediately aware, the passage of the Dunes Lakeshore Bill requires appropriations for its fulfillment and in particular, requires an initial appropriation to commence land acquisition immediately.

There are vast changes in land use in process in this Northwestern Indiana area. It is inevitable under such pressures, that certain private and other interests in this area who have had to compromise their own interest to the greater public interest of the Lakeshore, continue to oppose the Lakeshore, thereby delaying its establishment, in the hope that it will ultimately fail for lack of appropriations.

Because this Chamber is well advised of this opposition that seeks to defeat this Lakeshore; and because the Lakeshore represents one of the great strokes of advanced regional planning for a densely populated and industrially developed urban area, this Chamber, through its elected Directors, does pass the following resolution and directs that it be forwarded forthwith to the Subcommittee of the Interior of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Hon. Carl Hayden, Chairman, and to others as appropriate.

Resolved: That the Subcommittee of the Interior, Senate Appropriations Commitmittee, appropriate the sum of $6,500,000 in the pending appropriation bill for the commencement of land acquisition in the areas authorized to be included in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The above Resolution is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce, Hammond, Indiana, as passed by said board on the 14th day of April, 1967.

JAMES M. TURNER,
President.

Attest:

WALTER D. FORD,
Executive Director.

MAY 12, 1967.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The attached resolution of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce is forwarded for your favorable consideration.

Northwestern Indiana contains a major concentration of heavy industry including the basic steel producing facilities of U.S. Steel, Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, National Steel, and Bethlehem Steel. The basic steel producers alone employ 45,000 steelworkers. This is a densely populated area that is multi-racial and multi-ethnic.

Open space and recreational areas are sorely needed in the region to complement the heavy industry and difficult living conditions that abound. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1966, was a splendid expression of farsighted statesmanship. It now requires installment appropriations for its fulfillment.

The authorized National Lakeshore area and boundaries were compromised to allow the commitment of thousands of acres for the new National and Bethlehem steel plants and the new public Burns Harbor. The argument that the Lakeshore inhibits industrial growth is without any foundation.

Specifically, the attached Resolution asks the inclusion of 6.5 Million Dollars (about 20% of the estimated total) in the current Senate appropriations bill to commence acquisition of an important unit authorized by the Lakeshore known as the West Beach Unit. That appropriation will allow immediate recreational use by tens of thousands of incomparable Lake Michigan sand beach and Dunes under U.S. Interior management.

The Hammond Chamber of Commerce urges approval by your Subcommittee of this 6.5 Million appropriation for the Indiana Lakeshore.

Respectfully,

WALTER FORD,
Hammond Chamber of Commerce.

A Kansas Cattleman Writes About Meat Imports and the Present Plight of Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker as one of the authors of legislation to limit meat imports, I have been in touch with the livestock producers in the Second District of Kansas about the need for some sort of limitation as a means of boosting domestic prices.

My colleagues will be interested in seeing the response I received from the Adams Cattle Co., of Maple Hill, Kans. Raymond E. Adams, Jr., has taken a realistic look at the whole situation, and his comments are certainly worthy of note in the face of the discouraging agricultural picture today. His letter follows:

THE ADAMS CATTLE CO.,
Maple Hill, Kans., May 15, 1967.

Representative CHESTER L. MIZE,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHET: Thank you for your letter of May 9 asking my views on legislation concerning import quotas.

I feel that I know a little more than most people about this situation as I was able to visit with the Australian Minister for Agriculture in regard to meat imports when he was in this country several years ago. In my opinion the importation of meat into this country is tied up directly with the exportation of manufactured goods. Consequently, the American meat producers, as well as most all of agriculture, is suffering to provide an outlet for Labor's products.

As you know, the American livestock industry is one of the very few fields of business not directly subsidized or controlled by the Federal Government. In my opinion the present plight of agriculture is a result of two things, an attempt by the federal government to take complete control of agriculture and, also, provide a very cheap food supply.

I do not feel that you will be able to pass legislation to alleviate the plight of agriculture, but rather that, when the Government wakes up to the fact that American agriculture has been broken to the point that it cannot produce enough to feed the country, then something can be done. It is a recognized fact that the USDA figures are not accurate. I feel that the country could well become short of food in the next year.

Yours very truly,

RAYMOND E. ADAMS, Jr.

Says World Fair Hits Our Way of Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, through the news media, we have heard much of the negative and damaging effects the U.S. exhibition at Expo 67 in Montreal, Canada, is having on those who view the Expo 67 and particularly the American exhibit there.

In this day and age when our form of government is being seriously attacked all over the world, why must those in charge of programs like this commit one blunder after another giving aid and comfort to our enemies.

Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent heretofore granted, I include the article in the Ashland Daily Press, by John Chapple, in the RECORD so that my fellow Members in Congress can get an idea of the reactions of the visitors to our multimillion-dollar expenditure at Expo 67, which is hurting America instead of helping it:

SAYS WORLD FAIR HITS OUR WAY OF LIFE

(By John Chapple)

A savage and effective attack upon America and our civilization is being carried on at the so-called World's Fair at Montreal, Canada, and the effect of this especially upon the young people of Canada and the United States in the months ahead is going to be staggering.

America is portrayed in the giant geodesic "bubble" in all the crassness and coarseness of Hollywood at its worst—in fact, it is an exhibit of Hollywood rather than America—no Washington, no Lincoln Memorial, no ideals of church and home—just a gallery of "girlie" art topped off with one redeeming feature—a spacecraft exhibit.

Re-emphasizing the downgrading of America and our way of life is a so-called "Christian pavilion" in which every evil of the world—war, disease, drug addiction, violations of the moral relations between men and women—is somehow charged up to the Christian faith as a failure to bring about a perfect world. In this amazing nightmare exhibit there is no recognizable representation of Christ. The emphasis is upon evil in all its loathsome and degrading forms.

To complete the effective propaganda, the Soviet Russian pavilion, opposite the American, is portrayed as everything good. A massive sculpture at the entrance implies in three languages—English, French, and Russian—that Peace is communist, Truth is communist, Beauty is communist, even Love is communist.

Canadian school children by the thousands are being lined up right now and given this double propaganda message—and this summer it will be American school children.

We would say that the Montreal World's Fair should be accurately labeled the Soviet Communist World's Fair—and you will "get the message" too when you attend.

This contrast represents the most effective blow against our way of life since the Bolshevik revolution in Russia 50 years ago.

Re-inforcing our impressions we quote from the New York Times:

"The great geodesic bubble of the United States building and the massive bulk of the Soviet structure, with its soaring, sweeping roof, confront each other as the two powers face each other in so many areas of contemporary life.

"What has been placed inside the American building is a melange of superficial frivolities.

"If the Russians are incessently literal-minded and concrete, like their 'socialist realism' art, the Americans are almost arrogantly nonsensical." With the stress on blowups of movie stars—apparently there are no other American performers of international consequence—and on Raggedy Ann dolls, cowboy paraphernalia, headgear and old-time rural Americana and immense canvases of pop art, the exhibition is a congeries of emptiness and mindlessness. If it were not for the interesting display of space exploration at the top level, the pavilion would be worth about 10 seconds of a visitor's time.

"An elderly German who lives in New York was sorrowful. 'After all you have accomplished, after all you have done, and this is what you choose to show to the world,' he lamented."

In another article, the New York Times declares in a six-column headline: "Soviet Pavilion at Expo 67 is Overwhelming," and goes on: "There are models of giant hydroelectric plants, a Soviet sable coat . . . a simulated trip to the surface of the moon. . . ."

The Milwaukee Journal pinpoints the overall effect of the American exhibit in these words: "The sponsors of the big ball have generous sections devoted to film and music. The film is all Hollywood, and the music is country, western, and rock 'n' roll. The sponsors have chosen to overlook the Broadway musical stage and the nation's symphony orchestras, two departments in which we unquestionably lead the world. Admirers of Elvis Presley, Burl Ives, Peter, Paul and Mary, Earl Scruggs, Jimmie Driftwood and their colleagues, may gaze upon the very guitars and banjos they have lent for the display. Under each instrument is a bold signature of the owner. In most cases their singing must be better than their handwriting."

The official theme of Expo 67 is "Man and His World."

God and His World are forgotten.

Clean Up the Clinton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. O'HARA
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, at the present time there is an ambitious campaign underway in my congressional district which, if successful, could serve as a model for cleaning up polluted waterways in various parts of the country.

The driving force behind the campaign to clean up the polluted Clinton River, and to develop the recreation potential of the river basin for the benefit of residents of this rapidly growing area, is Macomb County Drain Commissioner Thomas S. Welsh.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to read recently an editorial in the Macomb Daily endorsing Mr. Welsh's campaign. Because this effort could have important implications for waterways in other parts of the country, I ask that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. The editorial follows:

USE CLINTON RIVER AS CLEANUP MODEL

Agencies which hold the nation's purse strings are being wooed in a battle to make a "shining example" of the polluted Clinton River in Macomb County.

Realization that the Clinton must be cleaned up has spurred the fight locally.

The battle may be won or lost on the federal level, where the money lies.

But Macomb County Drain Commissioner Thomas S. Welsh says the Clinton must be cleaned up no matter what the federal decision is.

The Macomb Daily applauds Welsh's determination to transform the Clinton River into a playground paradise.

He is trying to convince the federal government to make a national model of the river to show what can be done by other communities with a similar problem.

In this program, Welsh envisions plush parklands paralleling the branches of the Clinton as it slowly wends its way to Lake St. Clair.

Right now, these ideas are only dreams as Welsh attempts to merge several federal agencies into a united front to rid the county of pollution.

The Macomb Daily urges all involved to pledge themselves in making this dream come true.

Los Angeles County Counsel Kennedy Is Retiring

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES B. UTT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Harold W. Kennedy, who has served as county counsel for the county of Los Angeles for 23 years, is retiring on December 1 of this year. Upon passing the State bar, he entered the service of Los Angeles County in 1925, as deputy district attorney, moving in 1927 to the county counsel's office as assistant. He was appointed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors as chief counsel in 1945.

I have known and admired Hal Kennedy for more than 30 years for his dedication to the preservation of the high ideals of this Republic. One of his recent contributions was the preparation of an official report entitled "Special Report on Problem Created by Recent Supreme Court Cases Affecting the Communist Party."

This report was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and received national recognition. Some 285,000 of these reports were circulated among law enforcement agencies, patriotic groups, and other organizations.

In concluding 42 years of public service, Mr. Kennedy is to be highly congratulated as one of America's truly great citizens.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include an article from the Progress-Bulletin, of Pomona, Calif.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNSEL KENNEDY IS RETIRING

One of Pomona High School's most eminent alumni and a nationally prominent lawyer will retire seven months hence after a professional career of 42 years serving only one client, Los Angeles County.

County Counsel Harold W. Kennedy, head of one of the nation's largest public law offices, on Nov. 4 will reach the mandatory retirement age of 70. He will retire on Dec. 1.

Now in his 23rd year as the county's chief legal adviser, he has been in its service since September 1925. It was then, the day after he was admitted to the practice of law, that he was appointed a deputy district attorney. He continued there for trial experience until January 1927 when he entered the county counsel's office. He served as a deputy, then chief assistant, and was appointed county counsel in 1945.

Kennedy is the fifth to hold that position since it was created by the present county charter 54 years ago. His predecessors were A. J. Hill, who served 10 years; Edward T. Bishop, 2 years; Everett W. Mattoon, 11 years, and John H. O'Connor, 7 years.

As county counsel he serves as the attorney for the Board of Supervisors, all township and school district officers, the Flood Control District, Air Pollution Control District and several hundred special districts.

Kennedy was born Nov. 4, 1897 in Hotchkiss, Colo. The family moved to Pomona during his young boyhood and he was reared here. At Pomona High School he was a member of championship debating and track teams, set a new record for the mile run and was student body president.

The United States entered World War I a few months before his graduation in 1917. Later he entered officers training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

He commanded a Student Army Training Corps company at Oregon Agricultural College until his honorable discharge in January 1919, soon after the war ended.

Attending the University of California at Berkeley, he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1923 and, from its law school, his degree of doctor of jurisprudence in 1925. He also holds the degree of master of science in public administration, awarded in 1954 by the University of Southern California.

During his long career in the counsel's office, more than half of it as county counsel, Kennedy has won a national reputation for pioneering in several fields of public law, including air-pollution control, water rights, loyalty oath and tax cases, zoning and special assessments.

He has researched and written more than 50 special reports, studies, papers and speeches in the field of public law and administration. All are catalogued in Los Angeles County Law Library and other public libraries in the State, and many were requested by and are in the Library of Congress.

Kennedy personally wrote the 1947 Air Pollution Control Act, has been a leading figure in working on solutions of California's water problems and has worked for years on methods of improving metropolitan government.

He has received awards and other honors from such organizations as the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys and the California State Senate.

Another field in which he has been an active leader for years is that of anti-subversion. He drafted the Dilworth Act and a series of test suits upheld its constitutionality. The act was designed to bar Communists from teaching in California schools.

He also has been honored with awards or citations by the American Academy of Public Affairs of Los Angeles, the Americanism Educational League, Valley Civic Club, Town Meetings for Freedom and United Republicans of California.

In addition to his duties as county counsel, for 14 months beginning the day after Pearl Harbor, he was director of the county's Civil Defense organization.

Kennedy's interest and activity in the Boy Scouts of America has continued from the time he joined Troop 1 at the Pomona First Baptist Church in 1910 through the rest of his residence in Pomona and then in Pasadena to which he moved many years ago.

He was scoutmaster of the Pomona troop in 1925–27; Has served as commissioner, chairman of the Court of Honor and vice president, Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley Council; and received the Silver Beaver award from that council and the Silver Antelope award from the Regional Executive Committee.

In February 1960 he was cited by Scouting magazine as one of 34 Scouters with a 50-year continuous service record in scouting.

In 1963, Theta Delta Chi, of which he has been a member since his undergraduate years at Berkeley, bestowed on him the TDC Achievement Award.

This honor had been bestowed previously on only eight other members—including Arctic explorer Donald M. McMillan, Robert Frost and Eric Johnston—in the history of the 120-year-old fraternity.

Kennedy became a member of Pomona Lodge 246, F&AM, in 1920 and has retained his membership in that lodge all through the years. Other organizations of which he is a member include Phi Delta Phi, Sons of the Revolution, American Legion, Legion of Honor of the Order of DeMolay and many others within and outside the field of law.

Former governor of California and now Chief Justice Earl Warren, at a ceremony in Los Angeles in 1963, spoke of Harold Kennedy as "a man whom I tried to make a judge twice, but he was so devoted to the job of county counsel that he felt it wouldn't be right for him to leave, but who, I am sure, would have been a great judge."

Jaycee President Pledges Support for War on Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, pride in my hometown of Greensboro, N.C., prompts me to mention one of our able young men and his contribution to our Nation's war on poverty.

Bill Suttle, my friend and my constituent and fellow resident of Greensboro, is now president of the U.S. Jaycees. Recently, Bill was named to serve on the Business Leadership Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Upon being named to the council, Bill expressed his support and that of the U.S. Jaycees indirectly in the war now being waged on poverty, suffering, ignorance, and blight.

Under permission heretofore granted, I insert in the RECORD a news release which heralded this event:

JAYCEE PRESIDENT PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR WAR ON POVERTY

Bill Suttle, President of the U.S. Jaycees, today joined the Business Leadership Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity and expressed his pleasure at being able to represent a portion of the millions of American volunteers in the War on Poverty.

Suttle said that OEO's objectives of alleviating poverty, suffering, ignorance and blight while building a greater America—through the resources of local community action is fully consistent with the Jaycee objectives of "personal growth through civic involvement."

The 33-year-old civic leader said that unfortunately, in the past, the government has not fully mobilized the potential of a vast "volunteer community" of millions of Americans who belong to civic organizations. And he said, too frequently these groups have been guilty of apathy and have concerned themselves with trivial programs unworthy of recognition.

Suttle commended the OEO for recognizing the potential of volunteer organizations and for soliciting the assistance in meeting the real challenges facing America today. He expressed confidence that government, the forces of business and labor that make up the "private sector" and the "volunteer community," can work together in providing a better life for all America.

One of the particular areas of OEO activity praised by the Jaycee leader was the attempt to provide job opportunities for all Americans. He said the Jaycees placed emphasis on the need to make productive taxpayers out of potential welfare recipients.

Suttle said he recognized the need for Jaycee and other civic organizations to prove their merit through meaningful action. As an example of Jaycee support, he announced that between 60 and 70 local Jaycee groups from seven states within Appalachia have agreed to begin civic action programs as the result of an experimental seminar held in early April at the Institute for Regional Development at Ohio University.

Suttle said that he will immediately contact local Jaycee officers in selected cities around the country, asking them to work with leaders of locally established OEO Community Action Agencies.

In addition, he said he would ask all of his more than 280,000 members to become involved in human development programs in their 6,000 communities, whether or not they are currently being served by an established governmental agency.

A real significance of Jaycee activity, Suttle said, would be to prove the usefulness of organized volunteer groups in winning the war against poverty, ignorance and individual dependence upon government. He said that experience gained by the current programs could go far toward greater involvement on the part of millions of concerned American volunteers.

Biographical Sketch of J. Herbert Hollomon, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN JARMAN
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, public attention is focused today on the University of Oklahoma by the announcement that Dr. John Herbert Hollomon, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce, has been named president-designate of the university.

As an Oklahoman, I am proud of the university, which places such great emphasis on sound scholarship, good citizenship, and the duties of the individual to the community and the commonwealth. Under the leadership of my good friend, Dr. George L. Cross, who has been president for 23 years, the university has attained notable stature. Dr. Hollomon will continue the progress of recent years, and the reputation of the university for scholarship, citizenship, and service will grow ever greater.

A biographical sketch of Dr. Hollomon follows:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF J. HERBERT HOLLOMON, ACTING UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

J. Herbert Hollomon became Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology in May 1962, having been nominated by President Kennedy and confirmed by the Senate. In this position he supervises the Patent Office; the National Bureau of Standards; the Environmental Science Services Administration; and the Office of State Technical Services. He also is a member of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, consultant to the President's Science Advisory Committee, and chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee for Atmospheric Sciences. On February 1, 1967, President Johnson assigned to him the additional duties of Acting Under Secretary.

Dr. Hollomon was with the General Electric Company for 18 years and was General Manager of the General Engineering Laboratory when he entered Government.

He received the B.S., 1940, and the D.Sc., 1946, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also has received honorary doctorates from Michigan Technological University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Hollomon has received many honors including the Raymond W. Rossiter Award of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers; the Alfred Noble Award of the Combined Engineering Societies; the Army Legion of Merit; and the Rosenhain Medal of Great Britain's Institute of Metals (first American recipient). He is a founding member and a member of the Council of the National Academy of Engineering.

He has been an instructor at Harvard University School of Engineering and Applied Science and adjunct professor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He also has been an advisor to Harvard, M.I.T., Cornell, and George Washington University and has directed several studies of engineering education.

Dr. Hollomon was born and reared in Norfolk, Virginia. Mrs. Hollomon is the former Margaret Knox Wheeler, of Portland, Oregon. They have four children.

Armed Forces Day Address by Gen. Gabriel P. Disosway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday evening the peninsula area of Virginia held its 17th annual dinner honoring the armed forces in our area at Fort Monroe, Va. It was the largest and the best affair of this type that we have ever had.

Gen. Paul L. Freeman, commanding general of CONARC was the honored guest for the occasion. General Freeman, whose headquarters is located at historic Fort Monroe, is a popular and highly respected person in the tidewater region. His excellence of leadership is an inspiring example for those who follow in his footsteps.

Gen. Gabriel P. Disosway, commanding general of the U.S. Air Force Tactical Command, was the principal speaker of the evening.

General Disosway delivered an inspiring and timely message underscoring the "jointmanship" that presently exists among all the areas of our total military forces. Among other things he said—

> Forces lose their individuality in the cauldron of Battle. It is a joint effort. It always has and it always will be. The naval, air and ground forces of this country operate as a single unit with a single purpose.

There were other remarks in his speech which I think will be of interest to my colleagues and under unanimous consent I insert his complete remarks in the RECORD:

Congressman Downing, Mr. James, Mr. Hill, Mr. Fuller, honored mayors, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is always proper for a speaker to say on occasions like this, how honored he is to have been asked to speak. In this case I can make that statement quite sincerely. If for no other reason than you good people have asked Mrs. Disosway and me to help you pay tribute to General Paul Freeman and his lovely wife, Mary Ann. I can think of no finer time or event than Armed Forces Day for us to do this. For more than 38 years General Freeman has been a part of the Nation's military, and I might add, he has left an indelible mark on the history of our military forces over that considerable period of time.

I can personally testify to that since our paths have been fairly close from the beginning. I guess you could say that I've been following Paul Freeman around since 1929, when I arrived at West Point, just a month after he graduated. He beat me to the Pacific in World War Two. A few years back he beat me to Europe when he took over the U.S. Army forces there, and I took over the air forces.

He beat me to the peninsula twice: First in 1961 and just two years ago when he came here to head up CONARC. And, now he is going out to a comfortable life of retirement before me . . . but, not by very much. We are going to miss Paul Freeman. The whole defense establishment will miss him. But most of all we in tactical air command will miss him, because one of our main purposes in life is to work with and support the Army. Not only in the structure of strike command, but daily, in every possible way, our people work in the closest harmony so we can work together when it counts—in combat.

This brings me to the most important point I will make here tonight. This is the very simple fact that forces lose their individuality in the caldron of battle. It is a joint effort. It always has been and it always will be. The naval, air and ground forces of this country operate as a single unit with a single purpose.

Each of the military services—the Air Force, Army and Navy, with its Marine Corps arm—has its specific responsibilities and concepts of operations. However, all the services have one vital thing in common, and that is the ability to become a closely integrated part of joint operational forces.

When this consolidiation occurs, the honest differences of opinion that make such interesting newspaper copy are subordinated to the job at hand. The battlefield is no place for arguments or inter-service disputes. That's why we have joint training exercises and inter-service planning conferences . . . to iron out the different points of view and arrive at acceptable solutions.

The results of this type of competitive thinking and doing are being clearly demonstarted by joint operations in southeast Asia today. I think you will forgive me for an expression of pride in the manner in which the Air Force is operating in the Vietnamese conflict. I am proud of the tactical air forces . . . the fighters, reconnaissance and airlift.

Fighter pilots, under the sure hand of airborne forward air controllers, are demonstrating remarkable accuracy of fire under the most exacting conditions imaginable. And, they are providing support around the clock, and in all kinds of weather. The same holds true for the forward air controllers, in their small, unprotected airplanes, who are constantly overhead; flying above friendly and hostile forces to spot targets, respond to Army requests for help, call in the air strikes and direct them to the targets.

The other part of the air war in Vietnam is the so-called "out of country" operation in the North. This is the role of the F–105 and F–4 aircrews who fly daily against North Vietnamese targets, the most heavily defended we have ever known. They share this responsibility with Navy pilots from carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin. Some day the American public will fully understand and appreciate the mettle of these men . . . the professionalism, dedication and raw courage that have become almost commonplace qualities in the hostile skies up North.

Let me hasten to say here that when I praise our Air Force crews for what they are doing in Vietnam, it is not a parochial viewpoint. Our airmen and the planes they fly are an integral part of a professional fighting team. Everything they do is in direct or indirect support of the ground forces . . . whether it's a fighter strike against a Vietcong unit a few yards from our own people, or an interdiction strike against a supply train or oil dump up north, each strike, each effort is part of a carefully coordinated thrust against the enemy.

This brings me to another point of jointmanship we sometimes forget. And this is the classic maxim that the American military man is a citizen first and a soldier second. By that I mean that we who are in the profession of arms never lose sight of the fact that we are also an integral part of the civilian society. The military profession in this country has a proud tradition of dedication and service; but it has never withdrawn into isolation from the society which it has sworn to defend. Scratch a man in uniform and you find a hometown boy, a farmer's son, or the kid down the block.

This event here today . . . and similar events throughout the country this weekend . . . bear testimony to this basic American concept. It is gratifying evidence of the cooperation between the military and civilian communities. It goes even deeper than an annual expression of mutual respect and trust. It is what I regard as the time to take stock of our partnership, make an inventory, and give a report to the stockholders.

During the rest of the year both of us are busy with our separate chores. This annual Armed Forces observance gives us a chance to pause, reflect, and exchange a few thoughts . . . and for us in the military to say thanks for the excellent support we can always count on from this civilian community.

Speaking of our assigned chores, I don't think there is any doubt in your minds about how busy the Military Establishment has been over the past couple of years. All the services—the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Air Force—has shifted gears to meet the increasing requirements in Southeast Asia, without degrading our ability to respond to other contingencies that might occur. Combat training has been the heaviest burden. We must maintain a balanced force structure throughout the Military Establishment, and still satisfy whatever requirements there may be in Southeast Asia.

Speaking as I am for all of us, let me say that no one in the military considers the conflict in Southeast Asia a "dirty little war," as some fanciful writers have described it. When you consider that something like half a million men, dozens of naval ships, and hundreds of aircraft are involved in Vietnam, you must recognize it as a large conflict. This is no small effort measured by any yardstick. It is not a total commitment of our resources, not by a wide margin; but the forces involved are *totally* committed.

Never before in our history has there been a greater degree of professionalism in the field than today. Never before has there been a finer demonstration of joint effort among the services—and among allies. But, what is even more important in my judgment is the magnificent manner in which our young men—soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen—are performing under the most difficult circumstances.

You must bear in mind that in Vietnam we are engaged in an unorthodox war. There are no clearly defined battlelines, and the enemy is not always easy to identify—except for his his famous black pajama uniform, the Vietcong looks like our South Vietnamese ally—and when it's to his benefit he acts just the same. This puts a tremendous burden on our people that goes beyond the basic rules of combat. It's particularly hard on the young military man, who must be a little better, a little smarter, and a lot more tenacious than any military man we've put into combat before.

Adding to the young military man's problem are the highly publicized acts of disrespect that go beyond mere dissent or disagreement—the draft card burnings and anti-Vietnam demonstrators. These sorry displays obviously have an effect on the youngsters fighting in Vietnam, and on the older servicemen too. But let me assure you here and now, they haven't affected his morale or his professional pride. In fact, in most cases the reactions is a combination of disgust and mild anger. During a recent tour of Southeast Asia, I was greatly impressed by what I saw and heard. Our young men in Vietnam today are the most professional I have ever seen. They are dedicated, they know what this is all about, and go about their business with a seriousness and a deep sense of duty and purpose.

When you worry about our youth of today—the long hair Vietniks, the crazy-quilt pattern of meaningless protests, and the juvenile delinquents—don't lose heart. These off-beat kids, the troubled and unsettled ones who make headlines, are a very small minority. You would be proud to see the other half of the coin in Southeast Asia. The young men in their teens and their "elders," just a few years older, who are daily demonstrating those fine qualities we honestly accept as the hallmark of American boys.

Not only are the young men in our services doing a magnificent job in Southeast Asia, but they have the best leadership in the world. This Nation has never had finer combat leaders than we have over there right now. You hear a lot of debate these days about what we are doing in Vietnam, what we should do, and what we should not do. But, the men who are over there, from General Westmoreland down to the newest replacement, have no part in the debates or misgivings. They are there to do a job that must be done, and I don't think there is a shadow of doubt in our minds about how well they are doing it.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to emphasize again that this Nation's military strength is unparalleled in history because it is the combined strength of all the uniformed services; working together in the closest harmony. The real foundation of our military might is built from the bricks and mortar of public understanding, respect, and support. A fact that is so clearly manifest here tonight. We in the military are grateful to the Peninsula Chamber of Commerce for its untiring efforts to make this annual event the remarkable success it has become.

I'm sure all of you join me in wishing Paul and Mary Ann Freeman a long and happy future, and Godspeed.

Thank you.

Federal Education Aid Termed Outstanding Success

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in the light of proposals to abolish our present program of elementary and secondary school aid, and to replace it with something absolutely new and untried, I was interested today to read a news article in the May 11 edition of the Phoenix Gazette in Phoenix, Ariz.

The headline reads "Federal Aid Gets Grade of A-Plus."

The story is an account of a conference in Phoenix to develop innovative programs, attended by some 200 educators from throughout the United States.

I was particularly struck by the comment of Dr. Richard I. Miller, director of the program on educational change at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Miller told the conference:

> Considering everything—weaknesses and strengths, blunders and triumphs, politics and purity—Title III has thus far achieved outstanding success, probably more so than other ESEA titles.

Mr. Speaker, the 89th Congress finally got this Nation off dead center in elementary and secondary education. For one peripheral reason or another we had delayed for more than a decade the adoption of any program of Federal aid to this Nation's struggling schools. Finally, a formula was devised in the last Congress that solved these problems, and we moved ahead at last. I want to make clear that I believe this formula is working, and I am pleased to see this evidence of it as reported by educators directly involved.

Without objection I insert the Gazette article at this point in the Record:

FEDERAL AID GETS GRADE OF A-PLUS

Federal aid to education was termed an outstanding success today in the first general session of a two-day Conference to Develop Innovative Programs.

Some 200 educators from throughout the United States, directors of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Title III programs in their states, are meeting at Hotel Westward Ho.

The conference is being sponsored by the Mesa-based Center for Advanced Education, which serves Gila, Pinal and east Maricopa counties.

Dr. Richard I. Miller, director of the program on educational change at the University of Kentucky and author of "Catalyst for Change," a national study of ESEA Title III, stated:

"Considering everything—weaknesses and strengths, blunder and triumphs, politics and purity—Title III has thus far achieved outstanding success, probably more so than other ESEA titles."

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 represents the largest single commitment by the federal government to strengthen and improve educational quality and opportunities in elementary and secondary schools across the nation.

Title III is designed to stimulate local school districts to seek creative solutions to their educational problems.

Its success is due, Dr. Miller said, "to its stimulating and fresh nature, which catches the imagination and zeal of the most dynamic and creative individuals in the public school.

"Second, it appeals directly to public school people, provides them with a unique opportunity, and third is due to the leadership, in the Office of Education and on the state and project level."

Dr. Miller's study involved 20 of the most distinguished educators across the United States, he said.

Included in 25 recommendations he made for evaluating Title III on where it is and where it is going were:

"Educators need to accept ferment (in education) as normal and desirable, seeking only to keep it within manageable bounds."

"All proposals should be carefully read in terms of their relationships to minority groups."

"Provisions for individualization should be included in proposals focusing upon instructional improvement."

"Community participation should be planned carefully, with long term implications clearly in mind."

"Title III and Title IV should be closely related both at the local and federal levels. (Title IV amends the Cooperative Research Act of 1954.)"

"A national study should be made of how and where various federal educational programs could profit from closer cooperation."

The Revolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recommend the following editorial, entitled "The Revolution," by Mr. David Lawrence, editor of the U.S. News & World Report to each of the readers of the Congressional Record:

THE REVOLUTION

(By David Lawrence)

A "revolution" in American life is continually being portrayed in the newspapers and in television and radio programs. It is emerging in day-by-day deviations from the disciplines of church and community.

Exponents of "civil disobedience" are glorified as heroes. As emotions of onlookers and participants in "demonstrations" are aroused, violence is provoked.

These and other disturbances are being justified as merely sociological phenomena—the belated expressions of protest against injustices allegedly growing out of racial friction. Agitators, moreover, have deliberately linked the Vietnam war to the "civil rights" cause.

Where big "demonstrations" have incited riots, many of our youth have broken into stores and resorted to vandalism and robbery—all on the theory that this is the way to correct "inequality." We read about disorders in the schools as teachers are physically intimidated. We observe revolts in colleges and universities against governing boards of trustees.

Again, as a boxing champion—whose name always makes headlines—declares that he doesn't have to obey the draft law, there are tens of thousands of other young men who say: "If he is a conscientious objector, then maybe I can become one, too."

We see a "revolution" also in matters of dress and in social behavior. There is a contempt for the sobriety and restraints of the past, and a feeling that the "new youth" are justified in their aberrations. What is bizarre is extolled. It is a kind of infectious exhibitionism. It reflects the rise of a rebellious spirit which develops into a gang psychology.

The insurrection which is attracting a misguided minority is due to a fundamental error—a belief that "civil disobedience" is the new way of life, and that the individual can do as he pleases without being held responsible for his actions and without regard to the effect on the lives of other people in the same neighborhood or city.

Much of the so-called dissent is well organized. "Demonstrations" would not be successful if they were not given as much attention as they are in the press and on the air. The prime objective of many of these strange manifestations—often referred to as "picketing"—is to get publicity. But abuse of the right of dissent is not the way to influence public opinion.

The theory that citizens have a right to "demonstrate" and to express dissent is imbedded in our Constitution. But the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the principle that free speech does not include "falsely shouting fire in a theatre and causing a panic."

Incitement to violence has always been recognized by the courts as a criminal offense even if it is part of a "demonstration" for a worthy cause. Today, however, the police authorities find themselves frustrated in trying to determine where the right of dissent ends and incitement to disorder begins.

Crime is multiplying at an unprecedented rate. There has been a tendency to blame this on the increase in population, but the facts contradict such an alibi. For the crime rate is rising many times faster than the rate of population growth.

Once a state of mind is created in which anybody can defy the law and be applauded as a champion of "civil disobedience," the whole American system of adherence to law is endangered.

As history has shown us, laws alone do not preserve order. There must be respect for the rights of other persons, and this has always been generated largely through self-imposed restraints and a conscience buttressed by religious beliefs.

As millions of people read about the pronouncements of prominent clergymen that "God is dead," or as churchmen at the head of large organizations become involved in "demonstrations," there is a gradual attrition of the influence of religious leaders.

Pastors have a right, of course, to speak as individuals, but too many of them are using their opportunities in the pulpit to preach sermons expounding views on political issues rather than teaching morality as it relates to individual behavior and community life.

We have had "revolutions" before in America. Other nations have experienced outbursts of discontent which have reflected a protest against oppressive conditions. In America, however, there is a higher standard of living than anywhere else in the world. The "revolution" we are witnessing comes at a time when some of the greatest benefits of human life—in education, in housing, in transportation, in recreation—are available to masses of people.

We have plenty of public forums and channels for orderly debate. Unrestrained activism defeats its own purpose. To play upon the passions of uninformed persons does not promote good will. The tragic truth is that we are today passing through an era of indifference to law and order, as the acts of a defiant minority tend to deprive the law-abiding majority of the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Tribute to 10th Anniversary of Williamsburg Film

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure recently to visit Colonial Williamsburg, the restored 18th-century capital of the Virginia Colony. It was for me, as it has been to millions of Americans, a unique adventure back to the very beginnings of our great land. Here, where Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Patrick Henry, and others laid so much of the groundwork for the beginning of our country, Americans and visitors from abroad have a remarkable opportunity to look deeply into the days and lives of those noble patriots. Whether it is sitting in a burgess' seat in the Hall of the House of Burgesses, or witnessing a muster of the colonial militia, or even a quiet stroll down historic Duke of Gloucester Street, the impression is the same: an experience which helps one to understand the basic principles of our way of life.

There is, in addition, a singular experience in Williamsburg worthy of note and commendation. I refer to Colonial Williamsburg's orientation film which launches thousands of visits to the historic area. This film, "Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot," is a moving and graphic representation of the values and heritage encompassed in this historic city. It is difficult to imagine a more fitting medium for conveying the message Williamsburg holds. The basic American tenets of freedom of choice, self-government, integrity of the individual, individual liberty and opportunity, all of which were in the minds of our early patriots 200 years ago, are simply but effectively conveyed for young and old alike.

I understand that nearly 7 million people—Americans and others—have seen this remarkable film in Williamsburg in the past 10 years. It already holds the distinction as having the world's longest run in one location. It has been estimated that more than 700,000 members of the armed services have seen this touching story.

My first reaction at seeing this film was no doubt the same as that of many others: wouldn't it be a great thing if all Americans could have this opportunity. I am pleased to have learned that so many already have.

Therefore, on the occasion of the film's 10th anniversary, I would like to commend those at Colonial Williamsburg who have given the people of the world this all-American shrine and the film that is much a part of the Williamsburg message.

I would add only one thing more: On the occasion of the film's premier, Colonial Williamsburg Board Chairman Winthrop Rockefeller, now Governor of Arkansas, and whose father, the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made Colonial Williamsburg possible, cited the film as a "culminating effort on the part of Colonial Williamsburg to fulfill its deeply-felt responsibility to make visits here an historically moving experience." I would contend that that responsibility has been remarkably fulfilled.

A Plea for Realism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday I joined with 17 colleagues in support of the statement, "A Plea for Realism," issued by a bipartisan group of 16 Senators. I want here to amplify some of my reasons for so doing, and some of my misgivings about the text of the statement.

I share the view recently expressed by Secretary General U Thant that the present situation in Vietnam is perilously close to being the prelude to world war III. Our sole guarantee against such a prospect is reason and reflection. For 2 years, I have urged such qualities upon the administration. Yet the escalation of the war has brought with it the erosion of restraint. Such an environment infects all who act within it. And thus we grow gradually more helpless, caught in a spiral of suspicion which ultimately is sustained on its own uncontrollable momentum. This is the lesson taught by the "Guns of August," a more useful historical analogy for us today than the oft-cited example of Munich.

Our plea yesterday, therefore, was at its roots, a plea for reflection—while that luxury is still ours to enjoy.

I want to emphasize, however, that I do not hold to the view that the perseverance of our adversaries somehow derives from their expectation of imminent American withdrawal. Men who have been at war, in one form or another, for 20 years have far deeper reasons for persistence in their enterprise. Their commitment is rooted in the logic of post-colonial aspiration for independence from the West. Their energy is reinforced by faith in the rectitude of their cause. They do not bow because they fight in defense of their land, quickened by the conviction that it is they who are the object of aggression.

No sensible policy can ignore these factors in order to attribute the perseverence of our adversaries to their total ignorance of our own political realities. Our adversaries are men of considerable political experience of sophistication. We ignore those qualities at our peril—the peril of miscalculation which is the midwife of disaster.

I share, in short, the views expressed editorially by the New York Times today, which I include at this point in the RECORD:

CONCERN IN THE SENATE

Alarm and anxiety over the growing intensity of the Vietnam war are behind the pleas and threats coming out of the United States Senate in recent days. Sixteen Senators, led by Frank Church, Idaho Democrat, yesterday sent a message to Hanoi saying that despite their criticism of President Johnson's policies they are against a withdrawal of American forces. They are only the latest in a growing list of anguished and helpless onlookers.

They see a larger, more costly and far more dangerous war developing. The other day five Senators joined Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, in warning President Johnson that further increases in United States military activities in Vietnam might end any hope of a peaceful solution and could bring Communist China and the Soviet Union into the war. Senator Cooper offered a suggestion—which was not new—to confine bombing of North Vietnam to infiltration routes.

The sixteen Senators who yesterday sent a message to Hanoi are undoubtedly telling the Ho Chi Minh Government what it already knows—that the United States has no intention of withdrawing from Vietnam. It is highly questionable that dissent in the United States, demonstrations against the war and criticisms of the Johnson Administration are fooling Hanoi, or that these manifestations of differing opinions in this country are the reasons for Hanoi's continuing to fight. Every qualified visitor to Hanoi in recent months bears witness to the sophistication of the North Vietnamese leaders, the adequacy of their information, and their determination.

The Senators who are—quite rightly—showing such dismay over the escalating war in Vietnam have a good opportunity now to call emphatic attention to the one possibility of opening peace negotiations—an unconditional pause in the bombing of North Vietnam.

Senators like Church, Cooper, Mansfield, Robert Kennedy, Fulbright, Morton, Aiken, Clark, Hatfield and others—Republicans and Democrats alike—are approaching despair, judging from their words and acts. But they might now all take the plunge together and say with Secretary General Thant and Pope Paul VI: stop the bombing of North Vietnam. These Senators recognize the risk of war with China. That being the case, why not issue a joint call for the Johnson administration to accept the lesser risk of a bombing pause?

The time for such a plea is now. Next Tuesday, May 23, which is Buddha's birthday, has been marked for a truce by both sides in the Vietnam war. On that day of peace, opportunity will again be knocking.

Mr. Speaker, it may well be, however, that there are those on the other side whose erroneous analysis of American political realities reinforces more basic reasons for tenacity. It is thus not unreasonable for us to seek to reduce the influence of such militant leaders even as we seek to reduce the influence of those American leaders whose selfsame wishful analysis of our adversaries leads them too to expect imminent victory. For the war in Vietnam is at the same time a war between restraint and passion for total victory. Each position has its advocates, here and among our adversaries. If moderation is to prevail between the two sides, then it must first prevail on each side.

That conviction alone prompted me to join with my colleagues yesterday. I was not pleased, however, by the statement's implication that disagreement on tactics alone separates the administration and its critics. Our differences, sadly, are fundamental. They relate to such issues as the nature of postcolonial, the extent of Communist threat, the limits of American power and the priority of American responsibility, and, ultimately, the morality of force and violence as the vehicles for the export of the American dream.

Let these disagreements not be minimized. They antedate Vietnam. And, they will continue beyond our tragic war in Southeast Asia.

Nor was I happy with the suggestion that Hanoi alone bears responsibility for the current impasse in negotations. We share that responsibility—among other reasons because of our refusal to cease bombing the North without prior evidence that infiltration is curtailed.

I want to be understood, finally, as opposing immediate total withdrawal—rather than any such token withdrawal as may now or at some future time be useful as a gesture to further the prospect of negotiations.

These reservations, however, do not override my conviction that the current tragedy of Vietnam must be resolved by realistic conciliation on both sides. The assignment of responsibility for the tradgedy of the war will be made by history. But there is shared and common interest in assuring that history has the chance to make that judgment. Insofar as Americans can help secure that opportunity they must do so in the exercise of the duties defined by their station as citizens of the United States. Our first preoccupation that is, must be with our own actions, our own policies, our own leaders. Yesterday, we chose briefly to call upon our adversaries to exercise the same restraint we expect of our own administration. I consider that act prudent and justified. I hope it will allow and stimulate more forthright congressional action in pursuit of peace in Vietnam.

Cleveland Opposition to the Quie Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have already expressed my support for H.R. 7819, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1967. However, I want my colleagues to know that I am continuing to receive communications in opposition to the Quie amendment. One such letter from the Very Reverend Monsignor Richard E. McHale, the superintendent of schools of the diocese of Cleveland, demonstrates the concern of American educators.

The Cleveland Press, one of Ohio's outstanding newspapers, called for the defeat of the Quie proposal on the grounds that it will drastically hurt the educationally deprived children. Under leave granted, I insert the letter and the editorial for the careful consideration of my colleagues:

DIOCESE OF CLEVELAND,
BOARD OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 16, 1967.

Hon. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FEIGHAN: Having learned that the Quie Amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Act will be debated in the House of Representatives the week of May 22nd, I am writing to reiterate my opposition to this Amendment. Because of the nature of some of the comments relative to this matter, I feel obligated to state that I am not questioning the sincerity of the sponsor or the supporters of this Amendment and I am aware of the concern for children in non-tax supported schools and their attempt to guarantee the rights of these children. However, it is my continuing conviction that the adoption of the Quie Amendment would not only jeopardize the rights of children in non-tax supported schools but will also pose a serious obstacle to the realization of the intent and purpose of the E.S.E.A. of 1965.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is a milestone in the history of education in the United States. By providing for a comprehensive program of aid the Act aims at upgrading the education of every child in every school in our country. The act wisely recognizes that if poverty is to be eliminated in our time the education of economically and educationally disadvantaged children is a major concern. The monies spent to prevent the perpetuation of inadequate education will prevent the perpetuation of widespread poverty. The E.S.E.A. states once and for all that the education of every child is the concern of every American. Of great importance to me and many others like me is the fact that architects of the E.S.E.A. provided within the framework of the act a prudent solution to the Church-State issue which has been such a stumbling block in the past. I honestly believe that the Quie Amendment threatens each of these achievements.

It disturbs me, if my information is correct that no public hearings were held on this proposed Amendment. Such hearings would have given the Education Committee the opportunity to hear, study, and evaluate the reactions and opinions of those involved in the work of education and those concerned about education. Had such hearings been held I believe that much of the confusion and bewilderment that surrounds this proposal would have been obviated.

The E.S.E. Act was not easily implemented. Thousands of man hours have been spent in eligibility studies, identifying needs, development programs, recruiting personnel and so on. The Act called for a new cooperative relationship between public schools and non-tax supported schools. The relationship between public school and non-public school personnel has grown tremendously as a result. A real sense of community has developed in areas where previously it did not exist and has been greatly strengthened in areas where it did. In my own Diocese of Cleveland the involvement with and working with more than eighty public school districts has had numerous good effects of many kinds. Far more kinds of good effects have been realized than could have ever been legislated. There are still problems which confront us and need to be resolved and perhaps there always will be. The thought of calling a halt to all the work of the past two years and of reorienting and redirecting this work has had a serious adverse effect on the morale of those just beginning to enjoy the feeling of accomplishment.

The Quie Amendment's proposed transfer of authority to the Chief State School Officers is most disturbing. Even E.S.E.A. carefully structured as it is has encountered difficulties in several states because of the restrictive interpretation given to the Act particularly with regard to the involvement of pupils in non-tax supported schools. Provisions of State Constitutions have been cited as the basis for such restrictive interpretations. The Quie Amendment by giving greater authority to State officials in this matter opens the door for more difficulties of this kind. To say that the Amendment does not intend this is no guarantee that it will not happen. The granting to State officials of greater authority in determining priorities makes possible the defeat of the intent of the E.S.E. Act and sumjects the program to a variety of political pressures within the state that again might defeat the purposes intended.

In my opinion, the opposition to the Quie Amendment by such bodies as the National Education Association, the American Council on Education, and the Catholic Conference Department of Superintendents is significant. As one concerned about the education of all children in my state and responsible for the education of 137,000 children and youth in the Catholic Schools of this Diocese. I must go on record as being opposed to the Quie Amendment and in favor of the resolution implementing the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965.

With gratitude for your concern and interest, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
Very Rev. Msgr. RICHARD E. MCHALE,
Superintendent of Schools.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Press, May 18, 1967]

PUT MONEY WHERE IT'S NEEDED

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) is one of the best friends a school child ever had—especially a child in a poverty area.

With transfusions of federal funds, much of them specifically earmarked to help pupils in impoverished neighborhoods, school systems have been able to give some of the extra assistance that these children need so they can approach the level of youngsters from more affluent homes.

During the current fiscal year about $1,500,000 has been appropriated under ESEA. The central feature of the act is that it provides money for specific purposes such as upgrading slum schools, purchasing books and establishing special supplemental centers such as Cleveland has downtown.

Now a House committee has a substitute measure, the Quie amendment, named after its sponsor, Cong. Albert Quie (R—Minn.). The Quie amendment would rip out the important heart of ESEA—namely the earmarking of the greater part of school funds for low income areas.

President Johnson has called the Quie plan "disastrous for the children of the country." Schools Supt. Paul Briggs feels the same way. He has testified in Washington in favor of keeping the present formula for the allocation of U.S. funds.

The Quie formula would give each state a block grant of funds with wide latitude in how that money should be passed out. Certainly without specific provisions as to who should get what the disparity in per-pupil expenditures between big city school systems and wealthy suburban systems will continue to grow.

For this reason Quie should be defeated.

Crime Research Neglected

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD H. POFF
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I quote herewith an article, which appeared under the byline of Sylvia Porter in a recent issue of the Evening Star which spotlights one of the major ingredients of the crime control gap:

CRIME RESEARCH NEGLECTED

(By Sylvia Porter)

Why does it cost a city of more than 1,000,000 population an average of $27.31 per person per year for police protection, while it costs only $8.74 per person in a city of fewer than 50,000?

Which crimes in the nation today cause the greatest economic loss to the public, and which the least?

How should crime-prevention funds be spent to produce the biggest economic savings?

What economic return are we getting today for our $4.2 billion in yearly spending on police services, court systems and correctional institutions?

Answer to all of these questions: nobody really knows. In the words of a blue-ribbon Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice which recently submitted a major report on crime to President Johnson: "There is probably no subject of comparable concern to which the nation is devoting so many resources and so much effort with so little knowledge of what it is doing."

This is why the President has proposed to Congress a massive boost in our crime research spending in his $350 million Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967. The President's bill is intended to reverse the relentless uptrend in national crime costs, now up to an estimated $21 billion a year.

SOME $27 MILLION SPENT

Today, federal spending for research on crime amounts to only a picayune $27 million, although virtually every other major federal program is earmarking far higher proportions of their budgets for research.

Today, only a fraction of 1 percent of the nation's total spending to control or contain the crime problem is spent for research, vs. an average to 3 percent by industry for research and 15 percent by the Defense Department.

Today, a full 80 percent of the personnel in our jails and other correctional institutions are involved strictly in custodial and maintenance activities—rather than in probation and parole work, education, social work, job counseling. This is despite persuasive evidence that treatment of young offenders outside institutions slashes the likelihood of their return to crime and despite the fact that it costs only one-tenth as much to support an offender outside an institution as it does inside.

Today, the ratio of vocational teachers to inmates of local jails is 1 to 1,031, although job training is known to be a critically important bridge between prison and community.

CATEGORIES OF CRIME

In our scattered crime fact-gathering efforts, we continue to lump together such widely different types as the skid-row drunk, the unfaithful wife, the executive embezzler and the pot-peddling college student, under the single label of "crime." Yet, says the commission, "these crimes can no more be lumped together for purposes of analysis that can measles and schizophrenia." Drunks account for about one-third of all jail admissions—yet, most enlightened authorities have long regarded drunkedness as more a health than a crime problem.

Today, social welfare agencies, religious groups, civic organizations, business and labor unions, and private individuals are becoming involved in the war against poverty. But a scant few have found meaningful ways to help out in any war on crime, through vocational training, personal guidance, tutoring and other services for ex-prisoners and crime-bound youth.

The grim fact is that in most of the nation, we are combating crime in the dark and with outdated weapons. We have been dismally unsuccessful in stemming the rise in crime or in preventing it before it happens. We are hamstrung by old-fashioned techniques and attitudes which just don't even begin to solve the problem. Hard-headed crime research, and the application of research findings, have been tragically neglected.

Unless and until we tackle the problem of crime on a businesslike basis and with businesslike research, all we can expect is more and more crime at higher and higher costs to ourselves.

Drew Pearson: Garbageman of the Fourth Estate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Drew Pearson's reputation increases, but does not improve. His acid and self-serving analyses of others to disparage their credibility has focused attention on his reliability for truth and his extremism in embracing un-American lost causes. Some newsmen report, others editorialize, but Drew just writes "Pearsonism's."

Father Dan Lyons, S.J., presents an interesting analytical analysis of Mr. Pearson which may prove of peculiar gratification to many Members and of keen interest to all. Poor Drew—small wonder he is against the House Un-American Activities Committee and afraid of J. Edgar Hoover.

Under unanimous consent, I include Father Lyons' article in the RECORD. If you desire more information on the subject, read "The D. P. Story," by F. Kluckhohn and J. Franklin, contemporaries and fellow correspondents of Pearson. Published by Hallberg & Co., 116 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 60610, cost, $4.95.

The article follows:

FATHER DAN LYONS, S.J., VIEWS THE NEWS

Readers of Our Sunday Visitor often write to ask about Drew Pearson. Concern is particularly expressed when Mr. Pearson attacks such prominent members of the hierarchy as Cardinal Spellman, which he does frequently. That Pearson specializes in character assassination is well known. What needs to be pointed out is that he consistently attacks anti-Communists and that he avoids smearing the Left. He also is so unreliable that it is hazardous to believe anything he writes.

Who is the man, whose column appears in 600 newspapers, and who has been called liar by several Presidents and more than 30 U.S. senators? He was born in Evanston, Illinois, on December 13, 1896. His entry in *Who's Who* used to say nothing about military service, but he recently added to his biography that he was in the U.S. Army during World War I. On September 14, 1964, he wrote in his column: "I was training to be a 2nd lieutenant to lead troops over the top. I was told the chances of survival were less than four percent. But I gloried in it." On June 19, 1965, he added: "Most of my classmates and I got into (the war) before it was over. . . ."

His self-portrait as a commissioned officer, standing shoulder to shoulder with Black Jack Pershing, makes him appear courageous, but the facts are otherwise. He remained on as a student at Swarthmore College all through the war. When he was finally threatened by the draft, on October 25, 1918, he avoided it by joining the campus drill team. The war ended 14 days later. He drilled a few hours a week for six and a half weeks and was then discharged.

No officers were trained at Swarthmore in those days. Those trained elsewhere had a 98.9 percent chance of survival. Pearson's chances at Swarthmore were considerably higher. His alleged war record is interesting in view of the fact that he later accused various people, such a former Governors Thomas Dewey of New York, and John Bricker of Ohio, of being draft dodgers. His charges were false.

STARTED WITH BALTIMORE SUN

Pearson held several odd jobs after the war, including a stint with the American Friends Service Committee, before deciding to become a reporter. A lecturer and world traveler loaned him a copy of his publicity circular. Pearson doctored it up, substituting his own name for that of his friend. He then took it around to various editors until some of them signed him up for stories.

In 1929 he got a job with the *Baltimore Sun*, and in 1931 he and Robert S. Allen anonymously published a book entitled "Washington Merry Go Round." The first tip-off as to its authorship came when readers of the chapter on well-known newsmen came across references to the unknown Pearson. He said of himself in his own anonymous publication: "Drew Pearson, the *Sun's* expert on foreign affairs, has the reputation of knowing more about the State Department than most of the people who run it. . . ."

Drew Pearson has often shown his dedication to the Left. He strongly favored the Communists in Spain in the late 1930's. He has repeatedly adhered to the double standard of the Left: Communism is good, Fascism is bad; Tito is upstanding, Franco is a tyrant. He often attacked the late Cordell Hull for not being sympathetic enough to the Soviet Union. He severely denounced others in the State Department for having "long records as haters of Soviet Russia." He called John Foster Dulles "a Fascist."

Pearson's former colleague, Robert S. Allen, recently described him as "mean, vindictive, unprincipled, and ruthless." Allen referred to Pearson's anti-Catholic prejudices as "deep-seated." When Congress was debating aid to religious colleges, Pearson claimed that "the great majority of them" were Catholic. There are 475 Protestant colleges, but only 308 Catholic colleges. Pearson spoke of "federal aid to Catholic colleges," when he was talking about colleges. He claimed the Hill-Burton Act helps only Catholic hospitals, when, in fact, it helps all hospitals.

The great majority of Pearson's targets have been Republicans, conservatives, or strong anti-Communists, such as General MacArthur, J. Edgar Hoover, John McCone, James V. Forrestal, Senator Thomas Dodd, Dr. Fred Schwarz, and Cardinal Spellman. Pearson even accused George Washington of a conflict of interest. In July, 1965, he charged that President Washington sold sandstone for the U.S. Capitol from his quarry in Virginia. David Brinkley and others repeated the story. It was later proven that the quarry was not owned by Washington.

STALIN WAS RIGHT

Pearson has long been an ardent champion of the Soviet Union. When Joseph E. Davies defended Stalin's purges, Pearson wrote: "Stalin was right after all." From 1958 to 1964 he praised Khrushchev lavishly as a man of peace, and condemned the United States for being uncooperative. In 1963 he praised Communist Russia for its long record of keeping its agreements.

Pearson lauded North Korea for its "land reform." In June, 1965, he extolled Ho Chi Minh as "the George Washington of both North and South Vietnam." In 1966 he pointed out that Ho Chi Minh "has the world's sympathy." Other gems from his column: "Bosch appears certain of victory." "Yugoslavia enjoys freedom of religion, freedom of farming, freedom of small business." The Soviet Union "keeps its word." "Khrushchev means what he says when he advocates peace." "We must compromise on West Berlin." Kosygin is "a moderate industrialist." Fidel Castro is "the symbol of liberty."

Pearson's writings speak for themselves.

He tried to sue one American newspaper for calling him "the garbageman of the Fourth Estate," but in handing down his decision, the judge quoted the defense attorney: "How many pails of garbage do you have to handle before you can be called a garbageman?" The case, of course, was dismissed.

The Case Against Deemphasizing Gold

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1967

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the value of the American dollar is a matter which is of primary importance to all of us. There are those who argue for a deemphasis of gold backing for our dollars.

The attempt to make a credit dollar without gold is unsound economics. In a cogent article in the Wall Street Journal on Monday, May 22, 1967, Mr. Elgin Groseclose, a partner in a Washington-based economic consulting firm, presents his case against deemphasizing gold. I commend this article and want to bring it to the attention of my colleagues as food for thought. The article follows:

THE CASE AGAINST DEEMPHASIZING GOLD

(NOTE.—*This article is a reply to an earlier essay on this page by John Parke Young advocating that the U.S. alter its gold policy. What Mr. Young suggested, briefly, is that the U.S. work toward the point where it would reedem foreigners' dollars for gold only at its own option. Mr. Groseolose is a partner in Groseclose, William & Associates, a Washington-based economic consulting firm.*)

(By Elgin Groseclose)

That the value of the dollar is determined by the strength of the U.S. economy is an assumption yet to be proved, and to date the money managers are fearful of putting it to the proof. The proper truth is that value of the dollar depends upon the liquidity of the U.S. economy.

An analogy with business will illustrate. It is a maxim of financial management that businesses go bankrupt not from want of trade but from want of working capital. The strength of a business enterprise is its power to produce. The liquidity of a business depends upon its ability to produce and sell at a profit, that is, to generate a flow of dollars sufficient at all times to meet its dollar costs. The immediate cause of all business failures is thus not lack of business (i.e. volume), but lack of cash to meet bills presented for payment.

The recent misfortune of the Douglas aircraft enterprise, which forced it to merge with McDonnell, did not arise from lack of customers or orders—perhaps from the opposite, from a volume of business beyond the capacity of its working capital. The Krupp interests of Germany have recently experienced the same pinch of an insufficiency of cash to support the business being done, compelling a financial reorganization.

This simplest principle of financial management is seemingly unfamiliar to exponents of a credit dollar.

ONLY GOLD IS UNIVERSAL

What cash is to a business enterprise, gold is to sovereignities. However willing foreigners may be to take dollars (and they take them today not so much because the dollar is strong but because it is the least weak among many weak currencies), when they accept dollars they receive nothing more than a due bill. Dollar due bills remains at par only because and only so long as the U.S. Treasury continues to redeem them on demand with the only cash that has universal validity, with gold.

That the dollar today is not as "good as gold," despite our enormous economic power and productivity, is plainly evidenced by the fact that foreigners have for some years been drawing down gold for dollars. Why should they prefer gold for dollars, which bear an attractive interest yield, while gold does not?

The bald fact is that today the U.S. Government is insolvent. Insolvency is the condition before bankruptcy. National bankruptcy occurs when the sovereignty ceases to pay out gold to meet obligations due, when currency convertibility is suspended. The U.S. Government has been insolvent for 34 years.

Bankruptcy was successfully avoided so long as the principal creditors were domestic. By its sovereign power and by legal fiat, the Government prevented domestic creditors from demanding redemption of their currency by the expedient of declaring the possession of monetary gold a crime.

Since the Federal fiat ends at the frontier, the Treasury continued to meet foreign claims for redemption, by gold payments at the statutory rate. Until 1949, mainly as a result of the war, foreigners were debtors on balance, and not in position to press redemption. Beginning in 1949, primarily as a result of the foreign aid program and the Administration slogan "get the dollars out," the balance turned, and with the exception of 1957, the U.S. economy has been in chronic deficit since. Since 1949, gold has been flowing out until the reserve is now down to nearly half the 1949 figure.

The diminished outflow of the past two years is not the result of rising confidence in the dollar, but of pressures put upon foreign central banks not to convert their dollar holdings. These pressures have recently been officially confirmed in Germany. Without these pressures and other expediencies there can be little doubt that the

Treasury would be compelled to suspend gold convertibility, that is, officially to declare bankruptcy.

Can these pressures be maintained? Can gold in fact be disestablished, and can the stability of the dollar be maintained under such disestablishment? No doubt the policy framers in Washington, confident in the political, economic and military power of the country, believe it can. To date they have been able, except in the case of France, to persuade the principal central banks to refrain from further conversion of dollars.

Regrettably for their hopes, however, counter-pressures are arising that are not so easily restrained. These pressures are becoming increasingly insistent. They arise from the inchoate and unorganized demand for gold not from banks and institutions, but from a public that is free to express itself in almost every part of the world except the Communist and other totalitarian countries, the U.S. and Great Britain. In these countries, individuals are forbidden by powerful governments to hold monetary gold.

Elsewhere governments are unable to coerce the people so easily. Last year, it appears that for the first time since the rise of the powerful network of central banks, these individual buyers took more gold than the mines could supply from new production. The difference was met from the London Gold Pool, which the U.S. Treasury is committed to replenish as need arises.

The question then arises: Assuming U.S. economic, political and military power is able to restrain foreign central banks from converting their dollar holdings into gold, is it powerful enough to compel them to satisfy the popular demand for gold at the cost of their own reserves, or conversely, compel them to refrain from satisfying such demand?

In short, the practical object of a credit dollar without gold, can be achieved only if all countries that use dollars as monetary reserves adopt the same inconvertibility.

Would dollar stability be achieved by universal inconvertibility, with all currencies linked to the dollar, and the dollar maintained at parity with such other currencies by regulating (if that were possible) our balance of payments and by keeping a constant surplus of trade and services?

Let us assume that sufficient power could be so exerted. What would be the practical conesquences?

WHERE WOULD GOLD COME FROM?

Since none of the principal sovereignties whose currencies dominate world trade (Canada perhaps excepted) produce sufficient gold to satisfy their own industrial demand for the metal, from where would they replenish their supplies? South Africa, the principal supplier of gold today, can sell all the gold it produces at $35 an ounce. Should the U.S. Treasury declare it was no longer interested in buying gold (and supposing it could persaude the other central banks to adopt the same course) what would be the effect, say, upon South African gold producers?

Traditionally, and to the present time, despite political alienation from Britain, South African mine production is sold through London agencies. Would it continue to be so sold? Some inconvenience might result from setting up other market mechanisms, but the effects can hardly be doubted. The enormous private demand for gold would be satisfied by sales from South Africa direct. What would be the consequences of U.S. Treasury aloofness to this market? None, for the U.S. has not been a buyer of gold on balance since 1949.

What would buyers pay for this gold? To put the question in reverse, what would sellers ask for their gold? Would they accept 35 inconvertible dollars per ounce when they have been used to getting 35 convertible dollars per ounce? This is hardly likely. And certainly bidders would arise who would prefer an ounce of gold to 35 inconvertible dollars.

A better grasp of the monetary problem would be gained by more reading of historical experience, more familiarity with actual business and less with monetary theory, particularly current monetary theory.

Throughout history the value of money has been a compound of intrinsic worth of the medium and the authority or confidence enjoyed by the issuing agency. Remove the latter and barter results; remove the former and monetary chaos follows. Historically, precious metals became the principal medium of barter by reason of their intrinsic utility and convenience for trade, second by the certification of the weight and fineness of the bar or ingot by an accepted authority.

At first this authority was a respected trader of Babylonia or adjacent countries. Later it was the temple—in Rome, the temple of Juno Meneta, the "Warner" (from which we obtain the word "money"). Eventually the function of striking metal into coinage was absorbed by the state. The power of the state to declare it legal tender for debt, and its willingness to accept it in payment of taxes, gave the official standard a value beyond—but not to the exclusion of—its intrinsic (metal) content. Since, however, the fiat of the state is coterminous only with the power of its arms, the legal tender or fiat value of money ends at the frontier, and beyond that its worth is measured by the intrinsic content. (Even within the frontier the fiat of the state is not always supreme.)

PAPER TREASURE

Marco Polo brought back from his China travels a rosy description of the "means whereby the Great Khan may have, in fact has, more treasure than all the Kings of the world." The means was the issuance of pieces of paper (papermaking being a Chinese invention) bearing the imperial seal, which were declared exchangeable everywhere in payment of taxes or dues, and for which the emperor's subjects were compelled to turn in their gold.

"This paper currency," Marco Polo wrote, "is circulated in every part of the Great Khan's dominions; nor dares any person, at the peril of his life, refuse to accept it. . . . All his majesty's armies are paid with this currency. . . . Upon these grounds it may certainly be affirmed that the Great Khan has a greater command of treasure than any other sovereign in the universe."

As a substitute for gold, however, the device was a failure, for the Mongols, though powerful enough to conquer all of Asia and half of Europe, were not powerful enough to compel everywhere acceptance of their paper money. In his enthusiasm Marco Polo neglected to mention that the paper was at a discount of 50% to gold, and he did not remain in China long enough to observe the economic havoc caused by the use of paper money.

Later instances could be multiplied, for the history of Europe from Roman times on is that of currency debasement and monetary inflation, in the earliest years by coin clipping and alloying, and after the introduction of paper money in the 13th century, by imitation of the Chinese example.

While it is ultimately true that the soundness of the money of a sovereignty depends upon the vigor and productive power of its economy, the reverse is also true that the vigor and productivity of the economy depends upon a sound and stable money. Historians have generally agreed that a chief source of Byzantine influence and power, sustaining the sovereignty through eight centuries of political and military impotence, was the bezant, which down to the Latin conquest of the 13th century was the accepted standard of account and exchange from the Baltic to Ceylon. This was due to the fact, unparalleled in history, that since its first issuance by Constantine the Great the bezant continued to be minted by the Byzantine authorities at its original weight and fineness.

Today the dollar is the unchallened standard of the world. Probably two thirds of the world's trade, whether in U.S. commodities and services or not, is quoted, transacted or paid for in dollars. It would be a universal tragedy if the views of theoreticians and jingoists were to prevail, that the economic might of the U.S. is sufficient to protect the dollar and enforce its acceptance throughout the globe at its nominal equivalence of gold.

A final question can only be dealt with briefly. Given the state of monetary decay, what is the viable solution? An inconvertible dollar we reject, for the reasons just described. A return to full convertibility—the object of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy—is a theoretical ideal, but unrealistic in today's condition of thinned and inadequate gold reserves.

The only practical solution is the historical procedure for insolvency: A declaration of bankruptcy and a writing down of creditors' claims to the measure of the liquifiable assets. With sovereignties this is done by a revaluation of the currency. Undoubtedly such a procedure here would have the same effects as elsewhere—it would merely set the stage for a new spiral of inflation, and is therefore abhorred by conservatives. For this reason, a further step is required, to preserve the discipline of gold upon the money managers: A Constitutional provision limiting the power of the Federal Government to regulate the money.

A precedent is found in the oaths that in ancient Greece, following the Solonian debasement of the drachma, the diakasts were required to take on assuming office, that they would not tamper with the currency. It is a paradox of history that it was the influence of this oath, coupled with the Greek tradition, that preserved the integrity of the bezant for so many centuries and maintained the influence of Byzantium far more effectively than the armies of its emperors.

A Kansas Farmer Takes a Look at India's Food Needs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, recently a noted Kansan and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peirce, of Hutchinson, Kans., concluded a 2-month trip to India, where they had a firsthand look at the food crisis.

I have had an opportunity to visit briefly with Mr. and Mrs. Peirce concerning their experiences in India. A report by Mr. Peirce of their experiences appeared in the Hutchinson, Kans., News, May 14, 1967. I insert the article in the RECORD:

A KANSAN LOOKS AT FARMING IN INDIA

Since our country is sending so much wheat and milo to India the first question that Kansas producers of these crops ask is "Can India feed itself?"

India has had four five-year plans and each plan had worthy goals of making the country self sufficient. They now say that it will be 1971. I can only say that after my observations there, I found progress was at a much slower rate than it should be due largely to traditions of the Hindu religion and government bureaucracy.

I saw wheat cut with a hand sickle and threshed out by oxen. Much of the farming today, carried on while Jet planes whisk overhead, is as it was 2000 years ago. When our Boeing 707 landed at the New Delhi airport, we first saw women cutting coarse weed stalks and small bushes for fuel. They carried these piles of sticks on their heads to their mud or thatched huts in villages perhaps miles away.

Since India is short of so many things, the ruling Congress party thinks it is the responsibility of government to allocate all resources. They feel the government can make a wiser choice. The result is that decisions are not made on economic need but for political reasons or graft.

THE FRUSTRATION

Nearly everything one needs for farming is rationed. An American farmer would go nuts living the Indian farmer's life of red tape and frustrations. If an Indian farmer needs 40 sacks of cement to put in a well he accepts the fact that he may have to order the 40 sacks three or four times over during a period of several months and take delivery of a few sacks at a time.

On one farm I visited, the owner was in a canal district. The government had allocated more water than the canal carried, so many farmers were without water at a crucial time. But this farmer was an influential person and he got permission to put down a well. After a long wait and, again, because he knew the right people, he obtained permission to hook onto the electric line. For most farmers this is not available. After a short time the meter from the government-owned utility burned out because of voltage fluctuations. He had waited two months to get his repaired then decided to buy a tractor.

To get a tractor of his choice would have meant a year's wait. He decided to buy a cheaper one instead. It was running the pump while I was there. Visiting with him later I found that he had lots of trouble with it.

LONG WAIT

The farmer had to have two men come out from the factory in New Delhi by bus, take the tractor apart, go back by bus, come out again two days later and fix it. He was quite lucky that they had gotten all the right parts. If they hadn't, it would have meant another trip and the tractor would have been out of commission for months.

Fertilizer is in extremely short supply. A pound of fertilizer can produce five to ten pounds of food if the land has the water. However the government has insisted until this winter that the fertilizer plants be government-owned or controlled. Many of these plants run at only 50 per cent capacity because of various shortages and mismanagement. Just opening the production of fertilizer to private industry would go a long way in alleviating hunger and starvation.

WANT PROGRESS

We have been led to believe that the farmers of India are opposed to better varieties and improved practices. It is true that much of their work is needlessly hard just because it has been done that way for centuries. But it was soon apparent that most farmers are eager for new improved varieties, better irrigation, electricity and fertilizer. The main problem is supplying the basic needs.

I was amazed to see thousands of acres of new wheat that would yield 50, 60 or 70 bushels per acre where water and fertilizer were available. This was in Punjab state, the bread basket of India. The people there are predominately Sikhs and they are more aggressive and enterprising than most Hindu farmers.

A great deal of the water used for irrigation is still raised by a team of oxen pulling up an animal skin container. The next improvement is a Persian wheel which is a chain of buckets going down to the water in an open well and discharging as the buckets go over the top of the wheel. This is powered by a team of oxen or a camel, going round and round turning a power shaft. The next improvement is the canal, or diesel or electric motors. Most electric motors were five horsepower.

It is unbelievable how much time and energy is used to produce a crop. A ten or twelve inch plow pulled by animals is almost universal. Steel plows are now becoming more common. I saw a few tractors which had been plowing but I didn't see one in the field.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is carried on by hand made ditches and dikes. Harvest of all crops is by hand. One "highly improved" farm had a mechanical reaper with a cutter bar and a wooden rake to pull the grain off in bunches. It looked just like the McCormick reaper we see in museums. Only a few of the farms had small crude threshers, either electric or hand driven. Tramping out the wheat by driving oxen over it looked bad enough but only when it was found that it takes two days of steady tramping on a pile about a foot deep did one realize how terribly inefficient it was to thresh an estimated five bushels. This then had to be winnowed in the wind to separate the wheat from the straw.

Six weeks in India does not make me an expert but I got a close look at farming in India few persons get to see.

Halt Move Toward Anarchy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TOM STEED
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, historically the Chief Executives of our country and many other public officials have always been subjected to the unfair criticisms. This is part of the price of public service and is only to be expected along with the good. As President Truman observed:

> If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen.

But in recent years, and increasingly, there has been a flood of attacks of a currilous and vicious nature that is demeaning democracy and our entire system of government.

Recently Merriman Smith, of United Press International, spotlighted this trend in an outstanding speech. In a front-page editorial, Wallace Kidd, copublisher of the Anadarko, Okla., Daily News, spoke with forcefulness and commonsense on this subject.

The editorial follows:

HALT MOVE TOWARD ANARCHY

This must stop, now! This vilification of elected representatives of our nation's government, this skirting with outright sedition and even treason by those who find personal disagreement with national policies and those responsible for carrying them out.

On today's editorial page is a summary text of a speech given Monday by Merriman Smith, Pulitzer prize winning reporter for this newspaper and United Press International. We urge you to read it.

Smith told his American Newspaper Publishers Association audience that President Johnson has had to bear "some of the worst vilification—even obscenity—that I've seen or heard" in 25 years of covering the White House.

Why such concern with the almost commonplace ridicule of not just today's president but of others who have served in recent years?

For one basic reason, a psychological change—a sweep of rebellion through all ages and all races and religions—has come. Rebellion is being "enjoyed" without sound preparation of purposes. It is accepted as a substitute for logical argument and patient persuasion. It is practiced by many not ready to accept or ready to face the results of their actions.

Merriman Smith witnessing much of action, particularly the vilification of President Johnson, warns. "This is not enlightened social change, or legitimate dissent or revolution. It is anarchy, born of a highly permissive atmosphere in which freedom, at times seems to be working against the very things for which freedom supposely stands."

This is the analysis of a man familiar with this nation's modern government, a man who has had great personal loss in the conflict which now brings from a minority a real anarchic protest.

This vilification Merriman Smith cities must stop, now! The halt cannot come on the battlefields of Vietnam or elsewhere that there are known, identifiable enemies of these United States. It must be stopped at home, by American citizens such as you and I.

Mary Clark Wins State Spelling Bee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Mary Clark, of Ripon, Wis., is another of the long list of Sixth District students that have been recognized statewide and nationally for their outstanding achievements.

Mary has won the State spelling bee, and I join the citizens of the Sixth District in congratulating her and wishing her the best of luck in the national contest to be held in June. I include an article from the Fond du Lac Commonwealth Reporter, and one from the Ashkosh Northwestern as part of my remarks:

[From the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth Reporter, May 10, 1967]

RIPON HAS MARY CLARK DAY

RIPON.—"Mary Clark Day" was held Tuesday at St. Patrick's Elementary School here in honor of Mary's winning the state spelling bee held at Madison Saturday.

As winner of the state spelling bee, Mary will be entitled to a trip to Washington, D.C., June 5–10 to compete in the national spelling bee with 72 other contestants from throughout the country. She also received a set of World Book Encyclopedias in addition to the trophy which was presented to her by Don Davies, Madison, director of the state spelling bee, at a school program.

The multipurpose room was decorated with colorful streamers, a map of Wisconsin with St. Patrick's School on it and a sign calling attention to the "Mary Clark Day." All students at the school attended the program to which Mayor John Adamski of Ripon was invited.

An eighth grader at St. Patrick's School, Mary spelled "bronchoscope" correctly and "inveterate" to win the championship. This is the first year St. Patrick's has competed in the state bee.

[From the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern, May 10, 1967]

MARY CLARK OF RIPON WINS STATE SPELLING BEE CROWN

RIPON.—It was Mary Clark Day at St. Patrick Parochial School in Ripon Tuesday, in honor of her achievement as Wisconsin spelling champion in the state spelling bee Saturday at Madison.

Don Davies of the Wisconsin State Sunday Journal and director of the state project, presented a large trophy to Mary in the presence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clark; school principals, Sister Dorothea and Edgar Sherman, the latter of junior high; Mayor John Adamski; the Rev. Louis Zick, parish priest, and the entire school and faculty.

Sara Jane Jonas, class president, made the introductory speech that opened the assembly, following singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." She introduced Don Davies and Mayor Adamski, and the school sang an original song "Congratulations to You."

An eighth grader, Mary is the first of St. Patrick's students to enter a spelling bee and defeated Kimball Schultz, junior high, to determine Ripon's representative.

Mary will receive an all-expense trip to Washington, D.C., June 5–10, to participate in the national contest. She also won a set of World Book Encyclopedias, and other presents and cards. One of them said "You lernt well."

Mary was one of 67 contestants who entered the state "bee," representing all but 11 counties in the state. All were fine spellers, Davies said, but Mary spelled "bronchoscope"correctly, then also spelled "inveterate" to clinch the prize. Just for the record, she also had to spell interpolated, ameliorate, algebraic, masquerade, sagacious, and discomfiture, among other hard and less usual words.

Meg Churchill, an eighth grader from Madison, was the runnerup. She failed when she put an "I" in bronchoscope.

Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Davies and teachers dined at the Republican House following the school assembly. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will accompany their daughter to Washington. The national winner will have further honors, spend some time in New York, go to "Expo 67" and appear on the Ed Sullivan Show.

Young Oklahomans Write on Party's Role in Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the young people of this country are thinking, and thinking very seriously, about our future as a nation and the role of our political institutions in that future.

This was clearly evidenced to me on Sunday afternoon, May 21, when I had the opportunity to hear the winners in an essay contest recently sponsored by the Muskogee County Democratic Women's Club. The two young men and the young woman who appeared and read their essays at a tea given in Muskogee have gone directly to the heart of some of the basic truths in the origin and history of the Democratic Party.

The first-prize winner in the contest, John Gregory Thomas, lives on Route 5, Muskogee, Okla.

The second-prize winner, Miss Karen Elaine Moore, lives at 211 David Lane in Muskogee. The third-prize winner, Jack Shields, Jr., lives at 221 North 14th Street in Muskogee, Okla.

Their essays follow:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY

(By John Gregory Thomas)

An eighteenth century German author once said, "The world is essentially what men of genius make it. Let us be men of genius and make it what we choose."[1] The author expressed a very profound truth. The few individuals who lead others around them actually shape the course of future events. It is the men of genius, our leaders, that remake the world in the way they wish. Throughout the history of our great nation there has been a group of men, men of genuis, that have shaped and moulded the American society. These great leaders have always upheld the individual as the most important element in our country. They have fought for his rights and protected his claims. They have, in short, built and maintained a country based on personal freedom and privilege. These men, the great Democratic leaders of our past, have insured the strength and the unity of our nation.

These men and women of genius have built a country unequalled in the pages of history. Much has been achieved, yet there are still mountains to climb. Poverty still permeates entire regions. The struggle for personal equality is matched only by the fight with lawlessness. America is struggling with communism for the world. These mountains are indeed higher than any before them. Our country needs men of ability to reach the summit.

The future of our country lies in the hands of its leaders. The hopes of the people lie in the Democratic Party. This party will play in the future the part it has so often played in the past—leading the country when it is most necessary. The Democratic ideal of personal, individual freedom, coupled with the genius of its people will make America even greater. The genius of the Democratic Party can only make America's future brighter and more secure.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY

(By Karen Elaine Moore)

Freedom is such a precious word, a word that most citizens of our country take for granted. This valuable word consists of only two syllables, "free" meaning independent in mind and body; "dom" meaning judgement. When these two words are joined forming "freedom" the definition is independent judgement or independent actions.

The political philosophy of the Democratic Party grew out of Thomas Jefferson's struggles in the first decade of our nation's history to make the United States a "free" and "democratic" nation. The Democratic Party does not pretend to promise that all persons will be regarded as equal in ability. It recognizes that there are vast differences in ability. Nor does it promise all will be equal in wealth or earning power. But it does pledge *equality of opportunity*.

The Democratic Party has always believed in giving the workingman chances for improving his earning power and working conditions. Many of the needed reforms concerning the conditions of work, hours, the amount of pay, and other matters vital to the everyday life and economic well being of the workingman has been introduced by the Democratic Party.

The future of the Democratic Party and of this nation lies through the educational opportunities offered to the young people. Education aims at raising the level of income and privileges for all social classes.

The future of the Democratic Party will always be bright because it is a workingman's party. This party also aims at providing the minimum protections for life, comfort, safety, and welfare to all. These ideals will always live and grow stronger as the years pass. Ability will always be recognized and achievement will always be rewarded by the Democratic Party. The future of the Democratic Party will remain secure because of its policies, beliefs, and with God's guidance.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY

(By Jack Shields)

Thomas Jefferson once said, "Democracy can be no stronger than the enlightment of its' people." From the beginning of our nations political history, to the present date, the Democratic party has played a leading role in government. It has not only been the the way to a more prosperous and beautiful nation. By getting to the "grass roots" level of the American citizen, it has lead the way out of poverty and into prosperity.

Beyond any doubt, we must realize that the Democratic party holds the key to the future of our country, and this key will be turned by the young democratic generation of today. For the youth of today will become the leaders of tomorrow.

From such organizations as the "Young Democrats," we the young, learn how our government is run and what a great responsibility the Democratic party has. We also begin to realize that the majority party holds the stability of our Government system in its hands. The leaders of our Democratic party have proven themselves to the voters, not only through legislation but in the leadership of these United States.

So we see that through the enlightment of our young generation of Democrats today, the Democratic party of tomorrow will become the greatest era in the history of our Nation.

The future and prosperity of our country depends upon the Democratic party as a whole and the young generation to come.

U.S. Tourists Should Stay Out of U.S.S.R.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, now is a good time for U.S. tourists to stay away from the Soviet Union. The first reason is that they may get into trouble. The second reason is that the foreign exchange the Soviet Union gains from tourism helps finance its military aid to North Vietnam, which is turned against American fighting men.

I am issuing the following press release containing this warning:

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[1] Norman Foerster, *American Poetry and Prose*, New York, Scott, Foresman and Company, 1963.

U.S. TOURISTS WARNED AGAINST VISITS TO SOVIET UNION

Rep. Craig Hosmer has advised Americans with overseas travel plans this year "to stay away from the Soviet Union."

He said it is certain that some of the 50,000 American visitors to the Soviet Union predicted for this year will get into "rigged-up" trouble. "Just how many and how serious time alone will tell," Hosmer added.

"Kremlin watchers are convinced that the unusual number of high level meetings going on in Moscow of late can be interpreted with foreboding. It is almost a sure thing that the subject of these discussions is intensifying bad relations with the United States. In times of tension tourists make ideal pawns," the Congressman added.

Hosmer also objected to U.S. tourism in the U.S.S.R. on the grounds "it helps finance the killing and wounding of Americans in Viet Nam."

Hosmer estimated the average American tourist is worth about $1,000 in foreign exchange to the Kremlin. Some 50,000 U.S. visitors means $50,000,000 added to Kremlin coffers. He calculated that number of dollars "would finance five per-cent of the one billion dollars a year Soviet military aid to North Viet Nam which supplies Ho Chi Minh's forces with 80 per-cent of their weapons."

He added, "translated into hardware for use against American fighting men that amount will buy 25 MIG-21's, or 200 SAM missile sites, or 6,000 SAM missiles."

"Put another way, this $50 million spent by American citizens will purchase thousands of recoilless rifles, heavy machine guns, mortars, rockets, and hundreds of thousands of submachine guns, hand grenades and rifles for the Viet Cong."

To back up his warning of personal dangers to tourists Hosmer cited a State Department tourist bulletin issued in March affirming Soviet interest "in exchanging imprisoned American tourists for Soviet citizens convicted of espionage in the United States." The bulletin also stated, "there is some basis for surmising that the Soviet authorities' treatment of Americans accused of violating their laws and regulations is harsher in periods of strained bilateral relations than would normally be the case."

In addition to the State Department bulletin the foregoing also is based in part on the May 15 Washington Report of the American Security Council, extracts from which follow:

THE COST OF TOURISM TO THE SOVIET UNION

(By DeWitt S. Copp)

In March of this year, the State Department issued a four-page warning to American citizens planning to visit the Soviet Union during the coming tourist season. The release was entitled "Travel to the Soviet Union" and following a list of Do's and Don't's, it stated: "There is some basis for surmising that the Soviet authorities' treatment of Americans accused of violating their laws and regulations is harsher in periods of strained bilateral relations than would normally be the case. There have been indications of Soviet interest in exchanging imprisoned American tourists for Soviet citizens convicted of espionage in the United States. Also, the government-controlled press in the U.S.S.R., reflecting the Soviet desire to permit only controlled contacts between Soviet citizens and visiting Americans, has recently carried stories apparently designed to be public warnings that many tourists and other visitors from the United States were collecting intelligence information."

A year prior to this most recent warning, the State Department had issued a similar document built on the same three premises—strained relations, exchange of arrested citizens and espionage. All three were valid then and are now, and the only question might be—When in the past twenty years have relations between the U.S; and the U.S.S.R. not been strained? Perhaps the answer is one of degree, but looking at the last five years starting with the Cuban missile crisis it is possible to examine a number of specific cases and thereby in one fashion measure the degree of "strained bilateral relations."

In 1963, Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale, taking part in the Cultural Exchange Program, was framed by the Soviets on espionage charges. In 1964, Peter Landerman, a tourist, was sentenced to three years in a labor camp following a traffic accident in which a Russian was killed. In 1965, there was the Newcomb Mott case which ended in Mott's unexplained death while in Soviet hands. Similarly, in 1966, there was the case of Thomas C. Dawson, Peace Corps member, who inadvertently crossed the Iranian-Soviet frontier and was jailed. Shortly thereafter, ex-army Lieutenants Craddock M. Gilmour, Jr. and Buel Ray Wortham, Jr. were arrested at the Soviet-Finnish border. They were charged with exchanging money on the black market and stealing a souvenir while tourists in the Soviet Union. Wortham recently claimed he and his friend Gilmour had been framed by the KGB, The Soviet Committee on State Security, and, as in the Mott case, the purpose of the exercise was to exchange them for convicted Soviet spy Igor A. Ivanov. Since Ivanov's conviction in December, 1964, he has been free on $100,000 bail pending the apepal of his 20-year sentence. He is the only Soviet citizen in the United States so charged and his KGB superiors are anxious to bring him home. Finally, in November, 1966, there was the Soviet-Czech kidnapping of American citizen Vladimir Kazan-Komarek.

In all of these cases, with the exception of Newcomb Mott, the arrested individuals came home again safely after having suffered varying degrees of economic blackmail, hardship and mental torture. Each case offers its own validity to the State Department's comprehensive warning and each received considerable attention in the U.S. press, as well as airing on radio and TV.

However, since 1964, when the Consular Convention was signed between the U.S., and the U.S.S.R., there have been approximately twenty other incidents in which American tourists have been detained by the KGB. They are unreported cases because those detained were held only briefly. In most instances the victim was totally innocent of any wrong doing or had mistakenly broken a Soviet regulation.

Last year, despite the State Department's warning, which came as a direct result of the vicious death of Newcomb Mott, it is estimated that at least 24,000 Americans visited the Soviet Union. This year, according to the Soviets, the number is expected to double.

One might argue that of all the American tourists who have visited the Soviet Union since 1963, only an infinitesimal number have run afoul of the KGB in either a minor or a major way and that recent Senate ratification of the Consular Treaty will offer a greater measure of protection to the traveler in the future. This may be true, but as the State Department has pointed out, *any* American tourist is vulnerable during periods of "strained bilateral relations." Such vulnerability has nothing to do with Soviet legality, nor does ratification of the Consular Treaty protect the victim from reaping any harsh effect of Kremlin policy.

Further, all Intourist guides who squire American tourists around Soviet cities are KGB-connected. Some are actual agents of the secret police. All are required to report to their superiors on the statements and behavior of their U.S. charges.

Since the Soviet leadership is faced with the growing problem of internal public ferment which tourism East and West can only help to stimulate, the question arises—"Why do the men in the Kremlin permit tourism?" A former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union put it to me this way: "The thing the Soviets want from us more than anything else today is 'valuta'—foreign exchange. One way they get it is through tourism."

One reason the Soviet Union is anxious to stimulate tourism and thus "valuta" is because it is supplying, at the cost of nearly a billion dollars a year, about 80 percent of the weaponry now being used by the North Vietnamese. If an estimated 50,000 Americans do visit the Soviet Union this summer, it will bring the Soviet coffers roughly fifty million dollars.

Thus it can be said that American tourism to the U.S.S.R., whether sponsored by the CEC to strengthen cultural bonds or whatever else, will produce for Ho Chi Minh 25 MIG-21's, or 200 SAM missile sites, or 6,000 SAM missiles. Or, to put it in another context, this 50 million dollars spent by American citizens will purchase for the Viet Cong thousands of recoilless rifles, heavy machine guns, mortars, rockets, and hundreds of thousands of submarine guns, hand grenades and rifles.

There are still other ways in which the Soviets can spend the dollars of American tourists to good Communist advantage. In a speech given scant press attention, Senator Peter H. Dominick of Colorado stated on the floor of the Senate, April 13, 1967: "I have learned that the Cuban merchant ship, Cerro Pelado, left the northern Cuban port of Mariel last December and carried Cuban troops, arms, and ammunition to North Vietnam. Now four SAM mobile units with Cuban crews are operating in North Vietnam. Also, in December a 10,000-ton Russian ship left that same port carrying mortars, light artillery, medium tanks, rifles, and ammunition to Hanoi. The fact is that Russia not only has turned Cuba into a potent base for subversion—with at least 43 guerrilla training camps turning out more than 10,000 guerrillas a year—but also into a vast ammunition depot by which its wars of national liberation are supplied . . . ninety miles from the United States."

What better way for the Soviets to utilize "valuta" offered by American citizens?

In short, American tourism to the Soviet Union, last year and this, bears an additional cost to the nation. It helps to pay the price to kill our servicemen fighting Communist aggression in Vietnam.

The Functional Failure of Thrift Institutions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. GARDNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues attention to a recent article which appeared in the Economic Education Bulletin, published by the American Institute for Economic Research. This article, entitled "The Functional Failure of Thrift Institutions," describes how we, as savers, lose 20 times as much in buying power as was lost by depositors during the great depression of 1929.

I submit this article for reprint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and urge all of my colleagues to carefully read this excellent essay:

THE FUNCTIONAL FAILURE OF THRIFT INSTITUTIONS—SAVERS LOST $27 BILLION OF BUYING POWER IN 1966

In the years from 1929 to 1933, inclusive, nearly 10,000 banks failed, and this was 40 percent of the number in existence in 1929. In marked contrast, only an insignificant number have failed, technically, since World War II. The total from 1947 through 1965, inclusive, was only 63.

In spite of the seemingly favorable official record of bank suspensions or failures in recent decades, the losses to savers who have depended on thrift institutions have been astronomical. The loss of buying power, that is, the loss of real wealth by savers since 1939, resulted from the prolonged depreciation of the dollar, which today has only about 40 percent of its 1939 buying power.

Losses to depositors in the 1929–1933 years totaled $1.3 billion. Savers, including life insurance policyholders, lost $27 billion in 1966. Thus, in that year alone, savers' losses were 20 times as great as losses to depositors during the Great Depression.

In addition to the actual losses incurred by savers, greater amounts were lost by the potential beneficiaries of life insurance in the United States. Even excluding the life insurance provided by the Social Security program, the total of life insurance policies held by U.S. citizens recently exceeded $1,100 billion ($1.1 trillion). The loss in buying power subtly "embezzled" from this amount was $35 billion in one year at the 1966 rate of depreciation of the dollar.

In order to calculate the total actual loss to savers currently and the potential future loss to beneficiaries one should allow for the fact that part of the potential loss duplicates loss already calculated on the cash values of insurance policies and pension plans as shown in the table. This loss was $9.3 billion in 1966 and is included in the $27 billion total previously indicated. Therefore, the combined current losses to savers and potential losses to beneficiaries was $52.7 billion in 1966. This substantially exceeds the $42.4 billion that individuals added to their savings in that year.

The table on page 3 shows the accumulated total of savings in each year from 1940 to date. Also shown are the percentage decreases in the buying power of the dollar and the loss of purchasing power by savers in each year. The total of such losses since the beginning of 1940 is more than 200 times the losses to depositors during 1929 to 1933.

HOW THRIFT INSTITUTIONS HAVE FAILED

The losses by savers since World War II have been so great as clearly to evidence failure on the part of thrift institutions to perform a primary economic function. In order to differentiate such failure from the technical suspensions or failures during the years of the Great Depression, we shall apply the name "functional failure" to this aspect of the performance of thrift institutions since World War II.

Both savers and the managers of thrift institutions are accustomed to keeping their records in terms of dollars without simultaneously referring to what a dollar will buy in the Nation's markets. However, underlying this veil of money, hidden by what has appropriately been named "the money illusion," are the tangible things and the less tangible but equally necessary services required for existence.

Savers receive money incomes from various sources, but for the most part of their incomes represent claims on things currently processed. The automobile worker in a Detroit factory, for example, receives in his pay envelope each week his share of the automobiles or automobile parts that he has helped to process during the week. The currency or check in his pay envelope, as the case may be, simply is a claim on any things or services currently available in the markets equal in value to his share of the factory output.

When such a worker adds to his deposits in a savings bank, or pays a life insurance premium, he obtains a contract that might be described as follows:

"I, John Doe, hereby deliver a claim on my share of things and services in the Nation's markets with the understanding that, at some future time equivalent things or services will be provided by the thrift institution. Until then, I shall be entitled to interest as my share of whatever benefits are derived by others from the temporary use (which may be for a long period) of the things that I otherwise could claim today."

Surely something like the contract suggested is what every saver has been encouraged, by thrift institutions, to believe that he has. If, instead of such an implied contract, a specifically worded contract had informed savers two decades ago as to what would happen to their savings in the subsequent 20 years, the business of thrift institutions would be much smaller today. Moreover, we believe that only the hope of most savers that developments will be different in the next 20 years accounts for the trust that savers still appear to have in thrift institutions.

In parts of Europe where currencies have depreciated greatly in the memory of those still living, few will buy life insurance, and savings institutions are virtually nonexistent. For example, the insurance in force per family in France is only about one thirty-fifth of that in the United States, and in West Germany is about the same as that in France. Of all the nations in the world, only in the United States have by far the most of the families substantial amounts of savings and life insurance. Never in the history of the world have most families in any other nation had even remotely comparable personal reasons to oppose depreciation of the currency.

THE THREAT TO THRIFT INSTITUTIONS

During 1966 so many savers became aware of the urgent need to obtain a greater return on their savings that the outflow from time and savings deposits almost reached panic proportions, and the life insurance companies were not immune. Demands by policyholders for loans increased at a nearly unprecedented rate.

Some managers of thrift institutions may assume that their 1966 experience reflected merely the higher interest rates generally prevailing and that most savers were unaware of the subtle "embezzlement" of their savings as the dollar depreciated during the year. In view of the housewives' boycotts of food stores in many cities, however, we suspect that savers generally may be more aware of developments than are the managers of many thrift institutions themselves.

Any moralist could discuss at some length the ethical position of those who complacently keep silent while the savings they supposedly guard are "embezzled." We shall leave that aspect of the matter to the moralists, and to the victims of continued inflating.

We simply point out to the managers of thrift institutions the deadly nature of the inflation trap. For many years it makes life much simpler for investors and lenders of other people's money. Excessive mortgages on speculative properties, jerry-built houses, grandiose condominiums, and promoters' dreams of commercial projects all can be made financially sound in due course if the dollar continues to depreciate for a long enough period. No wonder most managers of thrift institutions have become complacent and do not object to the decay of the dollar.

Such managers, however, are overlooking an important fact of economic life. In the long run, every economic institution that fails to perform its primary function perishes. The functional failure of thrift institutions has become increasingly obvious.

The managers may protest that not they but the Government, or the Federal Reserve Board, or some other agency is responsible for the decay of the dollar. Savers, however, may well ask: Who, if not the self-appointed guardians of their savings, should be expected to "man the barricades" in defense of sound money? Can the dealers in dollars evade responsibility for the quality of the dollars in which they deal?

Experience elsewhere in the world provides the answer to such questions. Granted that most managers of thrift institutions little understand the money-credit juggling called inflation; nevertheless, their institutions will perish or at least greatly decrease in economic importance if recent trends continue. In 1966 they had a hint as to what the outcome might be. Unless they remedy their functional failure their bleak future may contrast sharply with their prosperous past.

A portion of the public's savings is in mortgages, bonds, and other fixed-dollar-value assets that are not held by the thrift institutions discussed above. However, by far the largest portion of total savings (more than two-thirds of the $42.8 billion total in 1966) is held by such institutions.

No longer is it reasonable to assume that prudent investments in common stocks or real estate would counteract the "embezzling" effects of a depreciating dollar. In 1966 when the dollar lost more than 3 percent of its buying power, the market value of all common stocks decreased about 20 percent. Real estate prices in many instances are far above bargain levels.

Apparently, there will be no effective protection for savers until sound money redeemable in gold on demand by the Nation's citizens is restored. Whether or not such a return to money-credit sanity will occur before tremendous further losses result from the continuing depreciation of the dollar may depend primarily on the managers of thrift institutions and on individual citizens.

THE BURDEN ON THE "FORGOTTEN MEN"

The half million readers of this publication are a large and probably representative sample of America's "forgotten men." They are "forgotten men" in the sense of William Graham Sumner's name for the ". . . quiet, virtuous, domestic citizen, who pays his debts and his taxes and is never heard of out of his little circle."

From one point of view, however, the virtuous citizen who pays his taxes never is forgotten. His is the never-ending task of providing the funds for all public projects ranging from the necessary to the sometimes worse than useless.

If the huge inflation "tax," shown in the table made the process of inflation successful in stimulating sound and sustainable economic growth at a faster rate than would otherwise be possible, the results might be worth the price. But there is no instance in the known history of the world when such was the outcome. Not sound, sustainable economic growth but unbalanced, maladjusted "boom" prosperity has been the result of prolonged inflation at all times.

Readers may question whether the results are as bad as the foregoing implies. After all, most people do have more things to enjoy than they ever had before; the new cars and new homes exist even if they have been acquired by borrowing on a scale never before equaled. Some people may ask: If that loss of $282.5 billion plus a greater loss in the face value of insurance policies fostered such widespread prosperity, wasn't it worthwhile? The loss of savers' buying power is bad, but it might have been worse, mightn't it?

As a matter of fact the situation is worse, much worse. Not only did the "forgotten men" lose from their accumulated savings, they and others lost still more from their current incomes. All whose incomes increased less rapidly than did the cost of living lost still more, an amount difficult to ascertain but assuredly large.

But to revert to the tangible evidence of widespread prosperity, what does it reveal? Simply that some have benefited at the expense of others and have obtained in the form of consumption goods for immediate use wealth that, in order to sustain sound economic growth should have been invested in such things as roads, schools, colleges, and the more efficient factories that would help the United States maintain its position in a competitive world.

Some readers may suggest that many politicians already have evidenced their intentions to stop inflation. This raises the question, what is satisfactory evidence of such intentions? No one should assume that words, however sincere they may seem to be, are sufficient evidence. Vigorous advocacy of and actual voting for restoring the gold standard for the Nation's currency at the earliest practicable date (perhaps 5 to 10 years in the future because of the many inflationary maladjustments to be corrected) would constitute, in our opinion, the only worthwhile evidence of an intent to stop inflation. As we interpret them, mere oratorical condemnations of inflation by politicians and assurances that the dollar will not again be devalued (like Sir Stafford Cripps' several denials that the pound would be devalued, the last on the day before the action), in short, all verbal shadowboxing with inflation can be translated thus, "Stand still, little lamb, to be shorn."

AND NOW PAPER "GOLD"

After prolonged inflating, the Nation's gold reserve has, in effect, been dissipated. Virtually none of the gold still held, even that supposedly serving as the basic reserve of the Nation's banking system, is free from the potential demand claims of foreigners.

Nevertheless, the economic advisers of the present Administration evidently intend to continue inflating on a large scale if they deem that policy expedient. Of the economists now known to be in key advisory positions, almost all are dedicated Keynesians who have been indoctrinated with the notion that perpetual inflating can sustain perpetual prosperity.

Of course, even many of those economists recognize that the Nation's vulnerability to foreign demand claims on its gold makes more inflating especially dangerous. Therefore, efforts are being made by the Administration to persuade other leading industrial nations to join in a scheme that would create paper "gold." Such a device would facilitate more inflating on a worldwide scale in much the same way that abuse of the Federal Reserve System has facilitated inflating here.

In any event, the dedication of economists occupying key advisory positions to the Keynesian perpetual-inflation notions apparently accounts for the blindness of such individuals to the facts that refute their theories. For example, Keynesians prepared economic advice for West Germany in 1951. West Germany chose to disregard that advice; and the results are evident for all to see: a "miracle" of economic recovery and economic growth at a rate not approached in the United States since our Nation applied similar policies after resuming the gold standard in 1879.

"Embezzlement" of savings by a depreciating dollar

[Dollar amounts in billions]

Year	Insurance and pension reserves [1]	Savings of all types, thrift institutions [2]	U.S. bonds, other bonds, and mortgages [3]	Total [4]	Percent depreciation of dollar during year	Loss of purchasing power [5]
1940	$34.5	$45.6	$55.3	$135.4	1.0	$1.8
1941	38.4	47.9	57.6	144.0	8.9	12.4
1942	43.6	55.3	68.4	167.3	8.3	13.9
1943	50.6	71.5	80.2	202.3	3.1	6.3
1944	59.5	89.8	93.2	242.5	2.1	5.1
1945	67.8	109.6	103.7	281.1	2.2	6.2
1946	74.5	111.9	106.6	293.0	15.4	45.1
1947	81.1	112.1	108.0	301.2	8.3	25.0
1948	87.1	111.3	109.7	308.1	2.7	8.3
1949	90.9	115.2	111.7	317.8	+2.1	+6.7
1950	98.9	112.0	114.5	325.4	5.6	18.2
1951	107.0	118.5	115.6	341.1	5.6	19.1
1952	116.1	125.5	119.6	361.2	.8	2.9
1953	124.6	134.8	124.6	384.0	.8	3.1
1954	134.3	142.5	126.7	403.5	+.4	+1.6
1955	127.2	143.4	138.7	409.3	.2	.8
1956	136.5	147.7	141.8	426.0	2.9	12.4
1957	146.3	156.1	148.7	451.1	3.0	13.5
1958	159.8	170.4	149.6	479.8	1.6	7.7
1959	171.8	174.2	161.1	507.1	1.5	7.6
1960	184.7	188.1	166.0	548.8	1.5	8.2
1961	201.3	206.8	171.8	579.9	.6	3.5
1962	212.3	232.8	179.7	624.8	1.3	8.1
1963	230.5	255.3	189.9	675.6	2.0	13.5
1964	250.5	287.8	197.2	735.5	.7	5.1
1965	270.5	321.9	208.0	800.4	2.0	16.0
1966 [6]	290.5	335.0	217.3	842.8	3.2	27.0
Total, 1940 through 1966						282.5

[1] Private and Government life insurance and pension reserves including funds held in trust for individuals by U.S. Government (social security, disability and life insurance, and retirement funds).

[2] Includes savings deposits in all banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, postal savings, and savings in cash and idle bank accounts.

[3] Includes issues of Federal, State, and municipal governments and corporate bonds and mortgages held by individuals.

[4] Fixed dollar value assets held by individuals (total of cols. 2 to 4, inclusive).

[5] These are the "contributions" (in billions of dollars) during each year.

[6] Estimated.

Although it is not so widely recognized, one should not overlook the possibility that further expansion of the Nation's already overexpanded money-credit system, especially in connection with international obligations, may not be practicable and that severe deflation and depression soon may develop as a part of the price that inevitably has to be paid for prolonged disregard of fiscal responsibility. Finally, there is the possibility that, in a desperate effort to escape the consequences of past follies, another devaluation of the dollar may be undertaken.

WHAT CAN ONE DO?

In view of these diverse possible future developments and because a scientific basis for assigning greater probability to one than another is lacking, we frankly do not believe that there is any adequate protection available that will ensure the future purchasing power of one's life insurance and savings.

At some point in prolonged inflation even the most astute individual's efforts to protect himself and his family against the effects of inflating may be nullified by governmental controls and the legalized expropriation of financial gains.

For many readers the foregoing may seem discouraging. As for those who act like sheep, which quietly accept a shearing once their feet are off the ground, there is only Virgil's comment, "So you for others, sheep, put on your fleece." But for those who are men, not sheep, effective action is possible.

The professional politicians of both major parties want above all else to know, 365 days in every year, what the Nation's independent balance-of-power minority desire. (A Pennsylvania Congressman was reported to have reversed his vote on a controversial bill because he had received 50 letters opposing it from his constituents.)

The custodians of the vast accumulation of your wealth occupy positions of great power as the leaders in banking and insurance. Unfortunately, most of those custodians have failed to see or to perform their full economic duty. What they have failed to do is to carry out their full economic obligation, which includes continuous and energetic opposition to the subtle "embezzlement" of the buying power of your funds.

As for you who are the independent balance-of-power minority, what can you do in addition to making your views known to your legislators? You could:

1. Write to the presidents of life insurance companies whose policies you hold and to presidents of the mutual savings banks, savings-and-loan institutions, and other banks where you have savings deposited and tell them:

a. That you are seriously disturbed about the continuing loss of buying power of your dollars as reported in this bulletin.

b. That you believe they have an obligation to help preserve the buying power of your funds and *that you wish to know specifically what they are doing* about the matter, especially whether or not they are urging restoration of the gold standard.

c. That, if they do not choose to recognize this obligation, you will transfer your funds elsewhere.

2. Then plan how you can act as indicated in c, above.

a. With reference to life insurance, you may wish to cancel endowment and ordinary-life policies after first obtaining new term insurance policies. The cash surrender values you thus withdraw from the custody of life insurance managers can be used to pay off your home mortgage or other borrowings, perhaps with substantial net savings in interest costs.

b. With reference to savings deposits and U.S. savings bonds, you may choose to withdraw funds from custodians who evidence little interest in protecting the buying power of your savings and deposit the funds with others who evidence a better understanding of their obligation to you. Many savings bankers already have a creditable record of opposing inflation.

3. Finally, you can greatly increase the number of informed citizens who understand the problems of inflation by discussing it at every suitable opportunity and by giving copies of this publication to those who should read it.

Supplementary note: The Institute not only would jeopardize its tax exemption if it undertook political action and attempted to influence legislation, but also would lose its nonpartisan and objective character. A clear and sharp dividing line exists between research and educational dissemination of the findings, on the one hand, and attempts to influence legislation on the other hand. Our job is to do the research and distribute our reports as widely as available funds permit; use of the reports we provide in subsequently attempting to influence legislation is not part of our job.

Free Police To Deal With Really Serious Crimes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the findings of President Johnson's National Crime Commission certainly make it clear that we cannot hope to win the war on crime with our present programs and policies.

We need a thorough overhauling of our criminal justice system, but it cannot be undertaken rashly. Concerted study must precede concerted action. The findings of the Commission have already given us the proper foundation for fruitful new programs. The Commission, as an editorial in Newsday recently pointed out, has suggested not only a thorough overhaul of our courts and corrections systems, but has also recommended a reappraisal of criminal laws. The point of this is to free police to deal with really serious crimes.

The editorial is an excellent appraisal of this situation and I respectfully ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

The editorial follows:

[From the Long Island, (N.Y.) Newsday, May 9, 1967]

TIME FOR AN OVERHAUL

President Johnson's National Crime Commission continues to display initiative and originality in its appraisal of a problem that increasingly bothers all of us. A report last November revealed the staggering fact that the nation spends about $1 billion a year keeping convicts locked up in state and local institutions. A new report reveals "inequity, indignity and ineffectiveness" in the country's misdemeanor courts, where about 90 percent of criminal cases are heard.

The commission has recommended a reappraisal of criminal laws on drunkenness, narcotics, abortion, sexual behavior and gambling. Illegal intoxication, though basically a social problem, accounts for one-third of all arrests. As to gambling, the commission reports what everyone knows: That people will and do gamble despite the threat of prosecution. Laws relating to sexual behavior are severe, but rarely enforced to the limit. Abortions are performed at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, but those who perform them are rarely punished. The penalties against narcotic addiction are savage in many states, whereas the prime problem is how to treat the addict.

All these criticisms need to be considered carefully, as does the problem of overcrowding in the courts. In Nassau, arraignments in the District Court have increased from perhaps 10 to 80 per day in a few years. In Suffolk, civil cases must wait more than four years before coming to trial, but the Legislature still refuses to provide more judges. Improvement is obviously needed—in the prompt and fair-minded handling of defendants, in the effectiveness of the police, and in the development of laws that are sensible rather than merely punitive. The newest Crime Commission report should help to encourage a tough-minded reappraisal of a serious problem.

It Makes One Wonder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN R. DAVIS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Voice of America is frequently most clearly enunciated by the weekly newspaper editors of America's Heartland. C. W. Brown, longtime publisher of the Oconomowoc Enterprise, represents such a clear voice.

I have brought some of his editorials to the attention of my colleagues before. His editorial of May 4, entitled "It Makes One Wonder," prompts me to again bring his words to the attention of my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

IT MAKES ONE WONDER

The United States has been ordered out of France. It leaves behind $900 million in property investments made to house American troops to protect that nation. In addition, countless millions were spent there by our personnel over the years. The loans to France have not been paid. France is deliberately draining the American gold supply in a definite anti-American move. France is the country this nation twice freed and restored.

Now, the word is of a growing anti-Americanism in West Germany, another country the United States saved from communism after Hitler.

These things are coming partly because America is trying to aid and build good will between all nations, including Russia, and in that lies the dynamite of political jealousies. Fear and suspicion and power-grabs have come down through the ages, centered in militarism and national interest.

American publications are reporting more of this trend against this country whose people have poured out billions and billions of dollars in the interests and relief of others.

This country is the principal support of the United Nations.

It makes one wonder. Reading the articles indicates that, while much of the tension comes from economics and commercial competition, weakness in the fine line of political finesse is also contributing to America's problem.

What Americans all know is that this country is carrying a fantastic load which is resulting in increasing debt along with its loss of supply of gold to back its currency. Voices are raised against the volume of spending abroad and internally. Part of it is on wasteful programs. Part of it is on federal programs on lines that used to be called socialism but yet many are in the fields of public welfare.

What is of real concern is that the action exceeds sound fiscal limitations. True, it stimulates business but it also stimulates inflation—the kind of inflation that is pricing American products out of world markets. American industry is investing abroad because of lower priced production in emerging markets. Foreign firms are producing products that are marketed under the names of Americans firms in this country—notably from Japan and Italy.

One must ask if it is not now time for the United Nations' cost to be fairly shared by all Nations and whether this country had better start tending to its own interests and economic welfare on a basis of fiscal soundness.

It is an alarming thing when unlimited aid and unselfishness results in isolating this nation on an "island" regarded with hate and jealously and, yes, suspicion. Perhaps we need to tend to our own "knitting" and start thinking of ourselves first, from necessity, because not only can this country weaken but with it so will all other countries. Even Santa Claus has to "feed" the "reindeer" hitched to his own sleigh.

Protection for Our Dairy Producers

SPEECH
OF
HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to set a fair guideline on dairy imports.

Quotas intended to limit entry of dairy products into the United States were established July 1, 1953, by Presidential Proclamation 3019. The proclamation should have established maximum quantities of dairy products which may be imported.

The ink on the proclamation was scarcely dry, however, before exporters abroad and importers within the United States realized that these quotas were easy to avoid, and with little executive reprisal. They found that any product—whether it had been imported before or not—could be imported in unlimited amounts. These imports establish a "history of imports" which was useful to foreign exporters and U.S. importers in later establishment or enlargement of quotas.

The legislation I propose would use as a base the average annual quantities of butterfat and nonfat milk solids imported during the 5 calendar years 1961–65; 1966 would not be included in the base because it was not a normal year. Subsidized exports of surplus production in foreign nations, along with price increases in this country, resulted in abnormally large volumes of imports of evasion-type products during 1966. Our dairy farmers are threatened by this same condition in 1967 unless Congress acts to fix a limit on imports under this legislation.

The 1961–65 average would be an automatic control and would not require lengthy and unsatisfactory Tariff Commission proceedings as under present law.

The controls would be flexible as between products and countries, subject to the overall limitation that the annual total of all dairy-product imports could not exceed the 1961–65 average. This would permit recognition of any legitimate new dairy products which might be developed while at the same time preventing evasion.

Provision is made to permit the President to authorize additional imports in the national interest. If additional imports are admitted under this provision, a corresponding quantity of dairy products would be removed from the domestic market. This would permit the market to respond to domestic market forces and help attain the goal of the agricultural program authorized by Congress, which is parity prices in the marketplace for American dairy farmers.

This proposal also provides that as the domestic market expands due to population or other factors, the import total would increase in the same ratio.

Thus foreign countries would share in the growth of the U.S. market in the same relative proportion as our own farmers, but their exports to this country could not grow by displacing domestic production. This would prevent harm to our own dairy industry which is much too important to our national economy and security to be sacrificed for concepts of free trade which are unrealistic and impractical.

This bill would establish a definite level of imports to which the market could adjust and on which our own farmers and foreign countries could make sound future plans. Even more important, the new bill would end the evasion practiced under the present inadequate import controls.

If large-scale imports are permitted, they will either ruin the price support program or cause the government to buy such large volumes of products displaced by imports, that they will discontinue the program.

The need for such legislation is great. We must see that our dairy farmers receive income commensurate with that received by other segments of our economy. We must not impair our production capacity, which might endanger the supply of fluid milk and other dairy products needed for our growing population. And we must protect our farmers from the large supplies of foreign products made cheap through subsidy arrangements.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join with me in supporting this much-needed legislation.

Count Your Blessings

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Hegewisch News, a forthright publication serving the residents of a fine little community in the far southeast corner of Chicago, carried a very timely editorial comment on Friday, May 19, which I believe merits our attention. The editorial follows:

COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS

News reports from Yugoslavia tell how a one-man campaign challenging that nation's communist system has led to a four and one half year prison sentence for a 32 year old intellectual convicted of spreading propaganda hostile to the government.

The judge said freedom of opinion guaranteed by the Yugoslav constitution does not give freedom to express ideas against socialism (communism) or ideas aimed at undermining the government. The trial lasted about 30 minutes.

What would happen to Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Negroes, liberals, pacifists, conservatives, college students and others in the U.S. if a Communist one-party system were in control. The Yugoslav system shows you.

Dissenters better be glad they live in the U.S. and do everything in their power to uphold the freedom they are privileged to enjoy here, including free speech and a free press.

A Warm and Candid Assessment of Wally Schirra, Astronaut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, we here share with all Americans a deep interest in our space program, and a keen sense of pride at the uncommon men chosen to lead our exploratory efforts in outer space.

Some of us, through service on the Science and Astronautics Committee, have been fortunate to get to know well our distinguished astronauts, and the many dedicated men and women who participate in this program. But I count myself most fortunate among my colleagues for being privileged to represent the district in which these fine men make their homes, and to have the pleasure of knowing them and their families personally.

Rarely, however, does the warmth, the humor, the many facets of a man's personality come through in the brief visits and official appearances they must make before congressional committees or investigating bodies. Recently, Jim Maloney, of the Houston Post, wrote a warm and candid appraisal of Capt. Walter M. "Wally" Schirra, Jr., selected to be command pilot on our first manned Apollo flight. Because many of my colleagues have met Wally, and will enjoy this interesting character sketch, under unanimous consent I include it at this point in the RECORD, so they may have a glimpse of a truly great and distinguished man:

ASTRONAUT INSTILLS NEEDED CONFIDENCE: APOLLO'S REVIVAL MAY DEPEND ON SCHIRRA

(By Jim Maloney)

If you were picking a man to play the part of a dashing, daring, articulate space man for a movie role, you would pick a man like Wally Schirra.

And if you were choosing a man to lead a crew for the first manned flight of the spacecraft being developed to go to the moon—particularly after a spacecraft fire took the likes of the first three men assigned to such a flight—you would also choose Schirra.

Capt Walter M. Schirra Jr, oldest of the practicing astronauts at 44, is a natural for either role, and the country is fortunate to have such a man waiting in the wings to take charge and get the Apollo program back on the track.

"We're lucky. If a guy like Wally can't give us that shot of confidence we need now, then we really are in trouble," one aerospace engineer said just after the announcement was made that Schirra would command the first manned Apollo flight.

The Schirra crew was backup to the Apollo prime crew—Lt Col Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom, Lt Col Edward H. White II and Lcdr Roger B. Chaffee—who died in the flaming cabin of their spacecraft last Jan 27.

Two of the Manned Spacecraft Center's finest younger astronauts will be training and flying with Schirra: Major Donn F. Eisele and R. Walter Cunningham.

Eisele and Cunningham, who is a scientist as well as a competent pilot, will be every bit as much a part of the flight as Schirra—who at every opportunity acknowledges this fact—but it is the venturesome, humorous veteran of Mercury and Gemini who will dominate the mission.

Humorous? Yes, in a manly, sophisticated sort of way.

Capt Alan B. Shepard Jr, chief of the MSC Astronaut Office and the country's first man in space, quipped of Schirra:

"Wally said not long ago that he may not be the best lover in the world, but being 15th isn't bad."

Of course, everyone who follows space flight recalls that Schirra, orbiting the earth with Lt Col Thomas P. Stafford in Gemini 6, played Jingle Bells on a harmonica while jangling a small set of bells.

And it was shortly after this that he held a "Beat Army" sign against the spacecraft window for the Gemini 7 astronauts to see a short distance away—a mild bit of humor in the dangerous business of traveling about the earth at more than 17,000 miles an hour at an altitude of more than 170 miles.

Then, at a party honoring Shepard a couple of weeks ago, Schirra introduced Shepard, who was to deliver a serious speech.

As Shepard approached the microphone, Schirra led the guests at the head table out of the room and Shepard was left standing before a dead microphone.

Shepard laughed it off. Schirra and the others at the head table returned and Schirra said to Shepard, "I gotcha!"

Venturesome? He's from as adventuresome stock as you can imagine.

Take the case of Schirra's father, a World War I aviator who flew Jennies, then turned barnstormer to thrill crowds around the country as he flew his little plane at altitudes few dared to fly.

His streak of the adventurer comes from both parents in Schirra's case. His mother used to walk the wings of planes at many air shows around the country.

Being venturesome implies "guts," and Schirra has this quality in bunches.

Take the time he and Stafford were poised in their cramped Gemini 6 for launch. The rocket engines roared but there was no lift-off because of a malfunction.

Lesser men would have pulled a D-ring that would have sent them flying from the spacecraft but Schirra and Stafford sat tight until the engines automatically shut down and got calmly out of the spacecraft.

Stafford is Schirra's backup in the Apollo mission.

But it isn't all fun and games and daring space flights with the handsome Schirra.

He is a fan of the fast cars, and he has owned and driven some of the swiftest.

Schirra could be seen almost daily in a flashing red Maserati 1600 en route to MSC.

His son was approaching driving age, so Schirra knew it was time to sell the Italian road beauty and get something that would be safer for a young inexperienced driver.

Blessed with a fine appearance, Schirra has a shock of thick brown hair that seems to be constantly falling into his eyes. Most of the astronauts wear their hair crewcut.

He has a ready and charming smile that works on his whole face, particularly his brown eyes.

Is 44 too old for a man who has the ambition to be the first on the moon? Schirra doesn't think so. He still thinks he will be that man.

"Only physical decay could keep me from going to the moon," he said, "and I can't see that happening."

When you see him up close, you can't see that happening either.

He likes to smoke and says he smokes to keep his weight down to around 170 pounds, but about a month before a mission he knocks it off with no trouble at all.

This is what he said a few days ago in the plant that is putting his Apollo spacecraft together:

"We are here to gain again the confidence we need to fly another manned space flight mission.

"This crew will fly when we know this spacecraft and we ourselves are ready to fly."

Conservation Need Is Dramatic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, recently, an outstanding speech appeared as a guest editorial in the Gainesville (Fla.) Sun, which was written by Paul Strickler, a junior at Sante Fe High School in Alachua County.

This was the speech with which he had won first place in the county public speaking contest sponsored by the Alachua Soil and Water Conservation District, and the county commissioners. He subsequently won the area contest.

His remarks are particularly appropriate in this day when we are so deeply concerned with the drought conditions affecting our State.

Today, as young Strickler said, we cannot pollute the water and destroy the land, and move on to other pastures. There will be a lot more people, but no more land. We must conserve what we have.

Because I felt these remarks to be so appropriate, I am asking that they be printed herewith in the RECORD:

CONSERVATION NEED IS DRAMATIC

The first time that urban citizens became aware of the need for soil and water conservation was indeed a dramatic one. This instance was also very vital to our soil conservation program. It seems that there was a great dust storm in our midwestern states. This dust storm was caused by a drought and a lack of conservation practices used on farms in that area. This dust storm was so great that its effects could be felt in Washington, D.C., some 1,000 miles away. You could run your finger along an outside wall in Washington, D.C., and feel a thin layer of rich topsoil from the Midwest. These visible effects of this storm prompted passage of a bill which started the Soil and Water Conservation Service.

This was the first recorded instance of urban involvement in conservation some 32 years ago. Now, soil and water conservation is a lot closer to home than a dust storm 1,000 miles away, and it is becoming more and more vital every year.

When you ate your supper last night, you probably didn't think about its origin. You probably had a meat, some vegetables and some bread. I dare say that if you did not have this food you would not be in much of a mood to listen to me. However, without soil and water conservation, there someday might not be a meal like that for everyone.

The world population is growing and the farm surplus is not as high as it used to be. Already there is starvation in other parts of the world. China, India and parts of Russia are facing dim prospects in the way of food. It could be the same way here sometime in the future. We all must conserve our land, not only by controlling erosion, as you might think, but also by controlling acreage wastes in areas like road building and wildfire. If we do not, we face two alternatives, one of finding some other means of producing food, or the other—Starvation.

The day is gone when a person can farm a piece of land in such a manner as to produce erosion problems and then merely move away from these problems and start over again in another area. Our greatest natural resource, that being the soil, is not being produced in factories like your car or your clothes. There is no one working on the assembly line putting the various components of soil together. There is only a set amount of soil and no more. All citizens need to be aware of this and strive toward the goal of conserving all acres possible, for future generations will need them.

However, this is not the only reason for urban citizens to be involved with soil and water conservation.

Water—that wonderful, clear, thirst-quenching liquid—we wash ourselves with it, our clothes with it, our cars and our dog with it. We drink it. Did you ever stop to think what life would be without it? No longer would we be blessed with green lawns; no longer would we be blessed with cool rivers and lakes; no longer would we be blessed with life. Benjamin Franklin was right, both in the literal and figurative sense, in saying, "when the well's dry we know the worth of water." People don't really appreciate something until they no longer have it. It is this way with water.

Right this minute, for example, thousands of gallons of waste products from large factories are being poured into rivers, lakes and streams in the United States. Pollution caused by these wastes not only makes the water unfit for human consumption but also kills fish and surrounding plant life.

Water can be mismanaged in other ways besides polluting it. Catastrophes such as floods, which are caused by poor watershed management, can wash through a city and do million of dollars damage. Droughts, which can affect crops, also affect the daily lives of urban citizens in various ways.

Soil and water conservation does not always have to mean such dreary things. It can also mean things of a much lighter nature which affect city dwellers, such as recreation. Many urban people enjoy weekend outings to go hunting or fishing. Conservation helps provide for more game. Strip-cropping's main function is to prevent erosion, but at the same time it provides cover for ground-nesting birds. Man-made ponds, meant to conserve water, also harbor duck or geese. Wind breaks made of cedar or other types of trees make excellent nesting places for many birds.

The same farm ponds that I mentioned earlier provide pleasure for a weekend fisherman, and all land which has a cover crop on it is refuge for rabbits and other small game. More family type recreation is provided through proper water control. On man-made lakes a family can relax by boating and swimming. Reforestation and woodland conservation have provided many recreational facilities.

One doesn't have to go outside the city limits to think about soil and water conservation. Not all urban involvement in soil and water conservation is linked with rural life. There are many facets of this subject right at home. A vacant lot, or your own front yard, is subject to soil erosion. An erosion gully in a place like this would greatly reduce the worth of the property. Poor drainage on urban property might cause a small lake to form, which would also reduce the value of the property. Conservation practices can improve the appearance of the homesite when used in conjunction with suitable landscaping techniques.

Soil and water conservation does mean many things to farm and city folk alike. It assures a continuous supply of two of life's foremost needs—the food you eat and the water you drink. It provides recreation and it concerns your home and its surrounding areas.

Working together, the urban and rural folk can and will move forward in the fields of soil and water conservation—to provide a better tomorrow for future generations.

HEW Is Willing To Offer Students a Free Choice So Long as They Choose To Agree With HEW

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 20, 1967, there appeared in the Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Ga., an editorial entitled "Freedom of Choice." This fine article makes a pertinent point on the controversial and repugnant school guidelines matter that I am sure many of my colleagues will find most interesting.

The editorial follows:

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

Since the U.S. Office of Education and its director, Harold Howe III, were stripped of the responsibility of dealing with civil rights matters last week—especially the enforcement of school desegregation guidelines—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) has distributed a defense of their controversial decrees.

In a single sheet essay mailed in a giant 12-by-16-inch business envelope. HEW has distributed a propaganda sheet by David S. Seeley, assistant commissioner for equal educational opportunities.

The piteous plea apparently is based on a text hidden near the end of the sheet:

"No matter what banners may be raised to sanctify the resistance to school desegregation, no matter what ancient slogans or household gods may be invoked to impede its progress, the fact remains that school desegregation is the law of the land," Seeley says.

The "law" to which he refers is title VI of the Civil Rights Act, "which, in essence," says Seeley, "states that no public or private agency can continue to receive federal funds if it discriminates among its recipients on the basis of race, color, or national origin."

The suspended Office of Education officials, however, have interpreted this as a nullification of the right of the individual to discriminate on whatever basis he chooses.

Speaking of the guidelines, Seeley says, "The major point to be made about either of these methods of desegregation (student assignment or freedom-of-choice), is that the responsibility for making them work remains with school officials, not with the Office of

Education or the courts. In other words, it is not enough for a school system to produce a plan; school officials must see it through and, if it fails, devise a substitute."

In other words, HEW is willing to offer students a free choice, so long as they choose to agree with HEW. If, on the other hand, all students in a given school district choose to reject this government imposition on their civil rights, then school officials are obligated to force it upon them.

If the American people indeed have permitted such dictatorial powers of their government to become "the law of the land," then real freedom of choice by an individual on any matter is in danger until such "law" is repealed.

Edmund A. Sargus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WAYNE L. HAYS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened by the death of my friend, Ed Sargus, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who died at the age of 56, less than a month after he became Belmont County probate and juvenile judge.

His friendliness and wit, his sense of rectitude and duty, and his devotion to his work, won him the respect of his community. His work as a member of the Ohio Senate was known throughout the State. He was truly a man of quality and of principle.

News accounts of his death have noted the energy and courage of his legislative activities, and I include one from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of March 8, 1967:

BELMONT RITES SET TODAY FOR CRUSADING ED SARGUS

At 10 this morning, in the quiet Ohio River community of Bellaire, in Belmont County, they will bury Ed Sargus.

But they won't inter with him the memory of a man of quality.

Edmund A. Sargus was 56 when he died Saturday of a heart attack. It came less than a month after he became Belmont County probate and juvenile judge and a bit over six years after he entered the Ohio Senate.

In Bellaire and Columbus there are those who say Ed Sargus probably worked himself to death. He didn't know how to slow down.

Sargus went about his work with the reformer's zeal. A heart attack in 1964 didn't stop him from declaring war a year later on Ohio strip miners.

As Sargus fought to put teeth in the laws governing the gouging of coal from the face of Ohio he encountered threats from lobbyists and, once, an anonymous telephone call warning that his auto would be bombed.

A man of principle, Sargus became all the more determined. He fretted about his bills as if they were as much his personal concern as his wife and three children.

"We'd be walking back from dinner (in Columbus)," said former State Sen. Donald Pease, editor of the Oberlin News-Tribune. "Ed would have to stop and take a nitroglycerine pill. We tried to get him to slow down. He wouldn't listen."

When opponents succeeded in amending Sargus's bill 68 times, tearing holes in its goals and, said friends, in its author's heart, Sargus clung to his good will.

He had an infectious giggle which he sprinkled liberally through his conversations. Everyone was his "favorite"—"my favorite senator," "my favorite newspaperman."

When Sargus was elected judge his "favorites" remembered him, showering his St. Clairsville court with congratulatory mail.

Ed Sargus was answering the mail the day he died. His last act in office was to dictate a letter to Ray Osrin, The Plain Dealer's chief editorial cartoonist, congratulating Ray for winning a Freedoms Foundation award.

The letter arrived yesterday, forwarded by Sargus's secretary. It was typed Monday. It came unsigned.

A Johnson City, Tenn., Marine Writes to His Mother

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, Pfc. Dorsey Williams of Johnson City, Tenn., was killed in Vietnam, but his last thoughts were of home and his family.

He left a tribute to his mother that she received just a few days before the Department of Defense notified the family of his death in action.

This poem is a beautiful expression of a son's love and respect for his mother, and I am privileged to insert it here in the RECORD.

In so doing, I offer this poem as a tribute to my mother and to all mothers.

[From the Johnson City Press-Chronicle]

KILLED IN VIETNAM—MOTHER OF SLAIN MARINE GETS POEM SON WROTE

"May God bless you always, "Your son, Dorsey," ends the last letter Rev. and Mrs. Ivan Williams, 1007 Division St., received from their son, Marine Pfc. Dorsey Williams.

Pfc. Williams was killed in action in Vietnam on April 30, 1967. The unfinished letter along with a poem to his mother was mailed just a week earlier on April 23. The one-page letter was received by Rev. and Mrs. Williams only a couple of days before the message from the Department of Defense informing them that their son had been killed in combat in the vicinity of Ke Sanh, Vietnam.

Attached to the letter was a note signed only—James Taylor, telling the Williams that Dorsey had asked him to address the envelope and mail the letter along with some films to be developed, because he had to leave on a mission. A mission from which he never returned.

The poem reveals the true love that a son far away from home feels for his mother.

"Gaze at night, I gaze to the stars
  I try to forget just where we are.
I try to believe you are by my side,
  But deep inside I'm telling myself a lie
We have a love so strong and true
  That it surpasses the ocean blue.
Yes, it will grow stronger as time goes by
  I'll love you, My Mother, till the day I die.
Someday soon, as homeward I wing
  Back to your arms my broken heart I'll bring
You can mend this heart of mine
  Stand by me, Mother, to the end of time."

Friends and neighbors of the Williams family agree that Dorsey was most considerate of his mother and was concerned about her being worried over his being in the battle zone. He concluded all his letters home, with his wish for God's blessing on his family and often called his three sisters his "sweethearts."

"You don't know how much I have missed home" he would write frequently and in his last letter he wrote "Mom, I love you and Dad better than anything in this world—my brothers and sisters too." He told them he had only eight more months to go before he could come home, but that he had already decided to reenlist for another hitch with the Marines.

Dorsey entered the Marine Corps in February, 1966, and was a member of the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marine Company M. The family has been advised that the body will arrive in Johnson City this week to await funeral services and burial.

Problems Caused by Big Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most knowledgeable economists of our country is Mr. Maurice H. Stans, who served as Director of the Budget Bureau during the Eisenhower administration, and who is now president of a security firm. Mr. Stans, from his practical experience in struggling with the Federal budget, is aware of the great danger to the country in the uncontrolled spending spree of the Johnson administration.

This morning's Chicago Tribune carried excerpts of a recent talk by Mr. Stans analyzing the problems caused by big government. It clearly merits serious attention.

STANS TELLS FEARS OF BIG GOVERNMENT

Current discussion of government fiscal policy seems to center mostly on the question of whether a tax increase or less spending would provide the better prescription for the economy of 1967.

But this issue of whether the economy can be managed by "fine tuning" to maintain a constant state of prosperity, however attractive that may be, is only one small facet of a much-larger substance. That larger substance is the enormous recent growth of the federal government, and of its taxing and spending, and the long-term direction in which it is taking the country.

There are a few simple figures that set the stage for these views, and these data come from the President's 1968 budget now before Congress:

1. Since 1960 the population of the United States has grown by 10 per cent;
2. Since 1960 the personnel comprising the civilian bureaucracy of the federal government has grown by 25 per cent;
3. Since 1960 the cost of government payrolls, including military, has grown by 75 per cent;
4. Since 1960 the total of all government spending has grown by more than 83 per cent.

Next, to forestall argument, the effect of the Viet Nam war on these figures should be identified, and this produces the following:

1. The 1968 budget contains 22 billion dollars for Viet Nam;
2. Since 1960, including that 22 billions, expenditures for national defense are up 68 per cent;
3. Since 1960, nondefense expenditures of the government are up 97 per cent;
4. Since 1960, expenditures for national welfare and health programs are up 21 per cent.

There are a few more color touches to add to this picture:

1. The deficits for the eight years since 1960 will total 50 billion dollars and for the decade will probably be about 75 billions.

2. The national debt will be up approximately the same amounts.

3. Forty-two million persons now receive regular checks from the federal government—either directly, or from the states under aid programs financed largely with federal government funds.

From these simple figures, some easy deductions can be made:

1. The major thrust of the higher outgo since 1960 is not due to Viet Nam, but is in the civilian nondefense activities of the government.

2. Government spending will more than double during the decade of the 1960s, regardless of the outcome of the Viet Nam conflict.

3. There is little likelihood of a balanced budget at any time in the foreseeable future.

4. There is a strong probability that government spending will double again in the 1970s, unless a major change in attitude takes place.

That means a 300-billion-dollar budget in 1980; while this may seem extreme today, it is no less likely than 160 billions seemed in 1960!

Clearly, a nuclear-size explosion in government spending is ahead. What has transpired up to now is merely a prolog to what will happen in the years to come if these forces are not held in check.

There are some possible antidotes. One is for government to abandon the "crash" approach to all the country's problems—the attitude that money in unlimited quantities will solve anything overnight. The maximum future of our country and its people will require the slow processes of education, training, research, and development of men and resources. There is no such thing as an instant tomorrow.

Another antidote would be a concerted effort to bring under control the proliferation and splintering of federal programs—by consolidating, by forebearing, by transferring to private sources or to lower levels of government, by helping the states to do more on their own. A new Hoover commission is badly needed.

A 300-billion-dollar budget by 1980 will provide a lot of government. Do you want that much?

Eight Thousand Los Angeles Teachers Endorse Bilingual Education Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that the Affiliated Teacher Organizations of Los Angeles, an association of more than 8,000 Los Angeles area educators—the Nation's largest independent local teachers organization—has just informed me of its enthusiastic support for Federal legislation to provide a new program of bilingual educational opportunity for America's non-English-speaking elementary and secondary school children.

I am especially gratified by this wholehearted endorsement by ATOLA for my bill, H.R. 8000, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act, because it is indicative of ever-widening support among the members of the teaching profession for bilingual education as one of the best ways to offer our hundreds of thousands of non-English-speaking students a better chance to achieve their full educational potential.

Therefore, I was delighted to receive the following statement on the subject from Mr. George Alexander, president of ATOLA:

> The Affiliated Teacher Organizations of Los Angeles, an association of over 8,000 Los Angeles educators, urges support of H.R. 8000.
>
> The need for innovative and expanded programs to assist the large number of students to whom English is a second language is immediate and imperative in the large school districts of our cities.
>
> We who have observed the problem first hand realize how vitally essential it is that Federal assistance be given in this area.

Two Cleveland Policemen Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, frequently policemen who dedicate themselves to the fight against crime carry on their work without notice from the community in which they serve. Occasionally an officer of the law is recognized for his dedicated effort only after distinguishing himself in a perilous situation. I cite the case of two Cleveland policemen who risked their lives as an example. Both of these men have spent several years as police officers, daily protecting lives and property in Cleveland. While they are honored for what they did at great peril to their lives, I want also to commend these two men and all of their colleagues for the fine, dedicated effort they extend each day, which for the most part, goes unnoticed by most people.

Their specific honor is explained in the following Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper article of May 19, 1967, which I insert for the perusal of my fellow Congressmen:

TWO POLICEMEN RISKED LIVES, WIN ROTARY CLUB AWARDS

(By Joseph Eszterhas)

Two men who once wondered whether there would be a tomorrow were honored yesterday at the Rotary Club's second annual Police Valor Award presentation at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Andy Vanyo, a detective, and Bill Gilbert, a patrolman, were formally presented gold medals for risking their lives above the call of duty in a police action.

Both men were involved in shootings. Neither thought he would make it. "I am very happy just to be here" Gilbert said.

A man who lost out in a "very close race" to Vanyo and Gilbert was not there yesterday. He was Patrolman Steven J. Huber, shot to death during a burglary investigation last week. Huber had rescued three youths from a burning car in April, 1966.

Yesterday, while the words of praise rolled on, Vanyo and Gilbert each remembered the day he thought he'd never survive.

For Vanyo, 31, it was September 21, 1966. He was alone in a detective car when a call at 9 p.m. reported a robbery in progress at a dairy store.

When he reached the store, he saw two men with guns leaving.

Vanyo fired a warning shot. The men returned his fire and ran. Vanyo gave chase. One man ran past a parked car. Suddenly, on a hunch, Vanyo decided to look into the parked car thinking it might be the getaway car.

He looked right into the barrel of an automatic pistol. The gun went off four times. Vanyo felt nothing. The robber's gun had misfired. Vanyo fired his own gun. Nothing happened. He was out of bullets. The getaway driver drove off.

Vanyo broadcast a description on his radio, and the three men were subsequently captured.

For Gilbert, 37, the day was May 9, 1966. He was in a zone car when the call came in about a robbery in progress. When he got there, two men were coming from the store, guns in hand.

They fired at Gilbert point-blank. They missed. Gilbert killed one; wounded the other.

Gilbert, a 10-year veteran of the force, says he is in the business for the "security. You never think about the risk. You let your wife think about it."

Vanyo has been a policeman for nine years and a detective for three. He has been involved in two other shootings. He's an ex-member of the Task Force, the special group, for trouble spots. "I grew up on Buckeye Road," Vanyo said.

"I tried to play baseball: I spent a couple years in the minors. I couldn't make it. It was my first love. So what do you do? You go to your second love, right? I became a policeman."

Smart as They Come: Wallace Off and Ranting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, a feature article that appeared in the Sunday, May 21, 1967, issue of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution by Mr. Arthur Ebson makes very interesting reading. I certainly do not enter it in the RECORD for the purpose of telling readers how to vote, but because it is quite informative. The article follows:

SMART AS THEY COME: WALLACE OFF AND RANTING

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Don't underrate George Wallace. He's running a smart campaign, and Democrats and Republicans alike are worried. The odds against a third party candidate are great, but Wallace is clever, a masterful speaker, and well-heeled. A look at 1968's most active candidate, so far.)

(By Arthur Ebson)

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—A friend who remembers when George Wallace was Alabama's best 135-pound boxer says: "Oh, he really poured it on, George did. He just kept moving in all the time."

And now that Wallace is running for the presidency, he retains the simple strategy of the ring: Attack, attack, attack, and somebody is bound to be hit and hurt.

It is usually agreed that Wallace's potential as a probable third party candidate to damage both major parties is immense, even though no one seems sure whether the Democrats or the Republicans would suffer more.

Wallace, his big cigar at a rakish angle, surveys the scene cheerfully.

"I think I'll hurt the Republicans in the South and the Democrats in the North," Alabama's former Democratic governor says. "I think I'll hurt the Democratic party more."

So far few, if any, observers give Wallace even an outside shot at the White House.

But a Gallup poll credited him with 13 per cent of the vote-phenomenal for a regional candidate—even before he began to campaign.

And although he remains officially coy about his political future—he hasn't formally announced his candidacy—his backers aren't. They're betting big money—his campaign plans call for spending between $1 million and $15 million—that he can go all the way as a third party candidate.

At 47, Wallace starts with a curious but important distinction: Few in public life can stir such heated emotions.

Wallace opened his presidential campaign last month at Syracuse University, and what happened there was repeated, sometimes more vigorously, sometimes less, at every stop.

Outside the new, circular fieldhouse, students and faculty members urged everyone to walk out on Wallace, Inside, a relatively small but determined group jeered, catcalled, chanted and hooted in disapproval.

On a five-day trip Wallace inspired such diverse picket signs as "Geo. Wallace, Public Racist No. 1," "God Bless Wallace," and, "Wallace is a Warthog."

So intense are the feelings it's almost impossible for most to look at Wallace dispassionately. But it should be done, already he has a campaign setup rivaling that of Gov. George Romney of Michigan, who wants to win the Republican nomination and is the only other candidate unabashedly seeking support this early.

Normally no one is more impotent than a politician out of office, but routine rules don't apply to Wallace.

Whether his wife, Lurleen, who succeeded him as governor of Alabama, makes some of the decisions, as Wallace insists, or whether he calls the shots, as many suspect, isn't important. His base remains firm. From here he can foray North and West, moving in all the time, punching away at a host of targets covering almost every segment of American life.

To Wallace, the good guys—the gals—are the "little" people. "They're getting tired of the theoreticians and the bureaucrate telling them what to do with their children."

And almost always, there's a good word for the police. "If I were president I would give my moral support to the police and thank them for the work they are doing. I think the people are going to defeat mayors who do not defend the police."

Like most politicians, Wallace does his homework so that few questions catch him by surprise.

In Cleveland when asked about Negro voting back home, he said that Alabama has a Negro sheriff, but that Ohio doesn't.

When asked about his defiance of the Supreme Court, Wallace says, why, he's simply exercising his constitutional right to criticize, just like Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt. "I'm in good company," he will say.

And, everywhere, the questions on race. Does he think the Negro is inferior? "I feel all people are equal in the sight of God. I have never said that anybody is inferior or superior."

Or: "My wife loves all the children of Alabama and she has compassion for all of them."

And: "I'm not a racist. I'm a segregationist."

The answer, Wallace says, is education, but by that he means not dropping out in the fourth grade but sticking around for a high school diploma.

Although he prefers to attack, Wallace also raises some positive arguments. Such as:

"I'm not an ultraright winger. I believe in progressive government."

"I'm not against everything. I'm for borrowing money to build roads and schools. I'm pretty progressive in the sense that I think government ought to do certain things and do them well."

"I believe in bloc grants to states. Wallace objects to the words "federal funds." What they really are, he says, are "taxpayers' funds." Whatever they are to be called, he doesn't dwell on the fact that Alabama does fairly well from big government Tax Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit group specializing in tax studies, figures that for every $1 Alabama puts in it takes $2 out.

Wallace ignores a multitude of problems confronting any modern president. Should the space program be slowed down? Would the U.S. Post Office do better as private business? What about a tax surcharge? the draft? Air and water pollution? Urban transportation?

On Vietnam—which has caused Romney so much difficulty—he is hawkish without bothering over details. "We should de-escalate the war," he says, "but the best way to de-escalate the war is to destroy the supply routes." Pressed for more specific answers, he says: "I don't say I have any solution to this problem—but then neither does anybody else."

Sophisticated arguments on complex subjects are of small value to him,. His appeal, as he frankly says, is to the instinct.

Here, in the birthplace of the Confederacy, the dream is of a minority candidate becoming president.

If, in any state, 34 per cent of the voters are unhappy because of unending civil rights strife, because of Vietnam, because they're tired of President Johnson, then maybe these discontented will turn to Wallace. If the remaining 66 per cent split evenly between Republicans and Democrats, Wallace would bag all that state's electoral votes.

A minority president is nothing new. As Wallace enjoys pointing out, the most recent was John F. Kennedy, who won with 49.7 per cent of the popular vote.

The odds against Wallace are fantastic—it's like drawing for an inside straight in every state except possibly a few in the South—and those around him know it. But nevertheless in a modernistic suite of offices the planning goes on.

Wallace may run in a few primaries, just to do a little hell-raising, but he concedes neither party is likely to cotton to the likes of him.

So he's more likely to go as a third party candidate, a road that, since each state has its own complicated election laws, can be so rough as to be almost impassable.

Wherever Wallace goes he totes a bit of Alabama with him. On his first campaign trip his own party included around a dozen persons. "He likes companions," says Bill Jones, a companion who runs his campaign headquarters.

In the group were four security guards. When Wallace was asked how he justified four state-paid troopers on the trip, he said First Ladies get protection and so he was entitled to it, too.

There's no doubt he needs protection. His hotel room often resembles an armed camp. A watch is kept on his chartered plane at night. Bodyguards hover about him.

Paradoxically, this is Wallace's greatest asset. Few politicians create excitement. They may be well known and well informed—but well ignored.

The picketing, the shouting, the rocking of his car generate interest and guarantee publicity.

And Wallace loves it.

With his cocky swagger—perhaps he's compensating for being only 5 feet 7 inches tall—with his impudent grin, Wallace, the spoiler, thrives on the discomfiture of others.

There's great satisfaction in his voice when he says: "This is a people's movement, and if you don't believe it, you just follow me around the country. I think you're going to see a lot of politicians run over in 1968—and I'm going to help run over them."

Criterion Supports Administration's Education Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today we begin debate over proposals to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

In that connection, an editorial which appeared in the May 19 issue of the Criterion is particularly timely. The Criterion is the official weekly newspaper of the Catholic Archdiocese of Indianapolis.

The editorial is critical not only of the substance of the so-called Quie amendments but also of the manner in which they have been offered. A strong argument is made for a continuation of present Elementary and Secondary Education Act procedures.

Because of the wide interest in this issue now before the Congress, under unanimous consent I place this item in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

EDUCATION BILL

The long-delayed debate on the administration's Elementary and Secondary Education Act versus the substitute bill known as the Quie amendment after Congressman Albert Quie (R., Minn.) will reach the floor of the House of Representatives next Monday, May 22.

It will be a crucial legislative battle and the outcome will affect Federal assistance to non-public school children in 1968 and, very likely, for years to come.

The administration plan would extend present programs, which provide aid directly from the federal Office of Education to the individual school districts and to specific programs within those districts. The Quie substitute would consolidate the four categorical aid programs into one single grant, with each state handling the money and dividing it—as the state sees fit—among its school districts.

Recently the Citizens for Educational Freedom, which had previously scorched Quie supporters, backed down from their militant opposition following a conference with Republican House leadership. The CEF seemed satisfied that the latest version of the Quie bill—the third—made ample provision for non-public school participation in federal funds; that state constitutions barring funds to non-public schools would not interfere with the federal help programs.

In our view the CEF has been too hasty in changing its stand. Decisions on how the Quie funds will be used still rest with state public school officials who are traditionally opposed to aid for non-public schools. It is a simple matter of self-interest. The vague wording leaves ample room for discrimination.

One of the truly fine accomplishments of the present ESEA was the new spirit of cooperation on the local level that it fostered between public and non-public school officials. That would soon be dissipated.

The three versions of the Quie bill, coming one on top of another, have given non-public school educators little time for thorough study and agreement. It is obvious that each revision has attempted to make the measure more and more like the original administration bill, more acceptable to those parties who view the ESEA as a sort of Magna Carta for non-public school children.

If the CEF has studied the comparative figures of the two bills, it must realize that even if the Quie proposal provides for non-public school pupils, it does not provide as much. In the ESEA bill now in effect, non-public school children share in 75 per cent of the cumulative funds under Title I (Opportunity for the Disadvantaged) and Title II (School Library and Instructional Resources). The Quie version allows involvement in only 57 per cent of the allocated funds for the same programs.

Overlooked in the discussion of major differences in the two proposals have been provisions for the Teacher Corps. The first Quie bill eliminated the corps altogether, but the latest restores it in a cut-back, modified form.

Congress has been niggardly in its treatment of the corps, slashing all appropriations to the bone, It is a minor miracle that the program has survived and accomplished so much, considering the bickering and lack of Congressional support.

President Kennedy created the Teacher Corps to provide competent teachers for slum and backwoods schools. It was an extraordinary measure to recruit capable instructors for schools normally shunned because of risks and difficulties.

Last February President Johnson recommended that the corps be expanded to 5,500 volunteers for the school year beginning September, 1968. More importantly, he made a supplemental request for $12.5 million. This is evident in the present administration proposal. But the corps itself and inadequate supporting funds are barely visible in the Quie measure.

There are already too many injustices in the treatment given children in non-public schools and in ghetto and dirt road schools. The ESEA moved in the direction of equal facilities and equal opportunities. It should not be scrapped in favor of a substitute which revives the old injustices. Rather, it should be broadened and more generously funded.

The Sleeping Beauty

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, there is much disagreement among the people of this Nation and indeed within the halls of Government what policy the United States should pursue in Vietnam. All of us though, no matter where we stand on the war share one common commitment—that is to end the war honorably and ultimately bring peace to this part of the world. We may differ on policy means, but I firmly believe that most of us share a common desire to attain one end, peace in Vietnam.

Recently, I received a poem written by a soldier constituent of mine from the 19th Congressional District of New York. Pfc. Stephen L. Shiner, stationed in Vietnam, has been wounded in battle and has written an epitaph describing the hell of war which reflects man's eternal striving for that elusive goal, peace.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring this epitaph to the attention of my colleagues in the House, as I believe Stephen's words accurately express a feeling all of us share:

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY!

(Epitaph of a professional soldier written by Stephen Shiner)

A breeze blows beneath an internal summer sky,
Two white birds flutter bye.
A new day's sun peers over the mountain,
Mother nature unfolds her dawn;
A colorful sight of serene beauty.
Mightier than Kings, more lovely than their Maidens;
The countryside looms with its majestic beauty.
The sounds of Dawn are heard for miles,
All is in place, all is right; But yet is it?
A two legged creature stirs,
In his hand a steel tube.
The blissful sounds of morning are interrupted with a shrill piercing sound.
Another two legged creature falls through the greenery.
He is still but for the slow flow of the red river which ebbs life from him.
This is Viet-Nam.
The sleeping beauty whom God kissed and awake the hell in her.
I drink to the day she sleeps again!
Beauty surrounds me,
From Heaven I came,
To Hell I go.
The stage on Earth is all a game which I have played,
But in vain.
For you see my some sort friend,
That fallen creature in the end was me, and now as the red river reaches an end,
These words I give to you my friend,
Live your life not as me,
But in peace eternally
And then for you, you shall see,
Eternally, will be eternity!

Representative Jack Edwards Hits Nail on Head in Speech to Mobile Propeller Club

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, one of our colleagues, JACK EDWARDS, who so ably serves the First Congressional District of Alabama, recently made a notable contribution toward better understanding of the sad situation that confronts the American merchant marine. In an address to the Port of Mobile Propeller Club, on the occasion of the 1967 annual celebration of Maritime Day, Mr. Edwards said some things about the administration's lack of maritime policy that needed saying.

For the benefit of Members of this House who may wish to obtain a penetrating summary of the facts about the present status to of our once great American-flag service, I suggest they can do no better than to take a few minutes to read the following remarks which in my view hit the nail right on the head:

SPEECH OF HON. JACK EDWARDS, THE PROPELLER CLUB, PORT OF MOBILE, ANNUAL MARITIME DAY BANQUET, MOBILE COUNTRY CLUB, MAY 19, 1967

Our observance of Maritime Day this year comes against the backdrop of continuing and increasing concern over the future course of United States Merchant Marine policy.

There is nothing I would like better than to stand up here tonight and tell you that a Merchant Marine policy is being written in Washington today, or even to tell you that the overall Merchant Marine problem is being given the kind of priority attention in the Administration that many of us believe it ought to have.

But unfortunately we seem to be continuing along in the same kind of drift that I first mentioned in the House of Representatives in Washington two years ago. So far as Merchant Marine policy is concerned we are drifting without a rudder, and we are going to be thrown up on the rocks unless something is done about it fairly soon.

The situation was exposed in all its stark reality on the first of this month when Secretary of Transportation Alan Boyd appeared at a Senate Committee hearing to tell about Merchant Marine policy. His appearance was thought to be important because for many weeks we had been hearing reports that the Administration was going to make a series of new recommendations which would amount to a policy at long last: a policy for rebuilding the strength of the U.S. merchant fleet.

But Mr. Boyd made it very clear in his remarks that he was not proposing an Administration policy. He said he had some ideas about what might be done, but he carefully said that his ideas were not the policy of the Johnson Administration and, in fact, he had not asked the President to approve his proposals.

One of the main points in the plan Boyd talked about was to allow U.S. shipowners to acquire some ships out of foreign shipyards without losing the full domestic rights accorded to ships built in U.S. yards.

At the same time the subsidized program for the construction of new ships in U.S. yards would be increased. Other innovations would also be introduced. For example, new bulk carriers would be given operating subsidies, the cargo preference program would be retained but made to operate more efficiently, and a program for increased use of nuclear-powered ships would be adopted.

Each one of these proposals, and the others he mentioned, would be opposed by someone. My own opinion is, however, that Mr. Boyd's plan should be given some thought. It should not be thrown out automatically. The problem is of such magnitude that we need all the ideas that we can get. I am willing to consider *any* reasonable proposal in an effort to find the answer to this pressing problem.

However, there is an organizational struggle going on in Washington that we should know about as a sidelight to this whole matter of Merchant Marine policy. Mr. Boyd is the Secretary of the new Department of Transportation. He and his department really do *not* have the responsibility for the Merchant Marine at all. The Maritime Administration is in the Department of Commerce, and under ordinary circumstances, it would seem, any policy discussions would come from that Department.

To present the reason for this odd situation it is necesary to give just a little background that many of you may know.

Some months ago when President Johnson recommended setting up the new Department of Transportation he said he wanted the Maritime Administration to be taken out of the Commerce Department and put into the new Transportation Department. But when the House of Representatives approved the Transportation Department bill, we voted to keep the Maritime Administration out of the new department. And the law as enacted did retain the Maritime Administration in the Commerce Department. I worked for this objective.

We thought it was necessary to do this in order to achieve what we want as the final result—namely a Maritime Administration *independent* of any parent cabinet-level department—a Maritime Administration as an indepedent agency. We believe that this is a needed first step in giving the Merchant Marine the kind of priority for attention in Washington that it must have. We don't want to see it lost in the bureaucratic jungles of any larger government agency.

And so far this year in the House of Representatives there are some 100 bills in the hopper providing for establishment of the Maritime Administration as an Independent Agency.

However, the Democratic leadership of the Congress has not yet scheduled any action on the bills. The Johnson Administration still badly wants the Maritime group in the Transportation Department. The fact that the Secretary of the Transportation Department is now making announcements of plans on maritime programs is simply an indication that the White House is going ahead and acting as though its wish were accomplished. One of the points Mr. Boyd laid out in his program May 1 was that the Maritime Administration should be brought into his Department of Transportation after all.

You have heard something about Lyndon Johnson's approach to Government, and I want to tell you it's probably true what you have heard. There are some who say that if Lyndon Johnson though the sun shouldn't come up in the morning, and then if it came up anyway, right on time, he'd act as though it didn't come up and demand that everyone around him act the same way. And there are a lot of people in Washington these days who look at the troubles Lyndon is having at home and abroad, and they guess that he must be hoping every night that the sun won't come up the next day.

But in any case it will be interesting to all of us to watch and see what happens in this in-fighting over the Maritime Administration. For the time being it is in the Commerce Department where it has been for many years. But if you think any new ideas or initiatives are coming from that Department, consider that Lyndon Johnson has not yet named a successor to Former Secretary of Commerce John Connor who left the position February 1. And consider also, amazing as it is, that the Maritime Administration itself has no real head. The former administrator, Nicholas Johnson, left there July 1, 1966, and no successor has been named.

So Alan Boyd as Secretary of the Department of Transportation, a man whose experience has been in *air* transportation, is the closest we have to a government executive thinking about merchant fleet policy. And his Department is not even charged with this responsibility. This sad situation cannot go on much longer. Either the Martime Administration will be transferred to the Department of Transportation, or it will be made independent, or conceivably some other arrangement will be made. But it is imperative that things get straightened out so that we can solve some of the extremely serious problems of the merchant fleet.

The U.S. Merchant Marine faces deep trouble today.

The Johnson Administration's approach to U.S. merchant marine problems has shown an almost total lack of understanding of the serious and growing deficiency of our merchant shipping capacity in relation to that of other maritime nations and in relation to our shipping needs.

In 20 years, the U.S. has fallen from a supreme maritime power to a third-rate status. In the same period, Russia has grown from virtually no merchant fleet at all to a point at which she challenges all comers for control of the world's sea trade.

At the end of Word War II, the U.S. had a fleet of about 5,000 merchant ships, nearly all less than 3 years old. Today we have barely more than 1,000, and of these about 800 are more than 20 years old.

Russia today has more than 1,400 merchant ships afloat, and they are nearly all modern ships. Their building program is still going at full speed. Russia is building about 8 new merchant ships for every one we build.

Russian government spending on her merchant marine is rising swiftly while ours declines. In 1965 Russia spent more than $600 million while we spent less than $150 million. This year Russia is spending an estimated billion dollars while we are spending about $106 million.

Russia's fleet carries about 75 percent of her foreign commerce. And although the United States leads the world in total trade with other countries, our merchant fleet carries less than 8 percent of that trade.

Thirteen years ago very few of us would have predicted the spectacular rise of the Soviet merchant marine. It has been done without boasting. Their effort began in earnest in 1953 with a five year plan for vessel construction of an extent rarely seen anywhere except by nations at war. By 1965 they had increased their merchant fleet strength by 175 percent. Their aim was to increase their shipping capacity to the point where it could carry a substantial part of its own commerce and also have an influence in the trade routes of the world.

Today the Soviet Union leads the United States in total number of active vessels afloat, and is only slightly behind us in total tonnage. And Russia's construction of new ships continues at a rapid pace while ours drifts along almost aimlessly.

Russia is building ships, and having the East Germans and others build them for her, *not* merely to provide jobs. Her merchant fleet program has well-defined political and economic objectives.

Politically, Russia wants ships to support its political goals in any part of the globe, and I refer specifically to the massive shipments of goods to North Vietnam today, and also to her trade with Cuba. Should Communist infiltration and agitation result in new "Wars of Liberation" anywhere else, we know that Russia will want to supply them with arms and other goods. In her eyes there probably is nothing more important than her capability to meet the logistics demands of Communist fighting forces.

Economically the Russians want a strong merchant marine as a tool with which to influence world markets. They have already been able to undercut some European competition and so have moved into control of some freight rates. We can safely predict that these efforts will be expanded in the future.

Our United States merchant fleet today is a national disgrace. 70 percent of our ships are 20 years old or older and will be due for layup within five years. We rank only 14th in shipbuilding. Even Poland is building more merchant ships than we are. And all of this in spite of the fact that we are the only nation blessed with excellent warm water ports on three major and long coastlines.

Of course, it was not supposed to be this way at all. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 stated very clearly a declaration of policy that our Merchant Marine must be a partner in our national defense structure, that we must have the best and safest ships, so that the U.S. merchant fleet can not only meet normal shipping needs but also serve as a naval and military auxiliary in times of national emergency.

It was along about 1961 and 1962 when anyone first became concerned that we were falling from that kind of attention to our merchant fleet strength and that Russia was moving in. In 1963 the Russians built 115 new ships while we built 31.

President Kennedy ordered a full scale study to be made. And the study was made, but nothing ever came of it. Then again in January of 1965 President Johnson promised a new policy for the merchant marine. But, of course, we have no new policy, and none has been formally recommended.

Last year, in one East German shipyard alone, the Warnow Works at Rostock, they built 12 freighters for Russia.

In contrast with that, the new LBJ budget plans of this year first provided for 13 new ships. The figure has now been jumped to 15, partly in an effort to quiet some of us down, but this is still far inadequate to catch up with our needs. To meet the demands of shipping supplies to Vietnam many of the old Liberty ships have been taken out of the mothball fleet, as you know. But this is no substitute for a modern merchant marine, and everyone knows it.

The overall problem was summed up rather well in an editorial of the Journal of Commerce recently. It said this, and I quote:

"It is one thing to attempt enticing the shipping industry into the new Department of Transportation with vague promises of a totally new policy. It is quite another to display by current actions a curious indifference to the problems of merchant shipping and to indicate—when discussing the subject at all—not what ought to be done, but what the Administration is unwilling to do or keep on doing."

One of the strange aspects of Administration behavior in merchant marine matters is with regard to nuclear power. The nuclear-powered ship Savannah was put into service in 1963 as the result of forward thinking during the Eisenhower Administration. This was an experiment into a brand new field of merchant shipping propulsion. The ship was visited many ports of this country, including Mobile. It has proven for the first time anywhere, that a nuclear-powered cargo ship can operate over long distances and long period of time safely and successfully. It is still the world's only ship of its kind. But lo and behold, in LBJ's budget presented in January of this year was a small item calling for laying up the ship—taking it out of service entirely. The reason given was to save money. But while it costs about $3 million to operate the ship for a year, it could cost as much as $9 million to lay it up, with the attention that must be given to the nuclear equipment.

The date on which the ship is due for lay up is August 1 of this year. However, some of us in Congress have proposed that the ship be used for a goodwill visit to areas of the world it has never been—to Asia, for example. I am hopeful that this will come about, and that when it does the Administration will come to see the great value to us in keeping the Savannah in operation—for just what it was intended—a demonstration to the world of a successful and peaceful use of nuclear power, and as an experiment in merchant shipping which surely has great significance for the future.

So far as anyone knows, President Johnson is sticking by his decision to lay up the Savannah on August 1. However, on May 1, when Secretary Boyd made his merchant marine proposals, he included a suggestion for a new nuclear ship program. But, ladies and gentlemen, he said absolutely nothing about the Savannah!—the one ship that can provide the training for crewmen on future nuclear ships, the ship that has opened the ports of the world to nuclear shipping, the ship that has so much left to do if it is to serve its original purpose.

So now everyone must ask what is happening, if anything. Does the Administration plan to lay up the Savannah and build new nuclear ships? Does it plan to keep the Savannah after all? Is all the talk just window dressing for something else? Or is the Administration hopelessly at odds with itself, without any plan at all, and with people just making statements out of the blue sky? Nobody knows for sure.

But there are some things we *do* know for sure. Those Russian SAM missiles being fired on our planes over Vietnam got there on Russian merchant ships. The food and the guns and the oil and other vital materials are going into Haiphong on Russian merchant ships.

The Vietnam war would be over today if it weren't for Russian merchant ships. The railroad across China, and airplane capacity across the same distance, could not supply North Vietnam adequately. It is Russia's merchant shipping cpacity which makes it possible for supplies to reach the Communist Vietnamese.

Meanwhile our shipping is strained to the limit to supply our own men in South Vietnam. We have to depend on foreign flag ships. Or, many tons of goods are being flown over instead of shipped for the lack of shipping capacity—and of course the cost of getting it there is greatly increased.

If we had to supply another military and economic effort on a substantial scale anywhere else in the world we simply could not do it.

These facts have yet to be understood in their full significance by either the American people or the Johnson Administration. And, of course, we have to understand them before we can face up to them and provide some remedies.

You see, the underlying problem is that while the Administration is unable or unwilling to come up with a realistic policy, it is likewise unwilling to consider suggestions from those in Congress who have a particular expertise in this field. Well, we are working on a new policy anyway. We *insist* on a strong Merchant Marine.

The time is not now—the time has passed. We have already reached the crisis stage. The powers that be in the White House have slept on this problem too long. I say it is time to wake them up with a jolt—now. With your encouragement and support, we *will* succeed.

The Mental Health Amendments of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I most earnestly hope the House will speedily approve this bill now before us, H.R. 6431, because of its obvious and imperative importance in helping to solve the tremendous problems related to the proper care of the mentally ill in this country.

In summary, the bill provides a 3-year extension of two programs already in existence: to encourage the construction of community menal health centers and to grant Federal assistance, for a limited time, in their adequate professional staffing. I supported both of these programs, approved in 1963 and 1965, respectively, and am extremely pleased to observe that all authorities have testified they have proved essential, effective, and efficient in their purpose and they have recommended their continuation for a further restricted period.

Mr. Speaker, the committee testimony shows that in its first 3 years the community mental health center program has made it possible for almost one-third of our population to secure preventive and treatment services of high quality in community-based mental health facilities, but much more remains to be done.

At the end of 1966, there were still 452,329 patients in public mental hospitals. It is reliably anticipated that treatment to be provided in existing community mental health centers and the additional ones projected by this bill will make it unnecessary for thousands of men, women, and children ever to be admitted to a mental hospital. Instead of lengthy, isolated hospitalization, patients will be treated near their homes, their families, their friends, and their jobs. Under these circumstances, their prospects, the medical experts tell us, are immeasurably improved for complete recovery with little, if any, interruption in, or withdrawal from, their normal daily life activities.

Mr. Speaker, a review of the history of financing of these health centers indicates that American communities are both resourceful and independent and that extension of these programs, under H.R. 6431, will permit them to work out additional methods and plans of grouping local, State, and Federal public funds with private funds and insurance benefits to establish these centers and keep them in efficient operation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation undoubtedly represents a prudent investment in the national interest; it is wholly in accord with the noble spirit and traditions of our people; and it is a timely and concrete demonstration of congressional concern for the health of our constituents. I hope it will be promptly and unanimously enacted.

Broken Bargains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, last week the House of Representatives failed to give the President's rent supplement program any funds and approved a severe cut in his model cities program. Both of these were good programs. They were designed to alleviate one of the most pressing needs facing us today—adequate housing for all Americans.

In commenting on the action a Washington Post editorial noted:

> The Nation's housing policy has been severely damaged by the votes in the House of Representatives . . . The House has broken faith with mayors and city councils all over the United States.

The editorial continued:

> The Federal Government keeps reneging on its promises of money, leaving the big-city mayors with staffs, plans and local commitments that they cannot sustain. It is the mayors, not the Appropriations Committees, that will pay the political price for the failure.

If we are to keep our commitment to the poor of this Nation, we need both model cities and rent supplements. These programs are vital in our fight against slums and deprivation. Until these programs are fully funded we have not honored our commitment.

I would like to share this informative editorial, entitled "Broken Bargains," with my colleagues by inserting it in the RECORD:

BROKEN BARGAINS

The Nation's housing policy has been severely damaged by the votes in the House of Representatives this week. The House has broken faith with mayors and city councils all over the United States. Last year, in passing the Demonstration Cities bill, it promised them broad new sources of Federal aid to carry out what amounts to social renewal of the slums. Now, in passing the appropriations, it has reduced the actual funds to a point at which they amount to little more than a derisory gesture.

No doubt the Senate can increase somewhat the money for Demonstration Cities; perhaps it can even revive the rent supplements. But the real damage has been done. Congress obviously does not understand it, and even the Administration seems to perceive it only dimly, but the massive new Federal-urban programs are turning out to be very dangerous for the cities. The Federal Government keeps reneging on its promises of money, leaving the big-city mayors with staffs, plans and local commitments that they cannot sustain. It is the mayors, not the Appropriations Committees, that will pay the political price for the failures.

Building cities is not like building dams or aircraft carriers. Cities are not Federal operations to be authorized today and carried out whenever money becomes available. Under the Demonstration Cities Act, a city must sign a binding agreement that will run a decade or more into the future. It must commit itself to a plan that will run beyond housing to involve new roads, transit, schools, parks or hospitals. It commits local budgets and local bond issues. The plan will specify new social policies that may seem, to the mayor's constituents, highly unorthodox. He can justify them politically only with the additional Federal funds that they will bring. When Congress whacks off the appropriations, the mayor is stuck with all of the policy and all of the commitments but none of the money.

Most of the votes against the housing appropriation were Republican, but the most influential opposition came from Congressman Mahon of Lubbock, Texas, who thinks poorly of investing public money in Demonstration Cities or, for that matter, in any cities. The voting in the House this week was particularly disquieting because these roll calls were the first and precedent in a series that will include the destructive Quie Amendment to the Education Act next week, and beyond that the appropriations for the Education Act and all of the annual legislation for the war on poverty. These three great programs bring essential resources to the distressed centers of the big cities. The central cities are not heavily represented in Congress; reapportionment is mainly benefitting the suburbs.

The war on poverty is currently being funded at hardly more than half the level that the cities had originally been told to expect. Now, after some 200 cities have signed plans under the Demonstration Cities Act, the money is cut to barely a third of Congress' own promise last fall. The coming battle over allocation of school money has been gathering momentum in the House for weeks.

The issue now is whether the Federal Government intends to uphold any part of the bargain that it has offered the American cities in the last three years' legislation creating massive and complex joint ventures in social renewal. The present pattern of congressional votes forces the cities to ask themselves whether any of these vast Federal-urban operations are viable under the traditional capricious style of congressional appropriation.

What a Way To Celebrate National Maritime Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, again this year we celebrate World Trade Week, and National Maritime Day. Our celebration is marked by no Presidential declaration, as in past years. No ceremonies in New York Harbor, as in past years. No praising of America's great accomplishments in merchant marine development. For there have been no accomplishments; there is nothing to celebrate; there is nothing for the President to declare to the Nation; there is no reason for ceremonies and parades.

A year ago, at this same time, Mr. Speaker, I asked the question, "Where is the national maritime policy promised by the President?" I must ask the question again, Mr. Speaker. Where is the maritime policy that is good for America? Where is the policy that says we will build better ships for America's fleets, and build them in American shipyards, and employ American workers? All we hear, Mr. Speaker, during this celebration of National Maritime Day, is a voice which says "build the ships in foreign yards—that is our policy—take it or leave it."

The national maritime policy should be for the good of the country, Mr. Speaker. It should draw upon the experience and good judgment of the leaders from all segments of the maritime industry. The policy proposed by this administration does not reflect commonsense.

With the permission of the House, I wish to insert in the RECORD at this point two newspaper articles reporting the thinking of the Nation on this matter: One from the New York Times of Friday, May 19, 1967, about Gov. John A. Volpe, of Massachusetts, and the second, from the Baltimore Sun of Thursday, May 18, 1967, about Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America:

[From the New York Times, May 19, 1967]

VOLPE CRITICIZES MARITIME POLICY—TELLS LABOR PARLEY FLEET IS NEGLECTED IN PEACETIME

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Gov. John A. Volpe of Massachusetts decried today what he called a lack of consistent policy for the United States merchant marine.

He told a meeting of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations Maritime Trades Department that a solution of maritime problems was essential to the well-being of the nation.

His comments was made at a luncheon at the Statler-Hilton hotel, one of a series being held by the labor group to discuss Federal shipping policy.

Mr. Volpe said that all-out efforts to build up the merchant marine when war threatened and almost complete neglect when peace was achieved constituted no policy.

The first determination, Mr. Volpe said, must be concerned with where the merchant marine fits in the structure of American society—as a branch of commerce, an arm of national defense or both.

CATEGORY QUESTIONED

Past attitudes, he said, have been that it fits none of these categories, but this, he said, obviously is no answer.

"Many outside the boundaries of this country know this is not the answer," he said. "At least one major nation, the Soviet Union, holds that a strong merchant marine is important for commerce and defense."

He cited a recent report to Congress by Representative Hasting Keith, Republican of Massachusetts, and Representative Paul G. Rogers, Democrat of Florida, members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, on the increased strength of the Soviet merchant fleet.

This report said the Russians were strengthening their maritime position to further their strategic objectives. It said that in 1965 the Soviet Union accepted delivery of 100 merchant ships, while the United States took delivery of only 16; that the United States had on order 41 merchants ships of more than 1,000 tons and the Russians 464.

"Clearly," Mr. Volpe said, "the Russian emphasis on building a fleet to foster its foreign policies would justify grave concern on our part that we are not keeping abreast of the times,

"Commerce or defense? It seems that the merchant marine is both and that we need a nationally determined policy to support our merchant marine for both reasons."

SHIPS CALLED UNSAFE

A union official charged at the meeting that the United States was sending its men to war in Vietnam in World War II ships that were far from safe.

"We send our men to meet and counter naked aggression in the rusty remains of the hastily built fleet we acquired at enormous expense to meet a similar aggression more than 20 years ago," said Hunter P. Wharton, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. International Union of operating engineers.

"We are scraping the bottom of the World War II reserve fleet barrel," agreed Representative Dominick V. Daniels, Democrat of New Jersey.

Mr. Wharton said the old vessels being pulled out of mothballs to carry men and supplies to Vietnam were "older than most of our men fighting in Southeast Asia, and which have spent most of their time deteriorating on the mud flats."

Mr. Daniels promised that "Congress is going to correct the situation." He said that merchant vessels were carrying virtually all supplies and two-thirds of the men to Vietnam.

FOREIGN BUILDING ASSAILED BY HOOD—DOMESTIC YARDS SAID TO BE FAVORED BY SHIP INDUSTRY

(By John B. O'Donnell, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The chief spokesman for the American shipbuilding industry today told a Congressional subcommittee that, "it would appear that nearly two-thirds of the American maritime industry" opposes the construction of American-flag ships in foreign shipyards.

In a letter to Senator Bartlett (D., Alaska), chairman of the Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee, Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, also pointed out that American companies now have the privilege of building American-flag tonnage abroad, but for a variety of reasons—including legal restrictions on foreign-built tonnage—have for the most part not used that privilege.

Hood's letter, a council statement said, was prompted by testimony on May 1 of Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of Transportation, who "indicated that he had obtained industry backing of his 'build abroad' proposal from all segments with the exception of shipbuilding management and labor."

Boyd appeared before the Bartlett subcommittee on May 1 to outline the proposed Government maritime program which he has been developing. He told the subcommittee that the program had not yet received the backing of President Johnson, and that no program would get Presidential support until all segments of the industry agree on it.

Perhaps the most controversial aspect of the program is the proposal to allow the construction of ships abroad which would sail under the American flag with the same privileges enjoyed by United States-built ships.

At the hearing, Boyd indicated that there was no possibility of abandoning the build abroad concept and said that the shipyard management and labor "are violently—and I might say irrationally—opposed to foreign construction."

In his letter to Bartlett, Hood listed twelve organizations which, he said, have opposed the build abroad concept. These included five labor organizations, three shipbuilding associations, including the Shipbuilders Council, three associations of ship operators, and the United States Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association.

DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION

"Similarly," Hood said, "The American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are on record favoring domestic ship construction for our maritime industry."

"On balance, it would appear that nearly two-thirds of the American maritime industry—plus a vast majority of the Congress and a substantial segment of the labor movement—continue to support the proposition of ship construction in the United States, and among the remaining third, I have yet to encounter a ship operator who would not 'prefer' to have his vessels built in America."

The council president pointed out that "American citizens are not now foreclosed or prohibited from having vessels built in the shipyard of other countries . . . ," and then recited a number of reasons which were probable factors in the failure of American lines to build American-flag ships abroad.

"Nevertheless," he said, "the fact remains that they had the right—the choice, the alternative—and virtually none of these American-owned, foreign-built, foreign-flag vessels was brought under U.S. registry—for whatever reason.

"There can be no escaping the conclusion that the availability of subsidies and preferance cargoes plus other considerations compose to a large extent the circumstances under which operators 'prefer' to build their ships in America."

Law of the Jungle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to win the war against crime. We can no longer tolerate half-way measures or wishful thinking that the problem will somehow get better by itself.

But this campaign against crime can only be won by sensible, intelligent planning. Nothing but chaos would result from suggestions of those who propose civilian posses and a return to the thoroughly discredited vigilante system.

We need a massive infusion of both public funds and public support to assist police departments to add more men, better train them, and better equip them. The war on crime can be won only by trained professionals, not by zealous amateurs.

These points, and more, were made in a recent editorial in the Philadephia Inquirer, and I respectfully submit it to be printed in the Record as part of my remarks:

LAW OF THE JUNGLE

The National Rifle Association, which froths at the mouth every time control of gun sales is mentioned, is said to favor armed civilian posses to deal with urban rioting.

It tells its membership that "the best police on earth, alone, cannot stem the kind of mob violence that has swept many American cities."

Every man, in other words, to be his own police department, or member of his own private army.

This hysterical proposition has its counterpart, unfortunately, in the determination of some other Americans to obey only the laws that they happen to like.

What this kind of distorted thinking leads to is not only defiance, but destruction, of law and order. If every man can be a law unto himself, we revert to the jungle.

When a Stokeley Carmichael shouts "To hell with the laws of the United States!", when "Black Power" advocates armed with guns invade and interrupt the California Legislature; when the Governor of Alabama blocks enforcement of school desegregation orders of the Federal courts; when radical rightists defame the Supreme Court and preach disrespect for its edict, the road to anarchy is laid open.

When men arm themselves with guns, sledges and axe handles to punish those they disagree with they are replacing justice with lynch law.

"Civil disobedience" is a Nice-Nelly term for deciding for oneself which laws to obey and which laws to treat with contempt. If everyone proceeded on that theory red lights would become green as a matter of choice, and murder could become an acceptable way of settling an argument.

Defiance of the law is the accomplice of violence, and violence, bitter and uncontrolled, can be the only sequel to persistent disdain for the law and for its guardians.

Halt the Flood of Textile Imports Reaching the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BASIL L. WHITENER
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have consistently urged the Government to take positive action to halt the flood of textile imports reaching the United States have been following the Kennedy round of trade negotiations at Geneva with particular interest. The information we have been able to receive concerning textile tariff concessions made by the American trade negotiators offers little hope that relief can be secured at Geneva for the domestic textile industry.

On May 19, 1967, I spoke before the Fiber Buyers Division of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association at Asheville, N.C. In my talk, I voiced my concern over the action taken at Geneva. I hope that the Congress will reassert its constitutional prerogative in the regulation of our foreign trade. I insert the speech in the Appendix of the Record:

ADDRESS BY BASIL L. WHITENER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, BEFORE FIBER BUYERS DIVISION OF NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, ASHEVILLE, N.C., MAY 19, 1967

I am delighted to be with you this morning and to have the privilege of talking for a few moments about the textile industry. As one who was reared in a textile community, worked in textile plants, and has been extremely interested in the welfare of the textile industry all of his life, I am always delighted to meet with people who share my concern over, and interest in, the future of the domestic textile industry.

We meet this morning during a period which I believe is very critical in the history of the textile manufacturing industry. As all of you know from speeches I have made in the House of Representatives and before textile groups, I have expressed my concern during the years I have been in the Congress over the effect that textile imports are having upon job opportunities in the textile industry.

In the beginning there were only a few of us in the Congress who could see the inherent danger to the textile industry posed by mounting textile imports and the free trade theories of bureaucrats in executive departments.

As far back as 1957 I warned my colleagues in the House that unless the Congress took positive action in regaining control over the trade structure of the United States the domestic textile industry and other basic industries necessary to the national security of the Nation and the economic well-being of our people would be threatened, and, in many instances, destroyed.

In those days there were few who would listen to us. As textile imports rose in ever-increasing amounts and as the steel, glass, ceramics, leather, automobile, rubber, brass, bronze, timber, and numerous agriculturally-oriented industries began to feel the disastrous impact of excessive imports, we who believe in protection for basic American industry began to have more supporters.

Unfortunately, however, there have not been enough of us in the Congress and in the executive departments to turn the tide. It has always been my feeling that whenever we tamper with tested constitutional and congressional principles of government that have proved effective through many years, we invite trouble.

I strongly feel that the experience we have had under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and subsequent long term negotiated trade agreements with foreign governments is a case in point.

Prior to the adoption of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1934 the Congress exercised its constitutional function in regulating the tariff and trade policies of the Nation.

With the adoption of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 this function, in which the economic survival of the Nation is involved, was delegated to the President and, of course, by him to be administered by the Executive Departments.

The late great Cordell Hull is the father of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. He did not realize, however, that his plan of negotiated trade agreements by which the economy of the United States would be strengthened would ultimately result in a one-way street down which the job opportunities of the American people would be transferred overseas.

I voted against the extension of the Trade Agreements Act in 1962, and when it comes up for renewal this year I will vote against it again. In the light of the recent Kennedy Round trade negotiations at Geneva I feel we will have many more converts in the Congress this year to the proposition that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act should be repealed and the Congress again assume the dominant role in the formation of tariffs and trade policy.

When the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 was enacted, the United States had a manufacturing monopoly in many industrial commodities. Nearly every nation in the world looked to the United States for industrial products.

With improved economic conditions abroad, in many instances made possible by American foreign aid dollars, and with the general economic revolution that has taken place in the Nation since World War II, the foreign trade picture has drastically changed since the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was enacted. The nations to whom we formerly sold are now nations with a surplus of products. They are hungry for markets. This is particularly true with reference to textiles.

All of us have been watching very closely the so-called Kennedy Round trade agreement negotiations which have been underway at Geneva and which must be concluded by June 30, 1967. There were many who had high hopes that in view of the apparent unfavorable economic conditions prevailing in the textile industry by reason of excessive imports the domestic textile industry would secure some relief at Geneva. In all frankness, I must say that I was not one of those who expected relief from Geneva.

While the exact figures in all categories have not been made available to us in the Congress, the reports that we have been able to secure indicate that once again the American textile industry has been struck a disastrous blow.

The negotiators representing the European economic community and other nations not a part of the European group came away the victors, particularly with reference to textiles.

I understand that as a result of the agreements reached at Geneva we can expect tariff cuts of an average of 20% on cotton products and 13% on man-made fiber products. There will also be a 3 year extension of the Long Term Agreement on cotton textiles. It is my further understanding that we can expect a substantially greater tariff cut on the imports of man-made fibers and yarn.

This action was taken and apparently acceded to by our United States negotiators at Geneva in the face of declining employment in the domestic textile industry and an increase in textile imports which stagger the imagination.

957,000 Americans were employed in textile plants in June, 1966. In April, 1967, employment had declined to 935,000 textile employees. This was 6,000 less people employed in textile mills than in March of 1967, 7,000 less than in February of 1967, and 15,000 less than in April of 1966. In fact, there has been a steady decline in textile employment since early fall of 1966. At the same time textile imports have reached the highest level in the history of the Nation.

Statistics released by the United States Department of Agriculture on April 28 for the first six months of the last year of the 5-year Long Term Textile Agreement indicate that cotton imports have increased by 11.3% to 857 million square yards.

When the Long Term Agreement was formulated, both industry and government representatives agreed that the annual rate of textile imports would amount to approximately 5%. However, the rate of increase for this year alone is already 11.3% over that of last year.

It is astounding to realize that the imports of cotton textiles have increased 112% from the 1961 base year of the International Cotton Textile Agreement. Information released recently by the Department of Commerce indicates further that for the first half of the current Long Term Agreement period imports for all product categories, except apparel, have substantially increased.

61% of these imports have come from five countries—Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, India, and Portugal. Every one of these countries is a cheap-labor country. It is impossible for American mills to compete with the cheap labor of these countries. The present rate of textile imports from cheap labor nations is the equivalent of approximately 200,000 American jobs.

It is extremely difficult to one who looks at the international trade picture with a realistic view to understand how the United States can acquiesce in such a tremendous loss of jobs, with the resulting Federal, state, and local tax revenue losses. It is equally hard for a person concerned over the national security of his country to comprehend how the United States can be a party to the destruction of an industry which the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of Defense have deemed absolutely essential to the survival of the Nation in a national emergency.

The man-made fiber industry is also in a perilous condition by reason of inordinate imports. The United States had a favorable balance of trade of 88.6 million pounds in 1962 of man-made staple fiber, filament, and filament yarn goods.

In 1966, just four years later, this favorable trade balance had actually become a positive deficit of 11.2 million pounds. In 1966 the equivalent of 311 million pounds of man-made fibers were imported, an all-time record level.

One of the facts that it is extremely difficult for an American concerned over the future of his country to understand in regard to the tragic decline of the American textile industry is the willingness of the United States to surrender the domestic textile industry to overseas nations without demanding fair treatment in overseas textile markets.

Not only are American textile manufacturers the victims of unreasonable textile import tariff barriers erected by foreign nations but there are many other competitive disadvantages which these countries erect to keep American products off the market.

With reference to tariffs Mr. Yoso Matsu Natsubara, a prominent Japanese industrialist, declared recently. "Chaos would reign in Japan if United States industries are allowed to enter our country unhampered by tariffs." The gentleman can make this statement in the face of the fact that the war-ravaged economy of Japan was rebuilt primarily through the generosity of the American taxpayer. Every economic device, including tax and subsidy concessions, is used by foreign governments to give their manufacturers the edge over the United States.

I do not wish to be extremely critical of Japan, but I would like to point out that in 1966 Americans bought 69 million shirts and 53,000,000 blouses from Japan and Hong Kong. In 1951 Japanese plywood had cornered only 1% of the United States market. Today Japan has 60% of the American plywood market. The imports of machine tools from Japan are up 300% in less than two years.

I point out these facts to give you some ideas of the tremendous trade advantages a nation can have when it is free to erect its own strong trade barriers and yet sell its products practically unhampered in another nation.

I do not know what the future holds in store for the American economy in general through our inability to face up to the realities of the international trade situation. I do know, however, that we cannot continue to spend vast sums of money abroad in our military and economic effort to halt the spread of communism, maintain an ever-increasing Federal debt, and permit basic tax-paying industries employing hundreds of thousands of our citizens to be destroyed.

The unfavorable dollar gap occasioned by the deficit in our textile imports amounts at the present time to one-half of our foreign trade deficit. Not only are excessive imports siphoning away the jobs of our people and reducing Federal, State, and local revenues, the unfavorable trade balance created by excessive textile imports it actually depleting our gold reserves which are already substantially below the amount necessary to maintain the stability of the American dollar at home and abroad.

There is only one encouraging note in our present international trade situation. While there was a time when the textile industry stood virtually alone in the face of excessive import assaults, we now have allies in the fight for a realistic trade policy from many segments of the industrial and agricultural economy.

The American dairy industry, which has reduced its herds by 1 million cattle since 1950, is urging import controls. The ceramics industry, where the importation of wall tile is up nearly 3,000%, is allied with us for relief. Even the American pharmaceutical industry realizes that something must be done to revise our trade policies.

The steel industry, which had to contend with 11 million tons of Japanese steel in 1966 at a price 40% below United States cost of steel products, is urging controls.

So it is with the sewing machine, office machine, household appliances, radios and electronic devices, photographic equipment, glass, gloves, china, watches, silver, plumbing, plastic, shoes—in fact nearly every segment of our economy is now feeling the effect of foreign competition. I am hopeful, therefore, that when we consider the extension of the Trade Agreements Act, or Trade Expansion Act as they now call it, this year that all of these segments of the American economy, which are suffering by reason of inordinate imports, will make their voices heard loud and clear on Capitol Hill.

In the past the textile industry has been looked upon as a sectional industry, and we have not had too much sympathy from other sections of the country remote from our textile plants. With the entire economy now affected, however, we may at last be in a position to exert a united front for relief.

No longer is the battle against excessive imports the concern of isolated segments of our economy in our nation. It must be the concern of every American if full employment and our standard of living is to be preserved.

Commemoration of Cuban Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker—

> Government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, . . . established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

These great words were written in 1917 by William Tyler Page, then Clerk of this great body. They were adopted by the House of Representatives as the American's creed. They embody the political faith of our own great Nation and indeed, the standard by which the democratic governments of the world community live.

On May 20, 1902, 65 years ago last Saturday, the U.S. provisional government in Cuba withdrew, and the free Cuban Republic came into being. Its Constitution was based on these same principles, principles for which Cuban patriots also sacrificed their lives and fortunes. The Cuban Constitution was one with our own in that it preserved human dignity, guaranteed individual liberties, and stood for the right of all men to be free.

This anniversary of Cuban independence day is wrought with sorrow, the sorrow of the Cuban people today enslaved by Castro's Communist regime, and the sorrow of the freedom-loving people of the entire world, who share the agony of the tormented citizens of that island nation. In Cuba today, there is no freedom, and government is by consent of a select few, who rule the masses with an iron fist.

Fidel Castro, who would have the world believe that he is a loyal Cuban and champion of human rights, is in truth a brutal dictator. He has prostrated Cuban nationalism to embrace the most violent Communist dictums. Instead of safeguarding the rights of Cuban citizens, his government treacherously usurps them, and strikes terror in the hearts of the people. The American people have only to listen to the tragic stories related by Cuban refugees who have abandoned everything to seek sanctuary under a democratic government. Thousands have fled to Miami in my own congressional district; still more have arrived in other U.S. cities. Fidel Castro's "promised land" is a tragic farce, and the inhumane conditions by which he rules are an affront to the dignity of mankind everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, the sorrowing Cuban refugees in our country look to us to give them strength, support and understanding. They have forsaken a government which no human being can live by. Our American experience has enabled us to comprehend the desire of every man to dwell in a sovereign nation, to participate in public affairs and to join with his neighbor in democratically determining his own government. Now is the time for the people of the United States, and for free men all over the world to pledge their support of true Cuban independence. To the suffering Cuban refugees among us and to the enslaved people of the Cuban nation, we extend our deepest friendship and heartfelt sympathy. We have faith in you. We honor the devoted patriots who endured such great hardship to lead your people to liberty. We salute the brave people who make up your heritage, people like yourselves, whose dauntless determination to achieve self-government, government by the consent of the governed, triumphed over tremendous obstacles and repeated defeat at the hands of more powerful forces. It is our firm hope that you will rise up against the bonds which rob you of your liberty and renew the fighting spirit which won you your sovereignty 65 years ago. We urge you to rededicate yourselves to the cause of freedom. Only when the reins of Cuban Government are restored to the hands of the people, all of the people, will your beloved land flourish, and will Cubans of today and all generations to come face the future with pride and dignity.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, all Americans are vitally interested in our involvement in Vietnam. Just what our future will be in Vietnam is uncertain, because nobody really knows when this conflict with communism will be terminated. Many of us here in Congress had the opportunity to hear Gen. William C. Westmoreland a few weeks ago report on the effectiveness, dedication, patriotism, and understanding on the part of our American servicemen who are fighting there today.

To my colleagues in the Congress, and to all Americans who would like a glimpse of what we are doing in Vietnam in addition to fighting communism, I wish to include a speech by Dr. Harold Alexander Falconer, Jr., USNR, delivered a few weeks ago at the Calvary Church, Burnt Hills, N.Y.

Dr. Falconer is the grandson of Jacob J. Falconer, deceased, of Washington State, who was a Member of this body in the 63d Congress. The doctor is now a resident of my district in New York. In the words of his father, Harold Falconer, Sr., who sent the doctor's remarks to me, and I quote:

> Most of us at home doubt the effectiveness of our effort in Vietnam at times. I myself had some difficulty in answering items on your questionnaire. The analysis of the situation in Vietnam as given in the talk, is simple but I believe represents the judgment of most of the men there. It has resolved many of my own doubts.

I commend Dr. Falconer for his service to his country and for his efforts in presenting a candid and poignant picture of Vietnam, of what we are doing to create a better understanding among those underprivileged people in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Falconer's remarks follow:

VIETNAM

I know you are all interested in knowing exactly what actually is going on in Vietnam and I can only say that for the most part you are as well informed as I am, what with TV documentaries, good newspaper and radio coverage. As a matter of fact, when I was in Vietnam and an event of newsworthy proportions took place within 20 or 30 miles it would usually takt us a few days to find out about it. So I was not exaggerating when I wrote home recently that I couldn't wait till I got back home so that I could find out what was going on in Vietnam.

The main advantage of a trip to Vietnam is of course to get an idea of why we are there. First of all is the question of whether we should be there at all. The answer to that depends on your moral feelings about war. Some people believe that nothing is ever gained by war and that there has never been a just war. Others feel that you should engage in a war for your own protection only and that the war should be strictly defensive in character. If your feelings about war fall into either of these categories then you are justified under our free system in demonstrating against war, in fact it is your moral duty to do so.

To understand why we are there we must know something about the division of population in Vietnam. About 70% are peasants. How do they feel about our presence there? Well, quite frankly they don't care much one way or another. All they want is to be left alone on their piece of land, grow their rice, catch fish, feed their family, and worship their ancestors who are conveniently buried right out in the back yard. For 20 years war has been a source of anxiety to them, upsetting their pattern of living, raising havoc with their land, forcing them to move from the area which they know and love.

To these people political ideologies mean nothing. They do not miss educational opportunities, good medical care, or modern household conveniences because they have never had them. So they have no love for military of any kind whether French, American, Vietcong, or Japanese. They merely want to be left alone.

But, they are not going to be left alone; the world is changing too fast for that. They will not continue to live as they have lived for the last 2000 years. The children are moving to the cities to find work and a better life. The elderly village chief is no longer the most respected man in the community. It is the soldier returning from the war with exotic stories of far away places or the city cousin who comes out for a weekend visit on his brand new motorbike wearing black shoes with pointed toes and white shirt and necktie. The village chief is still an important man and commands a lot of respect, but the Vietnamese peasants are beginning to realize that life does go on at a brisker, more exciting pace in other parts of the world.

Now let us take the hard core Vietcong. Composed chiefly of young and middle aged men they believe that communism has the answer to the problems of southeast Asia. They believe that religion of any kind stands in their way, they believe that the village chief stands in their way, and they have very little respect for culture and tradition. In short they are entirely materialistic. They have been thoroughly indoctrinated in Mao's methods of insurgency by which a well organized minority of as little as 10% should be able to gain complete control of a country within a relatively short time. Their strength is just about 10%, they are very well organized, and they are quite willing to die for their cause. They are also quite ready to kill anyone who stands in their way. Terrorism is an integral part of their method and their targets are chiefly the leaders and those who stand for tradition, the village elders and religious leaders. Their cause is supported and continually supplied with arms and men from North Vietnam.

The final group in Vietnam are those devoted to the cause of a free independent and prosperous South Vietnam. This represents roughly 20% of the population and is the group which we are supporting there. They are poorly organized and like most democratic institutions have a good deal of disagreement among themselves. This group includes a goodly portion of the Roman Catholic and Buddhist religious leaders as well as a goodly number of those with no particular religious convictions who nevertheless feel that democratic government has a possible future in Southeast Asia. They are able to compare the economic progress of Japan, South Korea, and Thailand to that of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam and conclude that communism and the restriction, censorship, and lack of individual freedom that goes with it are not necessary to obtain a propserous economy. These are the people whom we are supporting and while they do not represent a majority of the population, they outnumber the Vietcong approximately 2 to 1. It would be criminal to desert these people at the present time since most of them face execution or imprisonment in the event that the V.C. take over.

The previously mentioned 70% that doesn't care is going to have to make a decision pretty soon. It is their support that the American military is fighting for at the present time. As a result, the war effort in Vietnam is unlike any other in U.S. history. It is a war aimed at counterinsurgency, that is, aimed at stopping the insurgency movement at the level where it is most effective. The Vietcong has attempted to win the support of the peasant population of Vietnam by intimidation on one hand and promises of a better life on the other. We are trying to protect the peasant from intimidation and at the same time bring him opportunities to learn new trades, read and write, and receive adequate medical care.

During my stay in Vietnam I was the medical officer of a mobile construction battalion consisting of about 20 officers and 750 enlisted men. To help me in my duties there were seven navy hospital corpsmen.

In the armed services there is the problem that you need plenty of help when the going gets rough, but when things are going well the medical department has a good deal of free time on its hands, so we were able to use a good deal of our free time to treat civilians in the local villages. We built a little shack just outside the perimeter of our camp and started holding a daily sick call. At first the response was light but atfer we got rolling we found ourselves seeing as many as 150 patients per day. Acquisition of supplies was a big problem and involved a fair amount of improvisation on our part. For example, one of the biggest problems in Vietnam is hookworm. These microscopic parasites enter the human body through the feet and lodge in the wall of the intestine where they cause a slow but steady bleeding. Herewith eggs formed are returned to the soil, hatch and are ready to infect a new host. Besides causing very unpleasant intestinal symptoms they also cause a profound anemia "tired blood." Since the organisms are ubiquitous in Vietnamese soil and since no peasant children have shoes to wear, virtually every child has this disease. The treatment requires a drug called tetra chlorethylene and it is not one of the drugs which is sent to us through CARE, AID, or other charitable organizations. The Navy hospital pharmacy on the other hand carried a good supply of it but they were reluctant to lend it out in very large quantities. We therefore had to resort to obtaining a little at a time. I would go into the hospital and ask them if I could please have two bottles of tetra chlorethylene. They would say, "Well I'm sorry but we can only spare one at the moment but if you come back in a week we might be able to give you another. The next day one of my corpsmen would go through the same ritual and so on, a new corpsman daily until the end of the week when I would go back for my second bottle. In this manner, may God forgive us, we were able to clear up an awful lot of hookworm.

Another snag which we ran into was insuring the proper use of the medicine which we dispensed. It was difficult at times to convince our patients that tetracycline syrup was not koolade and that sugar coated vitamin tablets were not candy. Thus when I handed an arthritic old gentleman a bottle of aspirin and said very clearly "mot ngay, bon lan, muoi lan, hai vien" (one day, 4 times, each time, one tablet) I was much disturbed to see him turn around, pour 10 or 12 of them into the palm of his hand and before I could stop him he had swallowed the whole lot. Consequently we generally used injectable drugs as much as possible and when we did use oral medications, dispensed at most a 2 or 3 day supply so that a dangerous overdose would be out of the question.

Although most of our patients had problems such as skin infections, headaches, backaches, lacerations, cuts and scratches, arthritis, colds, worms, eye infections, and a fair number of hypochondriacs we did see a good deal of tuberculosis and also some diseases which are virtually unknown in our country today, typhoid fever, plague, cholera, diphtheria, and tetanus. Malaria is also common in the civilian population as well as the military.

One thing which I did not see at all was malnutrition or vitamin deficiency diseases. The diet of rice, fish and bananas is an extraordinarily well rounded one. The growing potential of the South Vietnamese soil is excellent and may be one of the reasons the North Vietnamese are so anxious to get their hands on it.

In conjunction with our medical program, the Seabees in their spare time undertook other projects in the village: Building of the new hut, grist mill, soap, sewing machine, clothing, Christmas party, pagoda patching (here he described ad lib some of these projects).

I would say that all in all our contribution by our battalion to the civic action program was a great success but we have all kinds of plans to improve upon if we go back in August of this year. We were delighted in the improvement which we noticed in the attiude of the villages toward us when we left compared to when we arrived. At first they were quite suspicious and were reluctant to show any gratitude for our acts of generosity, but as time went on they were readily inviting us into their homes to eat with them and more encouraging still, they brought us some of their complaints about damage done to their homes and lands by phases of the military operation. In short they came to realize that the American soldier carries more than an M–14 rifle or 45-automatic. He carries knowledge, medicine, consideration for others, and a desire to help create a new and more tolerable existence for the underprivileged people of the world. I hope you will find it in your hearts to approve of your country's effort in South Vietnam. It is not as hopeless as some people would have us think. Slow but steady progress is being made, and an honorable peace in 4–5 years would be far superior to a dishonorable withdrawal at the present time.

Golden Anniversary of the Commissioned Corps of the Environmental Science Services Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to call to our colleagues' attention the fact that today marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Commissioned Corps of the Environmental Science Services Administration, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The commissioned corps of ESSA along with the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Public Health Service comprise the uniformed services of the United States. Of these seven services, ESSA's commissioned corps is the smallest with an authorized strength of but 285 members.

By an Act of Congress on this date in 1917, the commissioned corps had its birth as a part of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. When the latter agency was combined with the Weather Bureau on July 13, 1965, to form the Environmental Science Services Administration, the commissioned corps also became a part of ESSA. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is, incidentally, celebrating its 160th anniversary this year.

The ESSA commissioned corps plays an important role in the life of our Nation. Wherever the tasks of oceanographic research and hydrographic surveys may take them, the corps mans the ships of the Goast and Geodetic Survey; at present, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey ship *Oceanographer* is conducting a global scientific expedition.

The role of ESSA uniformed personnel is not, however, limited to the seas; some are engaged with land surveying parties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in an effort to determine more accurately than ever—with the assistance of satellites—the exact shape of the earth while others serve as pilots of photogrammetric planes, contributing to the production of nautical and aeronautical charts.

With the recent announcement by ESSA of the establishment of the national oceanographic institute at Virginia Key in Florida, many members of the commissioned corps will take up posts there when the facility is completed in 1969 or 1970. This pioneering venture in the study of the waters of the world has been called the deep-sea equivalent to the manned space flight center at Houston.

The golden anniversary of the founding of the commissioned corps was celebrated on Saturday evening, last, with a dinner-dance at the Officers' Club of the Washington Navy Yard. I know our colleagues join me in congratulating the members of the commissioned corps, both past and present, on reaching this milestone.

The Irresponsibles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, an excellent editorial appeared in the Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Ga., on May 20, 1967, entitled "The Irresponsibles," which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues. The editorial follows:

THE IRRESPONSIBLES

Savannah saw a bit of the questionable "dissent against freedom" this week that has occurred in larger measure on college campuses throughout the nation.

A half-dozen local college students and a faculty member spelled out their dissent on placards and demonstrated it for two-and-a-half hours in front of the main post office here Wednesday.

The dismay caused by their misguided protest may have been salved somewhat by the fact that an ex-Marine and two companions quickly countered their demonstration with a demonstration of support for American GIs in Vietnam, remaining even after the dissenters left. There is some encouragement from the fact that so few joined the protest.

A sign carried by one of the dissenters from freedom bore graphic testimony to the irresponsibility of their dissent:

"Vietnam No, Freedom At Home, Yes!" it said.

In other words, they demand freedom at home, but they want to stay at home when it is being defended.

Many a GI would gladly return home if the defense of freedom were not necessary. Unfortunately, many of them will return home in caskets because it was.

And the dissenters from freedom are irresponsible—because the defense is necessary.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Monday, May 22, 1967

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

The House completed general debate on the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held Tuesday, May 23, at noon.

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

APPROPRIATIONS—LEGISLATIVE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee began hearings on fiscal 1968 budget estimates for the legislative branch, having as its witnesses Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General, and Frank H. Weitzel, Assistant Comptroller General, who were accompanied by other officials of the General Accounting Office.

Hearings continue tomorrow, with testimony on funds for the GPO and the Library of Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS—D.C.

Committee on Appropriations: On Saturday, May 20, subcommittee continued its hearings on H.R. 8569, fiscal 1968 appropriations for the District of Columbia, with testimony from Brig. Gen. Robert E. Mathe, Engineer Commissioner; Thomas F. Airis, Director, Department of Highways and Traffic; Roy L. Orndorff, Director, Department of Sanitary Engineering; and Dan M. Watt, Chief, Washington Aqueduct, who were accompanied by other officials of the D.C. government.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported S. 1788, authorizing feasibility studies of proposed irrigation projects in North Dakota, Arizona, and Oklahoma; H.R. 7965, authorizing exchange of certain lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.; and H.R. 4374, a private bill to remove cloud on title to certain Oregon land owned by John Johnson.

Prior to this action, committee held hearings on S. 1788, with testimony from G. G. Stamm, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior; and on S. 1281, extending authorizations for long-range economic planning relative to Alaskan earthquake relief, with testimony from Thomas W. Harvey, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 43 public bills, H.R. 10154–10196; 16 private bills, H.R. 10197–10212; and nine resolutions, H.J. Res. 589–591, H. Con. Res. 353–355, and H. Res. 481–483, were introduced. **Pages H 5917–H 5919**

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 4496, for the relief of Brooklyn Center, Minn. (H. Rept. 268);

H.R. 8140, to provide for the settlement of claims against the District of Columbia by officers and employees of the District of Columbia for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service, amended (H. Rept. 269);

Conference report on S. 666, authorizing appropriations for defense procurement and research and development for fiscal year 1968 (H. Rept. 270); and

H.R. 10196, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 (H. Rept. 271). **Page H 5917**

Printing Authorization: The House agreed to Senate amendment to H. Con. Res. 221, to print as a House document "How Our Laws Are Made." **Page H 5793**

Corregidor-Bataan Commission: The House agreed to a request to return to the Senate H.R. 3399, to extend the termination date for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. **Page H 5793**

Appendix

Konrad Adenauer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, the death of Konrad Adenauer was the occasion for a large number of tributes and evaluations of his service by political leaders and commentators. James T. Farrell is best known as a novelist, but he also maintains a deep interest in social and political affairs. I ask unanimous consent that his statement on Adenauer be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORIAL ON KONRAD ADENAUER

(By James T. Farrell)

Konrad Adenauer's best years were during his seventies and his eighties. Had he lived but three score years and ten, his name should have been one more of those that are forgotten. His name would, then, have been unwritten in Oblivion.

Adenauer was a Rhinelander, and a Catholic. One of his main ideas, and aims, was that West Germany, at least, should be much involved in its relationships with West European countries. He wanted to tie German, or West German at least, fate to the West of Europe.

The guarantor of a consortium of nations, West Germany and those of West Europe, had to be the United States.

"Adenauer told me that he wants to scramble West Germany so much in West Europe, economically, that a new Hitler can never arise." The second or third highest ranking American civilian governmental employee told me this in Bonn almost fifteen years ago. This man dealt with Adenauer and was involved in the EDC negotiations.

American policy wished for a united front rule of the Christian Democrats and Socialists. This worked in Austria; and it was the idea behind the Third Force aim, which failed in France.

It couldn't come about in West Germany. Neither Adenauer, nor Schumacher, the leader of the SPD in Germany, that is the Social Democrats, wanted such an alliance. Adenauer was a democratic centralist, and he was conservative, not a liberal. He was supposed to be a hater (but more or less). I was reliably informed that he did not like Schumacher, and it was a reciprocal attitude. Schumacher did not like Adenauer. And Schumacher was a hater.

In concentration camps of the Third Reich, Schumacher survived what one in a hundred probably could not have lived through. There were many disorders in his system, medically speaking, and there was amputation of limbs. The man would not die. He would not give in. Will and hatred of the Nazis burned the breath of life through him, when he was but a wraith, with sawed-off or severed limbs.

BIG ROLES FOR THE BIG TWO

He emerged to become leader of the German Social Democrats. Like Adenauer, he was a leader, stamping his will upon those whom he led. Consensus was in the mind of each of these amazing rivals not in polls.

During the early post-war years, when an effort was made to conform to the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, Schumacher was cold to American efforts to gain his cooperation. One day, a high American official is supposed to have spoken with Schumacher, telling him that: "The Russians are our allies."

"Gentlemen, the Russians are our enemies," Schumacher replied.

Schumacher played a major part in the saving of West Berlin, during the Airlift. Of course, Mayor Reuther did, also.

The German SPD, under Schumacher's leadership, opposed some basic American policies. Adenauer wanted these, and carried them through. But both Adenauer and Schumacher played big roles in helping to bring about the fact that West Germany had only a small, and weak Communist Party.

THEORY OF "CO-DETERMINISM"

Outside of Scandinavia, the German Social Democrats, the Dutch Socialists, and the British Labour Party were the only democratic Socialists who wanted and were prepared to assume the power by themselves. Without East Germany, the German SPD could not win power. They favoured continued efforts to find a means of unity. With any unity, in which there was vote by secret ballot, the SPD would have swept into power. Domestically, they defended and advanced the interests of the German workers. The SPD and the unions were formally separated, but the workers were the support of the SPD. And unlike Italy, France and Holland, there was trade union unity. The German unions gained "co-determinism" which meant, basically, a voice in managing and production decisions. American trade unionists, who visited West Germany, metaphorically tore their hair out about "co-determinism." German unions are far more centralized than American unions.

There were no great strikes, despite the division and opposition in Germany, which was focused in the two strong leaders and rivals, Adenauer and Schumacher.

THREE PATTERNS

West German recovery was phenomenal. However, West German economy is far more advanced towards what is called the Welfare State than many realize. And the central and local governments are much more involved in the economy.

One of the German trade union leaders told me in Bonn that EDC and the Adenauer policy would be a Roman Catholic take-over, and that the Pope was behind it. The Christian Democratic parties were in power in West Germany, France and Italy—Adenauer, Bidault and de Gaspari. This was fantastic, of course. The SPD hoped for a neutralist bloc, composed of the German SPD, the BLP, or British Labour Party (and most specifically, the Aneurin or "Nye" Bevan wing), and the Scandinavian Socialists. This never came to be. It couldn't have been.

During the crucial hours of the cold war, Adenauer was strong.

In 1954, France with Pierre Mendes-France as Premier put the torpedo into EDC. (The initials in French were CED.) This was the event which led Secretary of State Dulles to state that "an agonizing reappraisal" was needed.

The moment that EDC was killed off, the need for a closer Franco-German relationship was evident. Many of the French did not see this. But it was a necessity.

DE GAULLE MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

A Soviet-American detente, of relatively lasting span, would leave Western Europe in the cold outskirts of the centre of world power. France cannot stand alone. Great Britain was against the Schuman Plan, and the Common Market idea. West Germany and France had need of a common friendship.

It was President de Gaulle, when he returned to power, who worked to cement this friendship. And Adenauer wanted it. West Germany's productivity is greater than that of France. But at long last, in 1954, French production rose above the figure for 1929. France was really gaining. And the French industrialists, correspondingly, became more powerful. They were to be a strong basis of support for General de Gaulle, when he returned to power. This was not that a deal was made. It was a matter of interests. De Gaulle had more central authority, rather than the continued, down-striding rule of the smalltown politicians in the Chamber of Deputies. And as is clear now, Algeria was not needed as a Department of France proper.

ADENAUER, THE ARCHITECT

The desire for peace, for no more war between France and Germany, this, too, was a factor in the de Gaulle-Adenauer relationship. They improved the mutual relationship of their two countries. And both knew the might of what was a common danger to them—the Soviet Union.

Adenauer is no more. He was a big man. He was one of the architects working to design and construct a new West Germany, at least, and a new Western Europe.

An indication of his strong capability is resident in the fact that he contributed towards better France-West German relationships, and he cleared much of the way for relationships between West Germany and Israel.

And considering his age when he came to power, Adenauer was an amazing man. He was "a good European."[1]

The world has bid farewell to a man of full and hard stature.

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[1] I take this phrase from Nietzsche, but I use it in an obviously different sense than did Nietzsche.

The Merits of Aviation Education in Our Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, recently I was asked to give the keynote address in New York City at the unveiling of a new general aviation trainer known as the GAT–I. In that address, I attempted to draw attention to the many benefits to be gained from exposing youth to aviation education at the earliest possible age and the importance of teaching the elements of aviation right along with scholastic subjects.

I have long been active in flight training programs for high schools in Northern California, Mr. Speaker, because I have long held that the airplane provides a partial but effective answer to many of the problems being experienced by and with our youth. Flight training, I submit, provides both motivation and a challenge for both boys and girls and it permits them to see for themselves, at an early age, what the future holds in store for them.

A case in point, which received nationwide recognition last summer, was when a 16-year-old high school student from my district flew solo in a family-rebuilt plane from California to Washington, D.C., and back via Florida and the Bahama Islands in a rare feat of airmanship. Recently this young man, Ron Cantrell, of Santa Rosa, Calif., was recognized as the "Outstanding Young Man of Flight" at the International Exposition of Flight in Las Vegas, Nev.

Many of our youth today need motivation and a challenge. Many more seek identification and recognition in a complex society which they feel is passing them by. Problems of youth and juvenile delinquency are National problems for which our leaders and educators desperately seek answers. In my judgment, Mr. Speaker, aviation education is one answer. Not everyone, it is true, can learn to fly but the great majority can be exposed to fight training.

We have all seen how the "age of flight" has enhanced our daily lives, our ability to shrink vast oceans and continents, and our capability to communicate more effectively with our fellowmen. Today, man reaches for the stars in space—flights thought virtually impossible a scant 25 years ago. But, in attempting to get to the moon, I would hope that we do not overlook the many untapped uses of conventional aircraft here on earth.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion in the Record the full text of my address on the merits of aviation education in our schools:

Address by Hon. Don H. Clausen, Representative in Congress, First District, California, at the Unveiling of the General Aviation Trainer—GAT–1—April 24, 1967

On the recent cover of the Life magazine issue of April 21, 1967, a provocative picture is portrayed. The words in bold print, "Modern Society's Growing Challenge—The Struggle To Be An Invitational," appear.

I have the feeling that this article was timed to coincide with what we are attempting to do. Quite honestly, I believe that what we are presenting today could at least provide some of the answers to meet this challenge.

Our society has become too complex. We are locked in by the mobs and the trends toward collectivization. We are victims of planners who have concentrated on the masses and left too little room for the individual. Young people are rebelling—seeking a way out of their entrapment. They are desperate in their quest for individual recognition and expression.

As the article states so well, "One of the unforeseen consequences of the welfare state is that it leaves so little room for personal idealisms; another is that it mutes the challenge to self-definition. All this is but another way of saying that it satisfies the anxieties of the middle-aged while stifling the creative energies of the young."

Whether you want to admit it or not, one need only to look around us today and you will conclude that this is happening to our youth—partially because of our affluence, partially because of major technological advances in communications and transportation systems and equipment and partially because of an over-emphasis on personal security and a lack of attention given to incentives or reward for initiative.

Certainly no Great Society will evolve unless you have a great people—great people are balanced people. This can only occur if we reinstate educational programs that permit the individual to put to use his God-given creative energies and at the same time demonstrate to himself and others that, given the chance, he can excel—he can exert and express himself in a most constructive manner.

Human energy is the mainspring to progress. Creative human energy, properly directed, will determine the future course the United States and its people will take. We will be a Nation of leaders or a Nation of followers. God only knows, the world is crying for qualified leaders to emerge in all corners of the Globe.

It is conceivable to me that the purpose for which we are assembled may well turn out to be an historic day.

An exciting new era in general aviation is being launched today as we unveil the Link General Aviation Trainer, GAT–1. This represents a major breakthrough in providing aviation education tools and equipment for the private and public schools of America.

We are in the space age. Our young people are constantly seeking challenges with new horizons to conquer. What could be more appropriate than early exposure and a solid foundation in all phases of aviation?

Over 20 years ago, we placed a surplus World War II Link trainer in the classroom of Del Norte High School in California. I've seen the results first hand and have long advocated the placement of flight simulators in the schools of our country.

In October, 1965, I gave an address before the National Business Aircraft Association in which I said:

"I am of the view that a broader exposure to aviation education at the earliest possible age would pay great dividends in later years.

"In addition to textbooks, I would like to see an inexpensive Flight Simulator developed for placement and use in the grade school classrooms of the country. A more sophisticated simulator could be made available to the high school and college level student. For those students that demonstrate an average-to-above aptitude, the next step would be flight training in aircraft or gliders."

Those were my comments in 1965. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Arthur Godfrey said on his CBS radio program "Dimension":

"It's gratifying for those of us who fly to learn that some public high schools are now teaching the elements of aviation right along with scholastic subjects. The idea is catching on and there will come a day when youngsters learn to fly the way we hope they are being taught to drive a car. Let me bring you up-to-date on flight training in our schools:

"What leaves the school drop-out with a spirit so dead, he wouldn't cut right out to the classroom if it contained a flight simulator? I mean a simulator, a working model of an aircraft cockpit with all the controls and instruments—only it never leaves the ground. Congressman Don Clausen of California is one who would like to see an inexpensive flight simulator developed for use in grade school classrooms, too. Not just high schools, grade schools—and not a toy either.

"For the high school and college level students, of course, there would be more sophisticated simulators. And the good Congressman, Don H. Clausen, believes the above-average student should go on to actual flight training. Learn to handle an airplane just as he is taught now to drive a car. The Congressman, working with school officials in his hometown of Crescent City, California, saw such a program established and he has seen what can be done to motivate young men and women to improve their education when such training is available."

Today, as I am reading to you these words from Arthur Godfrey's Broadcast, I am seeing my dream come true, with the GAT–1 announcement. The education profession of America now has an exciting educational aid to place in their classrooms. It will serve to motivate students to improve their education and alert them to a broader purpose in life.

The basic trainer, GAT–1, I am told would lend itself to train the lower grade levels of education. I have long asked the question, "Why should our kids have to wait to go to the fairgrounds to enjoy the thrill of flying a "make believe" airplane? Particularly, when you consider it can be used as a tool to increase his or her interests in education if a basic or elementary flight simulator could be placed in the classroom. Imagine what this would do for the teacher, if she could "*reward*" her students for improving their education and at the same time coordinate her teaching material to show the student why it is necessary to learn the "Three R's" for our rapidly changing aviation and space age.

The basic trainer will have motion to demonstrate the effect of applying controls laterally, longitudinally and horizontally. It will provide the sound of aircraft in flight. And, in the future, I have been advised, they are working on the addition of a visual system that might simulate adverse weather and/or terrain conditions. What a boon to safety that would be. Buffeting and Stalls can also be "cranked in."

Add to this the radio communication procedures for tower and cross country navigation under VFR and IFR conditions and one can certainly begin to realize the vast potential of this modern educational tool.

Advancement of the State of the Art has made all of this possible and it promises to broaden its influence on education as more uses are discovered.

Returning briefly to my earlier comments about providing educational programs that provide a maximum challenge to the individual:

The programmed learning techniques of GAT–1 are used to present the subject matter that is required in developing general aviation skills. This allows a student to progress at his own best rate. Training manuals and workbooks are offered for the instructor and the student. They are designed to meet the needs of high schools, colleges and flight school operators.

The lessons are sequenced using small increments so that the trainee can achieve progress in his flight training in a satisfactory manner. The system provides feedback to the student so he can assess his own progress and his own level of retention. It has a built-in "motivator" in that it will continue to challenge him. He will never be able to achieve what might be called "perfect performance" because he will always find areas wherein he can improve his skills and increase the reliability of his performance.

The FAA, and in particular, Bob Reynolds, Ralph Lovering, George Stathers, Merv Strickler and Bob O'Neill, has been most helpful in seeing that this agency keeps abreast of new training equipment and techniques as they relate to general aviation.

It is encouraging to me as a Congressman to learn that the Federal Aviation Administration has recognized the value of pilot ground trainers. Just recently, through the issuance of the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, the FAA has prepared a comprehensive training package designed to up-grade and modernize pilot training and certification.

To me, the most significant feature of the proposal is the recognition of training given by certificated pilot instructors in a pilot ground trainer. Recent developments in the field of ground trainers indicate they may be used effectively for VFR as well as IFR flight training. It was through research sponsored by the FAA that the potential value of this type of training was proved.

The proposed recognition of training in ground devices—intentionally will not be limited as to kind and procedures so as not to discourage the development of different trainers and teaching methods as a pattern of effective instruction develops. The Administration would further modify the regulations to grant special recognition for the training discovered to be most valuable.

Although the proposal recognizes increased piloting experience necessary for both a commercial and private certificate, 15 hours of the increased time for the private could be obtained in the ground trainer and 50 hours of the increased time required for commercial certification could be obtained in the ground trainer.

The unveiling of your GAT–1 today could have a significant bearing on the training for our pilots for the future. Certainly, anyone with an ounce of vision can see how a series of flight simulators, from an elementary basic trainer in grade schools, a more sophisticated general aviation trainer at the high school and college level, the jet simulator for advanced civil and military aviation and then the ultimate in simulators for advanced supersonic and space craft, can project what tomorrow will provide in the way of challenges and opportunities for our youth.

The educational foundation must be built now, the young people of America must see, at an early age, what the future holds in store for them.

What better start could we offer them than that which is being unveiled today. This is "Operation Headstart" in the field of aviation education.

Just as we are appearing here today in New York, we all know too well the locked-in feeling of many of our young people, looking for something in the way of an exciting challenge to be presented to them.

Throughout our nation we have young people turning to crime and violence because of their inability to see how they can participate with a broader purpose, in the economic and social aspects of life in our nation, our hemisphere and potentially the world. They fail to see "the Big Picture"—all they see is their immediate surroundings.

Can you imagine what a flight simulator would do for the young people of the big cities who could never see an airplane close up, let alone, fly one. How does the young man in New York or Chicago or Philadelphia or Los Angeles become motivated to see the big picture—how *he* could participate in the social and economic development of our emerging nations that are *craving* for *qualified* people who understand the workings of Democracy and the free enterprise system.

I believe early exposure to the GAT–1 might start him down the road to excellence because he sees the "way out" of his current dilemma—he sees that opportunities do exist everywhere in the world, providing he is qualified.

Once exposed, he can't help but become excited with the fact that *he* has an opportunity to advance himself—to become involved with the broad program of improving our way of life at home and abroad.

During the past two years, Jack Hunt of Embry-Riddle, Jack Crannell, myself and others have been working on a plan to offer specialized aviation education in emerging nations. It is planned that special private institutions will be established in selected countries, sponsored by private capital, following the guidelines of free enterprise. At the present time, we have four colleges with special programs in technical education developing pilot programs for our plan.

Research has indicated that the problem of training and educating the people of these countries will require a special technique. By and large these people have not been exposed to a mechanical life comparable to that of American youth. Essentially, these young people are "camel drivers" who will require a concentrated course in "machine" operation. It is readily apparent that to try to accomplish this training in an airplane would be expensive and potentially dangerous. We have come to the conclusion, therefore, that to be effective in this program it will be necessary to develop and utilize relatively inexpensive simulators and synthetic trainers with the capability of doing procedures training under close supervision.

There is, of course, another rapidly growing need for simulated and synthetic training right here in our own United States. When the changes presently proposed by the FAA to minimum requirements for private and commercial pilots are adopted, it will be necessary to make more efficient use of training devices to insure the level of competency desired by the FAA.

Judicious use of trainers can afford a modicum of continuity in the training sequence of a prospective pilot regardless of weather conditions. With the increasing seriousness of the "crowded sky", other areas will begin to experience the same saturation as presently exists in the major metropolitan areas. Certainly, effective use of simulators and synthetic trainers will allow us to reduce the in-flight congestion and still provide effective training with increased safety.

The world is filled with problems but the world is also filled with potentials and opportunities for people who are qualified and willing to solve them.

Education today must provide the manpower training programs for these people. This requires new tools and visual aids to maximize the efforts of our teaching profession.

It is a proven fact that an extraordinarily high percentage of pilots who returned from World War II are among the leaders of our business, professional and political community. They learned the advantages of mobility that goes with the ability to fly. They were indoctrinated thoroughly about the need to maintain a high degree of flexibility. They were reminded constantly of the requirements for a superb individual performance. This was a program that demanded individual responsibility at its best.

Having been a Navy carrier pilot myself during World War II, I feel that my own career has been a living example of what I have referred to.

Having already enjoyed a full life I am most anxious to have others share in the rewarding experience of "handling the controls" in one's personal exposure to the realm of flight. I believe GAT–1 will do this.

We have driver education programs—why not flying education? We have public and private Peace Corps—why not flying Peace Corps? I sincerely believe this Conference has placed us on the launching pad of a program that I hope will someday put "Wings on Americanism", with the hoped for objective of genuine peace on earth and good will toward all mankind, with liberty and justice for all.

Many years ago, Paul Revere rode his horse through the community to "wake the town and tell the people." Today I stand before you trying to express a similar thought. I believe the time has come for a number of Paul Reveres to wake our nation and tell its people—to wake the world and alert them to their unlimited possibilities "just over the horizon"—with the proper use of aircraft for constructive purposes, domestically and internationally.

Surely you would agree, however, that with our increasing world security problems such as Vietnam and contemplated other potential Vietnams in other sections of the world, we cannot resort to the use of a horse to transmit the American message to other countries.

We must become airborne.

I believe the time has come to organize and mobilize our constructive forces to put Communism on the defensive for change by demonstrating how the American miracle can work in other sections of the World.

All Americans can and must participate. In my judgment, this is the only way we can expect to retain security for our cherished way of life.

This is a bold program—I hope you will agree—it has imagination. It is a challenge I'd like to "sink my teeth in." It is a challenge we can and must meet. Please join with me in saying "America First" for a change—the world and its people will welcome the restoration of the America they once knew, loved and respected.

Milwaukee Journal Opposes Tax Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Milwaukee Journal has written as concise and logical an argument against a tax increase as I have read anywhere. The argument appeared in an editorial published in last Saturday's edition of the newspaper. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Tax Boost Out for Now

The administration has changed its tune on the proposed 6% income tax surcharge. Instead of pushing enactment to take effect July 1, Treasury Secretary Fowler says that the surcharge "will be needed." When, he doesn't say.

What prompts this switch are some economic realities. The economy has not been nearly as robust this year as had been previously expected. Corporate profits in the first quarter dropped by the largest amount for any quarter in about eight years. The decline was general, though manufacturing was hardest hit. The "real" gross national product, adjusted to eliminate the effects of inflation, declined in the first quarter—the first drop for any quarter since the first three months of 1961.

Many factors help explain these developments—higher wage settlements, cessation of the investment credit, last year's tight credit policies, excessive inventory accumulation.

Washington has taken cognizance of these weaknesses and has boosted spending, expanded credit and restored the investment credit for business. An income tax surcharge would work at cross purposes to these moves and have a dampening effect on the economy.

Government economists maintain that the economy will speed up later this year and that the surcharge will be needed to thwart another possible breakout of inflation. This is still an iffy prospect. At this time economic indicators are not nearly vigorous enough to demand early tax increases.

Crime: What's That?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the youthful and inexperienced U.S. Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, is attributed by last night's Evening Star to have commented:

> The level of crime has risen a little but there's no wave of crime in the country.

Perhaps the Attorney General no longer feels there exists a need for any antigun laws and that the President's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Law" is not needed. With the Attorney General's Justice Department refusing to prosecute disloyalists, anarchists, and seditionists, his attitude may well be that in Mr. Katzenbach's "free society," that there is no such act as a crime.

The American people may also refer Mr. Clark to the so-called Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts and ask if by claiming the right to dissent and extending disobedience of race-mixing will they also be immune from the commission of any crime. If not, does this not constitute a lack of equal protection of the law?

Mr. Clark's attitude on crime and against our houses and people make him a leading contender for appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court.

I insert an editorial from the Washington Evening Star for May 22, 1967:

CRIME: WHAT'S THAT?

There is one thing to be said for our new Attorney General, Ramsey Clark. You never know what to expect when he takes off on the subject of crime.

In an interview the other day, the attorney general was reported as saying in effect that all the talk about a national crime wave is much ado about nothing. "The level of crime has risen a little bit," Clark said, "but there is no wave of crime in the country."

As an item in support of this thesis, the attorney general told of one city (unidentified) in which crime was up 1 percent from last year. But last year, he added cheerfully, crime in that city was down 1 percent from the year before. As for official statistics which indicate substantial yearly increases in crime throughout the country, Clark said: "We do ourselves a great disservice with statistics."

For our part, we do not quite know how to interpret this comment. It is true that crime statistics do a great disservice to the Clark suggestion that the crime wave talk is a case of making mountains out of molehills. But our attorney general, in all deference, is talking through his hat—at least as far as the crime statistics for Washington are concerned. Whatever the fact as to the statistics for his unidentified city—statistics, incidentally, which he seemed to think were quite useful—the figures for the Nation's Capital add up to a devastating rebuttal of the Clark crime thesis.

The most recent statistics for Washington show a dismaying crime rise here of 59.7 percent last month over the previous April. This included a 103.8 percent jump in robberies. The rise in serious crimes in March was 51 percent over March of 1966. The President's message on crime in Washington, promising safe streets and so on, went to Congress in January. The local crime statistics for that month revealed a jump of 42 percent over the same month a year ago. And to take a longer statistical journey into the past, the crime index in Washington 10 years ago was about one-fourth of its current level.

Yet our attorney general tells us that "we do ourselves a great disservice with statistics." It would be nice, we suppose, if the nasty figures could be thrown down the sewer. Then it might be possible for some people to believe that there really isn't any such thing as a crime wave. Possible for some people that is, but not for those who are the victims day in and day out of robberies, rapes, burglaries, assaults, and you name it.

Federal Funds for Financing Newspapers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Poor Newspaper," published in the Richmond News Leader of May 18, 1967.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A POOR NEWSPAPER

The action of WAMY Community Action, Inc., of Boone, N.C., in withdrawing a controversial request for an anti-poverty grant, illustrates once more that discretion remains the better part of valor. The group's application for $179,000 in Federal funds to finance a weekly newspaper for the poor, in conjunction with a radio broadcast schedule, had incited bitter criticism from members of Congress.

The anti-poverty agency, which serves the four counties of Watauga, Avery, Mitchell and Yancy in western North Carolina, had planned to mail the weekly newspaper free to 8,000 families whose incomes fall below the poverty level. The newspaper would have been staffed by an editor at $10,000 a year, and by 29 other employees whose salares would have totaled $70,000 annually. The news to have been featured in the poverty newspaper would have included lists of vital statistics, school and hospital notes, analyses of legislation that affects the poor, and lists of community services available to the poor.

It was an ambitious proposal, too much so in the view of many persons who recall the constitutional prohibition against abridgement of a free press. Any newspaper wholly financed by Federal funds, set up to compete with newspapers established through private capital, cannot be viewed as other than a propaganda outlet for slanted news, and thus implicity an abridgement of a free press. A quick check of Ayer's newspaper directory shows that at least three weekly newspapers are operating in the four-county area now; no doubt if the area could support another newspaper, private captal would have been forthcoming.

The reason the poverty newspaper was needed, WAMY's application stated, was because of the reserved character of the 30,000 persons living in poverty across 1,100 square miles of mountainous terrain. These people, many of them direct descendants of early pioneers, remain in "physical, social and psychological isolation not only from the world at large, but from each other," the application explains. Their "capacities for group feeling and group endeavor have not been developed." They are "generally reserved and distrustful of strangers," which probably means they received antipoverty warriors with sawed-off shotguns and orders to "Git!" The mountain people's bent for isolation and privacy was inhibiting WAMY's objectives of achieving effective community action and of improving social services.

What it boils down to is that the mountain people couldn't care less about the war on poverty. Directors of WAMY then conceived the idea of force-feeding them new attitudes and of dispelling their suspicions by means of an anti-poverty newspaper. Fortunately, the hue and cry in Congress forced withdrawal of the application. However, it wasn't the first attempt to set up a government newspaper with anti-poverty funds, and it probably won't be the last. Thos who continue to respect the First Amendment guarantees of a free press, as well as the rights of the poor to be let alone if they choose, will hope that all similar applications meet the same deserved fate in the future.

Harvard and Brookings Sociologists Say Racial Balance in Schools Does Not Affect Learning Process

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL A. FINO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this House an article in the May 17, 1967, Washington Star which summarizes a recent study prepared by representatives of Harvard University and Brookings Institute on the desirability of forced integration in our Nation's schools. This report, which doubts the validity of the theory that Negroes perform better in white schools because of integration per se, constitutes a most effective rebuttal to the racial balance philosophies and schemings of U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe. I understand that Mr. Howe is reading and weeping. The article follows:

SCHOOL RACIAL FINDINGS NOT SUBSTANTIATED, TWO SAY

(By John Mathews)

Two researchers say the evidence does not substantiate a key finding of an Office of Education report that Negro children perform better in schools with high proportions of white children.

In a critical analysis now circulating privately among top government officials, they also challenge other findings of the report on "Equality of Educational Opportunity" which was made to Congress last July.

The analysis by the economist-statisticians Samuel Bowles of Harvard University and Henry M. Levin of Brookings Institution represents the first technical criticism of the data and statistical techniques used in the $1.5 million survey that has come to be known as the Coleman Report after its principal author, James S. Coleman of Johns Hopkins University.

DISPUTE 2 KEY FINDINGS

Bowles and Levin seriously dispute the two widely publicized conclusions of the report:

1. Negro children perform better in schools with high proportions of white children after other factors are accounted for. This finding was further refined by the U.S. Civil Rights

Commission in its February report, "Racial Isolation in the Public Schools," that recommends a national school racial balancing law.

2. The amount of money spent per pupil for teachers, books, facilities and other school resources has little direct effect on the achievement rate of children. This finding of the Coleman Report has led to serious questions about the value of "compensatory education" programs designed to improve schools in low income areas.

Bowles and Levin question whether the authors meant the report to be used as the basis for educational policy decisions since, the two critics say, the report "builds its own credibility gap by stating its findings and then restricting, modifying, doubting and in some cases contradicting them."

In fact, an introduction by Education Commissioner Harold Howe II states the report is not the "last word" and should not be used as the basis for policy decisions. The report findings, however, have been widely cited and accepted by many educators and policymakers.

Bowles and Levin make clear in their copyrighted papers that they are not opposed to recial integration of the schools and that further analysis may support some of the Coleman conclusions. But they say emphatically that the study's findings are not substantiated by the evidence presented.

Their highly complex analysis points to serious gaps in the data, including a high rate of failure to respond on the part of Negro children and a sample biased in favor of suburban over city areas.

Ordered by Congress under provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to produce a survey, the Coleman research team had severe time limits to engage in the type of analysis it took on and had to resort to short-cut statistical techniques, the two researchers maintain.

Bowles and Levin are particularly critical of the method used by the Coleman report to determine the social background of students.

The report used only parent education as a determinant, but did not employ the accepted statistical checks of parent occupation and income.

For Negro parents in particular, the two critics say, using only the parental education determinant distorts the social background of the Negro child.

They say the report's method of determining social background raises doubt about one of its key findings—that the social composition of a student body, independent from the student's own social background, has a greater effect on achievement than any other factor such as teachers, school facilities and programs.

Bowles and Levin suggest that the strong statistical tie between an individual student's achievement, on the one hand, and the average performance level and other student characteristics for his school, on the other hand, is due primarily to a well-known fact. Existing residential patterns usually result in students living in the same neighborhoods and going to school with children of similar backgrounds and similar achievement levels.

The widely held concept of educators that the high level of a "peer group" or the middle-class atmosphere of a school has an effect on children from lower class backgrounds may be true, but is not substantiated by the Coleman Report, the critical paper indicates.

Furthermore, Bowles and Levin also say that the slightly better performance of Negro children in predominantly white schools is not proven by the Coleman Report analysis to be the direct result of the influence of a majority group with higher motivations and goals.

Some Convictions About Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, in the April 23 issue of the Christian there appears an article by Mr. Hallam C. Shorrock, Jr., entitled "Some Convictions About Vietnam."

It is a penetrating and perceptive analysis of a little understood tragedy, and I believe will be helpful to those interested in a better understanding of Vietnam.

I ask unanimous consent to insert it in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOME CONVICTIONS ABOUT VIETNAM

"A TIME COMES WHEN SILENCE IS BETRAYAL"

(NOTE.—Dr. Shorrock is vice-president of International Christian University and has had a distinguished career a missionary under The United Christian Missionary Society, in Church World Service, and as Asia secretary for the Division of Inter-church Aid, Refugee and World Service of the World Council of Churches. This year he is on leave as visiting lecturer in missions at Yale Divinity School.)

(By Hallam C. Shorrock, Jr.)

I attended the Washington Mobilization of some two thousand Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam. The inspiration of these meetings has prompted me to put down on paper a statement of my convictions about Vietnam, and the reasons for these convictions.

This statement is based on considerable study and research in preparation for class lectures during the current academic year, and on personal experiences and acquaintances gained while living and working in the area of Asia during the last twenty years. Only the press of other responsibilities and procrastination in the face of more immediate demands has prevented me from sharing before now these conclusions with my fellow Disciples.

However, the Washington Mobilization meetings and contact with hundreds of fellow Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergymen and laymen who are so deeply concerned about Vietnam have made me realize, as the Mobilization Position Paper stated, "A time comes when silence is betrayal."

I do not expect everyone to agree with my convictions, but I feel obligated by the demands of my Christian faith and conscience to share these convictions with the communion which first made it possible for me to go to Asia. Certainly the war in Vietnam is the greatest moral problem facing the American people today, and as Christians, it is our duty, as the American Roman Catholic Bishops recently stated, "to magnify the moral voice of our nation."

At the end of this statement is a short list of books and reading materials I hope will help those who want to understand better the facts about Vietnam, how the United States became involved in Vietnam, and what the alternatives are for bringing the war which no one can "win" to a conclusion.

These convictions as to how a just peace might be realized in Vietnam represent, I believe, views which are widely held among many morally sensitive people in Asia, and which, if followed out in practice, would be the greatest proof possible of the magnanimity of the American nation. Therefore, these are my convictions, within the context of the historical situation of Vietnam and the whole area of the Far East.

I believe that President Johnson and the United States Congress should be urged to:

1) Reaffirm publicly the traditional Far Eastern policy of the United States, which has been based on the principle of the open door of equality of opportunity to all peoples, and the respect for their national independence, sovereignty, territorial and administrative integrity.

2) Affirm publicly the validity of the struggles of national leaders and their people for independence from outside domination or interference, and of their right and freedom to determine their own destiny.

3) Admit publicly that the United States was shortsighted in not vigorously following through on President Franklin Roosevelt's proposal to the other members of the "Big Four" in 1943 that Indochina (including Vietnam) be placed under an international trusteeship to prepare for self-government, and that, therefore, most of the policy decisions which have been made since that time concerning Vietnam have been inappropriate.

4) Announce, with no pre-conditions attached, an immediate and unconditional stopping of the bombing of both North and South Vietnam, and of all offensive military action of any kind, recognizing, of course, that until there is a complete ceasefire, some defensive actions may be necessary.

5) Announce the willingness of the United States and of the Government of South Vietnam to give the Secretary-General of the United Nations complete freedom and authority to arrange a permanent ceasefire, and in consultation with all parties directly involved in the present conflict and with Asian members of the United Nations to work out the way and means by which the people of Vietnam—North and South—will be given the opportunity to be free to determine their own destiny in accordance with their own ideas and plans.

6) Announce that during this period of peace negotiations, the United States will not withdraw completely from South Vietnam, but will maintain a sufficient supply of manpower and weapons and supplies to guarantee the protection and welfare of United States personnel, and of other persons who may be subject to recriminatory action by extremist groups.

7) Announce that the United States, as soon as the peace negotiations are concluded and a realistic plan worked out which will achieve unity through free elections supervised by the United Nations, pledges the eventual withdrawal of its military forces. This withdrawal would be in concert with the establishment and building-up of such United Nations' peace-keeping forces as may be necessary until a new government of a united Vietnam is fully established.

8) Announce that the United States pledges itself to give all possible support to whatever international peace-keeping machinery and economic development plans may be agreed upon, and that it also pledges to encourage and support, as it historically has done, the immediate relief and long-range rehabilitation and development undertakings of the United Nations, intergovernmental, and private and religious agencies.

9) Declare the United States' firm commitment to respect the agreements reached by the international conference mentioned in (5) above, the Charter and principles of the United Nations, and continuously to give the United Nations its full support in keep-

ing open the doors of equality of opportunity for all peoples, and the respect by all nations for the national independence, sovereignty, territorial and administrative integrity of each nation in the area.

The reasons which have brought me to those conclusions are that I believe:

1) The Vietnam war is not, as the American people have been led to believe, primarily a war of outside aggression. It is basically a struggle of a brave people who have been fighting for their independence and national sovereignty since the French returned as a colonial power in 1945. The leader of this independence movement, which has actually been active since early in the period of French control, is Ho Chi Minh, who incarnates a merger of nationalism and communism.

Senator William Fulbright's words must be taken seriously when he says that Vietnamese communism is a "potential bulwark—perhaps the only potential bulwark—against Chinese domination of Vietnam" (Fulbright, *The Arrogance of Power*, p. 114).

2) Although it is recognized that the United States Government was not a party to the 1954 Geneva Accord or to the Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference, the United States had no legal or moral right to intervene in the affairs of Vietnam, and to be a party to the non-observance of the Geneva Accords. These Accords, it will be remembered, were originally intended only to divide Vietnam temporarily until free nationwide elections could be held to determine the government and leadership for an independent and unified Vietnam.

3) The record of events shows that the United States invited itself into South Vietnam, and that, regardless of the will of the South Vietnamese people and of its officially stated post-Geneva policy, the United States, by overwhelming military and economic means has by its actions decreed that there shall be two Vietnams within the one nation of Vietnam, and that the ultimate goal of the United States is to "establish a popular, stable, and democratic government in Saigon and then to protect it indefinitely" (Fulbright, *The Arrogance of Power*, pp. 110–111).

4) In light of the campaign promises of President Johnson, within the framework of which the Congress-approved "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution" (authorizing the President to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force against aggression in Asia) must be seen, the present United States' policies in Vietnam seem Constitutionally indefensible, and are certainly in complete contradiction to the principles of the United Nations and even to the Statement which the United States made at the time of the 1954 Geneva Accords and the Final Declaration of the Conference.

5) By its present action, the United States is guilty of the gravest injustices to humanity, as it sacrifices thousands of its own men, and rains destruction down on millions of Vietnamese civilians who are being deprived of their homes, land, property, livelihood, and their very lives in the most painful and horrible ways possible.

6) By its present policies and actions in Vietnam, the United States is actually doing more to stimulate the will of the Vietnamese people to fight and to strengthen the forces of militant communism than to quell them, and is sowing the seeds of future hostility and horrendous destruction which will not be limited to Vietnam and to the areas of the Far East, but which will reach every population and industrial center of the United States itself, not to mention those of Russia, China, and other nations, East and West.

Because of these beliefs, I am urging the fullest possible support to fellow-Disciple Senator William Fulbright, as he leads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its thorough review and rethinking of United States policies in Vietnam, and hopefully acts to change them.

I would end this statement to my fellow Disciples with two questions. The first is from an editorial, "We Protest the National Policy in Vietnam," which appeared in *Christianity and Crisis* on March 7, 1966, and which was published in the name of the members of the editorial board, which includes the distinguished Disciple missionary-scholar, Dr. M. Searle Bates. The editorial closed with these words:

"Scripture warns that 'where there is no vision the people perish' (K.J.V.). The failure of vision in our time is a blindness to realities no less than to ideals. The threat of this moment is a pre-occupation with the enemy that destroys our society's power to understand itself or its foes. In such a time the greatest service to the society comes from those voices—in church, politics, press—that risk the displeasure of the powers that imperil ourselves and our world. To these voices we again add our own."

May we, fellow Disciples, add our voices to the voices of friends of longstanding in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe who feel that the United States policies and actions in Vietnam do not reflect the actual needs of the situation. But more especially may we now add our voices to those of the two thousand or more Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergy and laymen, whose Washington Mobilization Position Paper of January 31, 1967, concluded by stating:

"As we face a difficult and dangerous period in the history of man, we remember that our task is not to assign blame for the past, but to accept responsibility for the future; not to cast the stone of condemnation, but to offer the helping hand of reconciliation; not to proceed self-righteously and vindictively, but to walk humbly and repentantly.

"We who are so deeply involved in the immensity of the present war must have the courage to initiate the steps that will lead to peace. If we do not take those steps, we firmly believe that God will judge us harshly, and will hold us accountable for the horror we continue to unleash. But if we do turn about, if we seek to undo whatever measure we can of the wrong that has been done, then we also firmly believe that as we walk that long and hard and often discouraging road, God himself will be with us, to guide and chasten and sustain us, and that he will deign to use even us in restoring some portion of the divine creation we have so grievously misused."

This missionary-educator urges President Johnson and the Congress to:

Halt bombing and all offensive military action.

Express willingness to cooperate with the United Nations in negotiating a permanent ceasefire.

Respect national independence of all nations.

Affirm right of people to determine their own destiny.

Pledge eventual withdrawal of military forces from Vietnam after free elections.

Pledge all possible support for "international peace-keeping machinery."

SUGGESTED READING

The Struggle for Indochina 1940–1955. Ellen J. Hammer. Stanford University, 1966. Paperback, $2.95.

Vietnam Witness 1953–1966. Bernard Fall. Federick Praeger, New York, Washington, London. 1966. $6.95.

The Vietnam Reader. Rasking and Fall. Vintage Books, Random House, New York. 1965. Paperback, $2.45.

The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam. Schurmann, Scott and Zelnick. Fawcett Publications, Greenwich, Conn. Paperback, 60¢.

Toward Peace in Indochina. Anthony Eden. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, and Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1966. Paperback, $1.65.

Peace in Vietnam. Hill and Wang. American Friends Service Committee, New York, 1966. Paperback, 95¢.

The Arrogance of Power. J. William Fulbright. Vintage Books, Random House, New York. 1967. Paperback, $1.95.

The United States Moves Across the Pacific. Kenneth Scott Latourette. Harper, New York. 1946. $2.50.

The Position Paper prepared by the Executive Committee of Clergy and Lamen Concerned About Vietnam for distribution at the Washington Mobiliziation, January 31–February 1, 1967. Available from office: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027.

America's Part in the Vietnam War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I have been furnished with a copy of the editorial recently published in the Paducah Sun-Democrat, Paducah, Ky.; and I feel that it behooves us all to give careful attention to the viewpoints expressed by the editor, Mr. E. J. Paxton, Jr., on the part our country is taking in this terrible war in Vietnam. Whether or not we agree with the editor, his expressions are still serious food for thought.

The editorial follows:

AMERICA'S PART IN THE VIETNAM WAR

There are two extreme viewpoints among Americans, on the Vietnam war. The latest Gallup Poll shows that 26 per cent of its opinion sample on the question is in favor of using atomic bombs immediately to end the war. On the other side are 14 per cent who think the U.S. should pull its forces out of the country at once, leaving the people there to whatever fate might befall them.

Sixty per cent of the American people have opinions somewhere in between these extremes, Gallup discovered. That is where we stand. We are neither "super-hawks" nor "super-doves." But we have come to the conclusion that the United States has reached the point where the President must stop the bombing and shelling of North Vietnam, and stop the fighting in South Vietnam, so far as that is possible while leaving our forces intact and their defensive positions secured.

We are not proposing a full and prompt U.S. military withdrawal. We are suggesting that this nation confront the North Vietnamese with a situation in which the conference table is the only direction they may go.

But the North Vietnamese are not going to negotiate so long as we are bombing the North. We are now dropping a weight of bombs there every month approaching in magnitude the total rained on Germany by U.S. and British planes in the closing months of World War II. Our pilots are running out of targets. Yet the bombing has not seriously hampered the Communist military effort in the South, and it has clearly hardened and strengthened the will-to-resist of the North Vietnamese people.

The record of the 1939–1945 war proved that conventional bombing of civilian populations does not win wars. It was demonstrated in Britain, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Russia as well as in Germany that the ground forces must eventually go in and secure the land, no matter how ferocious may have been the air attacks that preceded the infantry. The Americans now have many more fighting troops on the confused lines in South Vietnam than do the South Vietnamese. Indeed, Americans are now doing most of the fighting, while our South Vietnamese allies are being used as garrison or police forces.

The difference now, between the valor and effectiveness of the North and the South Vietnamese, is the difference between who-is-doing-what-to-whom. The people up north are resisting us as alien aggressors, and it is all to evident that many, possibly a majority, of the South Vietnamese, agree with them.

Our generals insist that we would have won the war by now if they had been freed a year or so ago to fight an unlimited war. Generals always say that when they are unable to win with the forces they have. But we now have more than 440,000 fighting men in the field, in a war which Congress has never seen fit to declare. How many more will it take to give the commanders what they think they need to win—10,000,000?

Our troops fight bravely and well, and nearly 12,000 of them have given their lives in Vietnam. But it is not being disloyal to our fighting men to point out that this war is a violation of the American conscience, a betrayal of the humanitarian sympathies of our people, and a negation of both our political and our military history. We Americans are not militarists; we are not imperialists nor colonialists. But a very large part of the world's population—and we mean those outside the Communist countries—is beginning to regard us as all those evil things.

It is not for the sake of world opinion, but for our own self-respect and sense of decency and justice, that we think the President should order a halt. Let our forces protect themselves and the unfortunate millions of our Vietnamese allies, in the territories we now hold. The enemy cannot throw us out, nor take vengeance on our allies while our forces remain. Maybe the enemy won't talk soon about an acceptable peace settlement. But eventually he will. Meanwhile, we will have stopped the senseless killing.

Freedom and Liberty Must Be Preserved

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, as we listen to the rising crescendo of misguided voices calling for repudiation of concepts and symbols that have stirred the hearts of free men for nearly two centuries, it is heartening to know that the boys who defend the cause of freedom and our national honor in the jungles of Vietnam are not confused as to the issues involved. One of these, Lance Corporal Mark A. Ferguson, recently gave his life in defense of Old Glory. The Richard O. Reed Post 777 of the Amelcan Legion, in San Bernardino, Calif., has published a poem written by Corporal Ferguson shortly before he met death on the battlefield. His protest against those who degrade their country at home is, in its simple eloquence, worthy of consideration by the people of America. The poem follows:

RICHARD O. REED POST 777, THE AMERICAN LEGION, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., DEDICATES THIS POEM TO THE MEMORY OF LANCE CORPORAL MARK A. FERGUSON, WHO GAVE HIS LIFE IN VIETNAM FOR HIS COUNTRY

While she our flag is flying high,
Our fighting forces shall never die,
We march all day and fight all night,
An end to this war is nowhere in sight,
We fight in jungles, on rivers and plains,
We'll fight until we've proven in vain
It's kill or be killed in this man's war.
Will you be ready when Uncle Sam cames to your door?
Maybe you'll run and hide,
Or burn your draft card to show your pride,
You fail to realize that across the high seas,
Many eyes lies cast on the actions of these.
If Communists win the far off land,
You know they'll make another stand.
Who knows where or when,
But they have said "We'll conquer in the end."
It's up to men like you and me
To insure that our country remains free.
Our job is far from being new
But like our forefathers we must come through.
You that picket, carry signs and parade,
We know you're really just afraid.
Deep down inside you want to serve,
But you lack one thing and that's the nerve.
You chant your rhymes and cause incidents,
You've even tried depraving our President.
It seems odd that men in uniform like us,
Risk our life protecting people who make such a fuss.
We're far away fighting this war,
Would it be different if it were at your door?
Maybe then you would see the light,
Forget your demonstrations and begin to fight.
As an American I have my country to serve,
Freedom and liberty I must preserve.
We will continue to stay here and fight,
Oh demonstrators, we hope you sleep soundly tonight.

The Hoover National Historic Site

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, soon a conference committee will be meeting to mediate the differences between the House- and Senate-passed versions of the Interior appropriations bill.

The Senate restored $400,000 for the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site at West Branch. It is my hope that the House conferees will find it possible to agree to the Senate amendment. The funds are badly needed to complete a most fitting memorial to a great Iowan and a great American.

Recently, radio station WHO in Des Moines expressed the feeling of all Iowans in an editorial, which follows:

THE HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Attempts to get a 400-thousand dollar appropriation for developing the Herbert Hoover National Historic site at West Branch, Iowa, have been having trouble in Congress. It's ironic in view of the fact that Congress already has approved some 17-million dollars for a cultural center and gravesite honoring the late President Kennedy. That's more than ten times the total cost of the Hoover project in Iowa. And, an added touch of irony came last week when the Department of Housing and Urban Development gave its approval to a 450-thousand dollar grant to help expand the Iowa State Capital Park. Both projects would benefit Iowa. But the Hoover site involves a far greater national interest. When we see it being spent on matters of far less importance, it's hard to understand any footdragging in developing the Hoover site at West Branch.

Debate Indicates GOP Committed to School Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to place in the RECORD the column by Richard Wilson, which appeared in the Washington Evening Star last night. It is very enlightening and timely in connection with the House consideration of proposals for extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act:

DEBATE INDICATES GOP COMMITTAL TO SCHOOL AID

Some false issues have been injected into the debt over the amendment and extension of federal aid to education. One is that Republicans and Southern Democrats are joining in a crafty move to undermine federal aid and bring it tumbling down. They are not.

Another charge is that the Quie amendment for greater state control and responsibility would deny aid to parochial school students. It would not.

What needs to be better understood about the present important controversy is that the Republicans in Congress are now in the course of committing themselves irrevocably to general, extensive and increasing federal aid for elementary and secondary education.

Entirely aside from the controversial Quie amendment this Republican commitment unquestionably means that in the future the scope of this aid will increase and that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act may indeed become the greatest achievement of the Johnson administration.

Hardly anyone who is not an educator knows how the act operates. In its extended form it would provide $3.5 billion of fedaral grants in four categories for the improvement of education for some 8.3 million "educationally deprived" children.

This includes such projects as after-school study centers, help for the deaf, instruction for mothers, college-trained aides for teachers, mobile classrooms, purchase of textbooks, library books and other instructional materials.

Also included are such projects as diagnostic treatment centers, mobile art museums, language and speech centers, and one project to operate a 29-acre farm to provide city children who are potential dropouts with a variety of agricultural activities to stimulate their interests.

More than 22,000 projects were conceived and carried out in the first full year of operation. The act passed in 1965 had a one-year life, was extended for another year in 1966 and now the Republicans are joining in a move to make aid more general in its application, and, for all intents and purposes, permanent. Republicans seek a $3 billion authorization. This is quite a change from the congressional attitudes of five and 10 years ago.

It is unquestionably true, as President Johnson argues, that the enactment of this legislation was possible only because the church-state conflict over aid to education was resolved by an artful compromise which now permits about 500,000 parochial and private school students to be benefited under title one of the act. The act was contrived so that it benefited "disadvantaged" children, and was not direct aid to public school administrations or parochial school systems. Otherwise there would have been no act.

But now that the act does exist, now that the principle has been accepted and has operated fairly well, it is widely recognized in the education community that its sheer size and complexity makes it difficult to handle directly from Washington.

Even those organizations which fear that the Quie amendment will upset the church-state compromise recognize that many of the aims of the amendment of Rep. Albert Quie, Minnesota Republican, are desirable.

Many of these leading education organizations would prefer a system with greater state responsibility and control. They also like the idea of general aid to education rather than the submission of tens of thousands of separate projects to the office of education in Washington.

There are some exceptions to this general opinion among education officials in states which would fare worse in getting federal funds on the Quie allotment than under the present system. This includes New York where the State Board of Regents long has advocated more freedom and flexibility for the states but is now dissatisfied with the amount of money the state would receive under the Quie amendment.

The Catholic educational community is vigorously opposed to the Quie system of block grants for general school aid because it fears the participation in E.S.E.A. programs by non-public school children would be limited.

But the Quie amendment has, in fact, now been so substantially altered to continue the present level of parochial aid, and in other ways, as to make it look quite different than the original proposal. Still, it retains its original purpose of returning more responsibility to the states.

There should be enough ingenuity in Congress to engineer a new compromise which will satisfy the Catholic bishops and still achieve that increased state responsibility sought by the National Education Association and the Council of Chief State School Officers, if not by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

International Monetary Reform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the money problem becomes increasingly critical. Yet, our financial geniuses take no action to curtail any gold and silver from being drained away from our children.

In fact, some are suggesting giving our gold away and establishing a new unit of reserves called "paper gold."

Foreign aid take-aways and sticking our noses into foreign affairs have cost the American people far more than just tax dollars. It requires real education to accept the notion that the wealthiest Nation in the world possesses no gold or silver—having just a paper credit slip. Isn't this sort of a reverse depression?

Throughout history, well-meaning kings and rulers of nations and empires that have tried to tinker with monetary systems and, without exception, all have met with tragic consequences. Kingdoms and countries have endured wars, famines, and plagues, but none have survived money manipulations.

I ask the following reports on our gold and silver follow my remarks: Editorial from American Banker, of May 17, staff report from Wall Street Journal, of April 21; and, the Associated Press release of May 19.

NEED FOR A CLEAR SIGNAL

The great gold flap of a few weeks ago has subsided in a fog of disclaimers and purported clarifications.

The Group of Ten and the International Monetary Fund have met once again, and will soon meet once more, to continue their frustrating efforts to work out some kind of program for international monetary reform. This has been a long and dreary exercise which, despite years of investment of high technical skill and strong national interest—or conceivably because of it—continues unpromising.

But now there looms a problem in the international monetary area which will not hold still for long discussions or academic analysis. The U.S. supply of gold is diminishing—fortunately at a more moderate rate than at some times in the recent past—but diminshing nonetheless.

As it does, its descending curve draws ever closer to the statutory requirement that 25% of U.S. dollars must be backed by gold. In a comparatively short time—a matter actually of a couple of years at the most optimistic estimate—these lines will cross, and the U.S. will be legally prevented from honoring its commitment to buy gold in any quantity at any time at the fixed price of $35 an ounce in the world market.

There are thoughtful voices being raised in favor of removal of the gold cover, as convincing evidence of this country's determination to honor its commitment.

But there are other concerns being expressed that to do so would simply be a matter of temporizing, and it would merely make legal the continuing erosion of the U.S. gold supply for a few more years, until it all ran out.

These concerns are given validity by the absence of any clear signal from the Administration that it is determined to solve the balance-of-payments problem, which is the cause of the gold drain. The problem has been moved farther and farther back on the order of Administration priorities. At one point it shared the highest rank; the responsibility to defend the dollar was given comparable status with the responsibility to defend the nation against aggression.

It no longer retains this status. The Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of 1966 acknowledged a major policy shift when he declared that the resolution of the balance-of-payments problem would have to wait until the end of the war in Viet Nam.

Just recently, the issue was shoved back even farther. An Assistant Secretary of the Treasury let it be known that the Administration is resigned to tolerating the balance of payments problem even after the Viet Nam war is over.

Winthrop Knowlton, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, let the word out quietly in a recent speech: "We in the government must not delude ourselves or others that the balance of payments deficit will disappear automatically when the Viet Nam fighting stops and our foreign exchange costs in Southeast Asia drop," he warned. "They will drop—and hepefully quite substantially—but like the month of June they may 'bust out all over' again, in other forms, unless we exercise self-discipline and insist that other nations do their fair share—in the military and economic assistance field—in meeting joint responsibilities."

This hardly amounts to an expression of determination to deal firmly with the deficit as soon as possible; it looks more like an attempt to prepare for the realization which will dawn after Viet Nam that pushing the balance of payments onto the back burners during the conflict has just been stalling.

Meanwhile, the outflow of dollars continues, and even appears to be getting worse.

And as it does and as some dollars are converted into gold, the time is drawing near when the gold-cover requirement will become an operative realty which will have to be removed by legislation or rigidly observed. It may well be reasonable to remove it, but it would seem essential that as a condition of doing so, the Administration must restore balance-of-payments considerations to a position of high priority, and give a clear and unmistakable signal of its determination to bring this chronic problem under control.

FOWLER REAFFIRMS DESIRE TO ACHIEVE PACT ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORM IN 1967

WASHINGTON.—Treasury Secretary Fowler strongly reaffirmed his determination to achieve agreement on international monetary reform this year to prevent "retreat into stale and timid and destructive restrictions" on world trade.

In a speech at the Azalea Festival luncheon in Norfolk, Va., Mr. Fowler said, "We cannot permit the doubts of one or two to prevent the rest of us from doing what we know must be done."

His remarks came on the heels of reports that France is swaying West Germany toward less ambitious reform than the U.S. wants, though Mr. Fowler didn't specify which nations he meant. Generally, strategists have expressed concern that while reform could proceed without France, a new form of reserve to supplement gold and dollars probably couldn't work if it were unacceptable to both those major European countries.

Conflicting interpretations of a Common Market finance ministers meeting in Munich suggest that the six European nations didn't manage to come up with a firm common position on reform. Because of this U.S. negotiators are expected to be able to bargain for reform during next week's joint meeting of the "group of ten" and the executive directors of the 106-member International Monetary Fund here.

The countries in the group that have spearheaded the reform studies, in addition to France and Germany, are the U.S., Britain, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The U.S. has expressed a preference for creation within the IMF of an entirely new unit of reserves that all individual countries would own, sometimes termed "paper gold." Some of the less ardent Europeans would prefer to limit reform to a liberalization of ability to borrow foreign currencies from the IMF.

REPORT TO NATO EXPECTED

The "tripartite talks" on U.S. and British troop strength and related financial arrangements in West Germany are "proceeding satisfactorily," Secretary Fowler said, and a report to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is expected to be made soon.

In these talks, the U.S. is understood to be seeking some sort of German agreement against cashing in surplus dollars for gold, which would replace the current German practice of returning dollars to the U.S. in payment for military equipment.

Mr. Fowler didn't provide details, but he said the talks "could well constitute the take-off point for longer-range arrangements." These, he said, "should seek to remove the foreign exchange constraints, which if left unsolved will weaken the financial fabric" on which the North Atlantic community depends.

Ideally, he said, no member "should suffer a balance-of-payments loss or receive a balance-of-payments gain as a result of participating in NATO." The U.S. has a payments deficit when foreigners acquire more dollars than they return in all transactions. Those dollars accumulated by foreign central banks may be used to buy gold from the Treasury at the fixed price of $35 an ounce.

BARR TALKS ON POLICY

Separately, Treasury Secretary Joseph W. Barr expressed the Treasury's toughening demands for cooperation by other countries in a speech last night to the Contemporary Club of Indianapolis. For many years the U.S. deliberately poured dollars and gold into other countries' reserves to rebuild their economies after World War II, Mr. Barr said, but declared: "The present and controlling fact is that the job is finished."

Now, he said, "nations that have continuing surprises should be aware that they are just as much out of balance as nations" that continually have payments deficits. Surplus countries, Mr. Barr asserted, "should realize that there is an obligation upon them to take positive action, through liberalized trade, aid, defense burden-sharing and capital outflow policies to recycle their surpluses to do the world's work, rather than to hoard their surpluses."

The U.S. has reminded its friends, he said, that unless they become more cooperative soon, "some rather unpleasant alternatives must be faced." While some have interpreted these "pleas and warnings" as suggesting that the U.S. is making a radical change in its international monetary policies, Mr. Barr said, "nothing could be farther from the truth." What is changing and is "subject to even further change," he said, is the U.S. view of what other countries can and should do.

Mr. Barr didn't specify what the "unpleasant" alternatives might be, but he did reiterate a previous Treasury statement that "there is no contemplated change in U.S. policy toward the buying, selling or price of gold." In practice, another Administration official said privately, foreign governments seeking to convert large amounts of dollars into gold lately are encountering "more frowns" and being reminded that they can earn sizable amounts of interest by instead investing their dollars in longer-term U.S. securities.

But contrary to the suggestion of some large banks that the U.S. eventually call a halt to gold sales, the official said, the basic thrust of policy is to head off any such crisis by restraining the dollar outflow and by continuing to sell gold to nations that demand it despite attempts to discourage them. If other countries were to cash in enough dollars to threaten wiping out the $13.1 billion U.S. stock, he said, at least some influential authorities would favor letting all of it go in order to assure that some new and rationally managed form of international reserves would be agreed upon.

U.S. MOVES TO STOP RUN ON SILVER

A run on silver stemming from heavy foreign orders has prompted the Treasury Department to put restrictions on sales from government stocks and ban melting of silver coins.

Government stocks of silver no longer will be available for export, the Treasury ruled yesterday in limiting sales to U.S. firms for use in their domestic operations.

"A run was on" one top official said in explaining the action. He theorized that the recent first meeting of the Commission on the Coinage—which will shape future U.S. silver policy—plus a congressional mandate to watch exports closely for silver speculation partly were responsible for the run.

One job of the commission is to decide whether the Treasury should stop holding the price of silver at $1.29 an ounce and permit it to seek its own level in the market—a condition virtually certain to raise the price.

The department presently will continue to sell silver to domestic users at $1.29 an ounce.

The Late Bulkley S. Griffin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, all of us in the New England congressional delegation, and particularly those of us from Massachusetts, were greatly saddened at news of the recent passing of an old and dear friend, Bulkley S. Griffin, of Springfield, Mass.

For more than 45 years, Buck Griffin was Washington correspondent for a growing list of newspapers, most of them in New England, and he became, over that span of time, a much respected and highly esteemed newsman. He was a close friend and confidant of my distinguished predecessor, the late Honorable John W. Heselton, as well as a great many other delegates to this body over the years.

He founded what is now known as the Griffin-Larrabee News Bureau in Washington and through its facilities provided accurate, up-to-the-minute coverage of events in Washington for some 25 newspapers in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa.

Behind his leadership, Griffin-Larrabee developed both an expert knowledge of Washington and particularly Capitol Hill, and of the needs and interests of the people back home. The news reports of this agency reflect that unique two-way knowledge and, as such, have always been of great benefit to those of us privileged to serve that constituency, as well as to the constituency itself.

Buck Griffin was a man of great insight and understanding. He was gifted with a rare sense of humor and a deep and abiding belief in America and our sacred democratic institutions. He was a devoted student of Mark Twain, perhaps the greatest enunciator of 19th century American humor, and of the homespun fiber that has so toughened the American character.

Buck Griffin was an informed companion, an enlightened conversationalist, and above all, an energetic and resourceful newsman. We of the New England delegation will miss him, and in behalf of all my colleagues and the residents of the First Congressional District who have come to know and respect the Griffin-Larrabee byline in their daily papers, I want to extend by deepest sympathies and sincere best wishes to the surviving members of Buck Griffin's family.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent procedures, I would like to place in the RECORD at this point an obituary from the pages of the Washington Evening Star concerning Bulkley Griffin.

The obituary follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star, May 16, 1967]

BULKLEY S. GRIFFIN, 73, EDITOR OF NEWS BUREAU SINCE THE TWENTIES

Bulkley S. Griffin, 73, veteran Washington correspondent and executive editor of the Griffin-Larrabee News Bureau here, died of cancer yesterday at his home, 4817 Woodway Lane NW.

Mr. Griffin, who was city editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican after World War I, came here in the early 1920s and founded the news bureau. The bureau at first served papers in Massachusetts, including the Republican, which Mr. Griffin's father edited.

The name of Bernard Larrabee, the bureau managing editor, was added to the news service in 1963.

The bureau now serves more than 25 daily newspapers in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa.

COVERED 7 PRESIDENTS

Mr. Griffin, who spent much of his time gathering news, covered seven presidential campaigns from Coolidge through Johnson.

Owner of one of the largest private collections of the works of Mark Twain, he donated the hundreds of volumes he had gathered to the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library in Buffalo, N.Y. last year.

TRAVELED WITH 3D ARMY

His book, "Offbeat History," a compendium of "stories behind the stories" of American history, will be published this summer by the World Publishing Co. Built around on-the-scenes accounts of reporters, it covers American headlines from the Revolution to 1915.

He was born in Springfield, served as a pilot in World War I, and traveled with Gen. George Patton's 3rd Army as a war correspondent during World War II.

He leaves his wife, Isabel Kinnera Griffin, who has helped in running the bureau of many years; a daughter, Mrs. John Clark Jr., of New Canaan, Conn., and three grandchildren.

Friends may call at Joseph Gawler's Sons Funeral Home, Wisconsin Avenue and Harrison Street NW., from 7 to 9 p.m. today.

Services will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow at the funeral home, with burial later in Rockbridge County, Va.

The family requests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the Police Boys' Club of Washington.

Heavyhearted Mother of "Beatnik" Bravely Tries To Observe Her Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, a letter to the editor, published in the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch, is certainly worthy of the attention of Members of Congress as it dramatically demonstrates the heartbreak of one mother of one of the minority group of nonconformist, antisocial rejectionists.

The letter follows:

Heavy-Hearted Mother of "Beatnik" Bravely Tries To Observe Her Day

I would like for this to be kind of an open letter to all mothers on Mothers Day.

To those mothers who can sit back and look with pride on what their children have accomplished, I say you are the most fortunate of women.

Remember to thank God on your knees and enjoy the warmth you must feel in your hearts because of the part you have played in their success.

But to those mothers—and I am one of them—who on this day carry a heavy heart as a child of yours wanders lost, searching for something we have been unable to give him or her, I say have courage.

Our children are the long-haired ones, the bearded ones, the ones who roam the town at night in dirty clothes with a bottle or pill as a friend, trying to prove they are adults—or something—God alone knows what.

You who know these intimately, you too are mothers and this is Mothers Day for you also—even though your eyes are filled with tears, your hearts are heavy, and your minds continually cry out "why?"

Though there are many in our ranks, it doesn't lessen our concern or our hurt. We do not carry our heads high, but we do carry on.

Many of us continue to feed these "beatniks", "hippies" or confused young people—continue to do their laundry, tend their ills, try to reach them, and above all continue to love them.

Mothers Day for us? We may shun church today and its surgary platitudes; we don't want to be seen in a public restaurant alone; we won't wear a corsage—but we are mothers too with all the love, dreams and hopes, that you more fortunate women have.

To all mothers, pray for us and for our mixed-up kids. And when you see one of these, remember somewhere at home sits a mother with a broken dream.

Many of these young people will find their way out of this dark morass in which they wander, but the scars will still be there—felt and seen.

We mothers of this group of modern rejectionists would love to join you mothers whose eyes shine with pride and say to all: "Happy Mothers Day, may God bless you all."

War Against Poverty Still Fighting Middle-Class Morality, Funding School Boycotts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, one of the more disturbing—yet amusingly ironic—things about the phony war against poverty is the way its dollar resources are being used to finance school boycotts, thus depriving many children of their best tool of advancement in life.

I am including for the edification of the Members of this House, a May 8, 1967, Barron's article by Shirley Scheibla, entitled "Suffer Little Children," which describes how antipoverty program funds are financing public school boycotts. Mrs. Scheibla's excellent article also describes some of the activities of the Washington Housing Development Corp., which is using Government funds in its attempts to locate prostitutes, junkies, and convicted criminals in residential middle-class neighborhoods.

Suffer Little Children: Antipoverty Funds Are Financing Public School Boycotts

(By Shirley Scheibla)

WASHINGTON.—On May Day this demonstration-plagued city endured its first school boycott. An estimated 400 students met on the grounds of the Washington National Monument to hear such volunteer teachers as James Bevel, who led the recent anti-Vietnam war demonstration in New York. While the boycott boosted normal absenteeism by only 1,000 pupils, and could hardly be called a triumph of militance, it had some noteworthy aspects.

The action was planned as a protest against the recent reappointment of Dr. Carl F. Hansen, who had earned national acclaim as an educator, as Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia. Opposition to him springs from his stubborn refusal to meet the demands of anti-poverty, leftist and "civil rights" groups, which are seeking to carry out the War on Poverty's heady promise of "maximum feasible participation." To them, this means having parents ultimately set school policy. Meantime, they want a superintendent who will abolish grades, hire non-teachers to teach, present history and social studies with what they regard as the proper slant, and bus Negro children to suburban schools. The anti-poverty forces argue that such measures would improve the lot of the impoverished Negro children who make up most of the D.C. school population. Dr. Hansen calls this a formula for chaos.

SIMILAR AIMS

The boycott has been tardy in reaching Washington. Chicago, Rochester and New York City had school boycotts much earlier, the aims of which—control of the public schools—have been remarkably similar. In each case, moreover, leftists and anti-poverty workers have fostered the organized unrest.

Far from disclaiming any connection with the turmoil, anti-poverty workers are proud of their roles. For example, Melvin Moore, Assistant Director of the Near Northeast Neighborhood Development Program here (which receives federal anti-poverty funds), told Barron's, "It might be necessary to do away with the schools and start all over again."

Preston Wilcox, a New York school boycott leader and paid consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, told Barron's "What we need is more violence to accomplish our aims." Melvin Moguloff, OEO Regional Director in San Francisco, told a Howard University audience here: "We must support the following functions . . . educating clients to understand that they are a valuable resource to agencies—that if they do not choose to play the role of client, the producing system will collapse. This is exactly the gambit used in the school boycotts. Schools, after all, need pupils."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEADSTART

What is happening in Washington points up an increasingly worrisome problem for educators and the general public. Dr. Hansen incurred the wrath of anti-poverty workers when the D.C. school system was given responsibility for D.C. Head Start, a program to prepare impoverished children for entering elementary school. Funds were to come from the United Planning Organization, the local anti-poverty agency funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The D.C. school system would not be paid until UPO approved its final report.

Dr. Hansen objected to the arrangement and refused to sign such a contract. The superintendent also balked at accepting responsibility without authority. He told the D.C. Board of Education that UPO had saddled Head Start with conditions under which the school system could not run the program. Subsequently, it became clear that UPO merely was following orders from OEO, first circulated by word-of-mouth and then put in writing in an official memorandum, issued November 7, 1966.

Signed by Lawrence E. Williams, Acting Director of OEO's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, it said that each agency delegated to run a Head Start program must have policy set by a committee composed 50% of the parents of the children enrolled; "the remaining half of the committee should be drawn from (a) parents and community members of previous policy advisory committees; (b) representatives of public and private associations and organizations; (c) interested members of the community-at-large." This policy committee, the memo explained, must approve the selection of a Head Start director and all of the non-professional staff.

WOULD VIOLATE LAWS

Dr. Hansen won several points in connection with Head Start. Along with school superintendents from nearby Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles counties in Maryland, Arlington and Fairfax counties in Virginia and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia, he wrote to Sargent Shriver and complained that the unprecedented authority for the policy committee would violate laws which give school boards authority to hire and fire.

This move led Mr. Williams to write another memorandum in which he said that a school board should not be placed in the position of hiring a key executive in whom it or the committee does not have confidence. He said the choice must be made only after "an effective process of consultation between a school board and a committee." He failed to say what would happen in case of a deadlock between the board and the committee over the choice of a director.

Dr. Hansen also won the right to pay Head Start teachers salaries commensurate with, not higher than, those of other teachers. Even so, the D.C. school system was swamped with requests for Head Start appointments on a political basis. Foreseeing that Head Start could become a new political patronage base, Dr. Hansen lashed out publicly at "power grabbers and politicians" trying to use anti-poverty money for such a purpose.

MODEL SCHOOL DIVISION

The redoubtable superintendent also balked at placing the so-called Model School Division under the control of the policy committee set up to run Head Start. This was the name given to innovative educational processes tried at 24 D.C. schools, including new kinds of reading programs, tutoring services, extension of the school day, teaching on Saturdays, volunteer services of college and university students and a parent education project. All told, the Model School Division accounted for about 5% of the total costs of the 24 schools, and was paid for by UPO.

Dr. Hansen insisted that an investment of 5% should not give UPO control over 95% of the budget. Moreover, he argued that he could not ask Congress for money to run these schools unless the school system controlled their budgets.

Subsequently, an OEO educational consultant advised the UPO that it was a bad idea to split up the funding for the Division among many schools. On April 14, 1967, UPO not only took the hint, but went even farther; its board of trustees voted 10 to 8 against funding the Division at all. Instead, it voted to spend $242,000 previously contemplated for the Division for "education action teams" to organize D.C. residents to press for changes in the schools, i.e., more money for activities upon which the UPO had already embarked.

FARMER AND RUSK

On June 4, 1966, UPO sponsored jointly with the Washington Urban League a Community Action Assembly in this city, at which James Farmer, former director of the Congress of Racial Equality, was the keynote speaker. The League receives antipoverty funds from UPO; its Associate Director is David Rusk, son of the Secretary of State. At an Urban League meeting in Philadelphia last summer, the young Mr. Rusk stated:

"How much do you have to show your 'black bourgeoise' board member before he decides that it's about time to shelve this old, comfortable image of the Urban League, which didn't picket, boycott, or organize strikes? . . . How much does the white businessman have to see before realizing that the Urban League should no longer be a moderating and reasonable influence?"

Among the 450 people who attended that jointly sponsored assembly were representatives of virtually all of Washington's many federally funded anti-poverty agencies. The assembly established the Committee for Community Action in Public Education (CCAPE), and named the aforementioned Melvin Moore as its chairman. Mr. Moore was then, and still is, Assistant Director of the Near Northeast Neighborhood Development Program, funded by UPO.

Embracing the aims of the anti-poverty worker, the CCAPE decided that the best means of achieving them would be to abolish the appointed D.C. Board of Education and elect another within six months. If that proved impossible, it would set up a shadow board to publicize the will of anti-poverty forces. When this proved more easily said than done, CCAPE decided to concentrate on getting rid of Superintendent Hansen.

A SLEEP-IN

Meantime, the UPO ruled that since Mr. Moore was employed in the anti-poverty program, he should not head CCAPE. He then stepped down to Vice Chairman, while the Reverend Channing E. Phillips, pastor of Lincoln Memorial Congregational Temple, took over as Chairman. Rev. Phillips gave up his job as Co-Chairman of the D.C. Coalition of Conscience, in which capacity he took part in a sleep-in at the Anacostia-Bolling military complex in Southeast Washington. Under Rev. Phillips, the Coalition of Conscience also sponsored a boycott of Washington merchants.

Rev. Phillips wound up getting anti-poverty funds after all, however. Besides his CCAPE post, he is Chairman of the Housing Development Corp., set up to house the impoverished. Last February, OEO gave HDC $294,294 for administrative expenses, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development promised an additional $100,000. HDC's proposal to OEO indicates it wants to make use of rent supplements to locate poor people in middle class housing. It adds: "Welfare recipients, persons with criminal records, alcoholics and men and women living together out of wedlock will be welcomed."

Despite his far-flung activities, Rev. Phillips has found time to lobby against Dr. Hansen at the Board of Education. Wearing his CCAPE hat, he went to the Board last November to contend that Dr. Hansen is "incapable of implementing and administering decisions of the Board which may be inconsistent with his own thinking." Other anti-poverty workers followed this up by picketing Dr. Hansen at his office on February 15 with signs saying: "Hansen must go."

DESTROY CONFIDENCE

Earlier, UPO's community action centers set out to destroy the parents' confidence in the schools. Melvin Moore lead a group of parents in picketing Crummell School to protest its condition. A poster distributed last November by UPO's Urban League Neighborhood Development Center asked, "How concerned are the members of the Board of Education about the conditions of the schools your children attend? Are you aware of these facts?" Then it stated, "Perry School is condemned and might fall on your child any minute. Seaton School has a defective boiler that might blow up any minute."

Dr. Hansen ordered an immediate inspection of the Seaton School boilers, which revealed nothing wrong. He also called for a structural investigation of the Perry School; subsequently J. A. Blaser, Director of Buildings and Grounds, issued a report which concluded that the school is "structurally safe, sound and solid."

The Board of Education met on March 15 to vote on the reappointment of Dr. Hansen. It voted 5 to 4 to reappoint him for a three-year term when his contract expires May 15. His victory, however, was not clear-cut. Out of the five members who voted for him, the terms of three expire in June. It then will be up to federal judges either to reappoint them or name successors. Without a majority on the Board, Dr. Hansen could be helpless.

EXPLOSIVE ACTION

Nevertheless, the reaction to the vote was explosive, Julius Hobson immediately called for a school boycott on May 1. He is an employe of the Social Security Administration here and also heads the Washington office of ACT, a civil rights group. He has accused Dr. Hansen of having "consigned the poor and the black children of this community . . . to the economic and social junk heap."

Mr. Hobson has an interesting background. In the early 'Sixties, he was Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Currently he has two court cases pending against the D.C. school system. In one he charged that appointment of the Board of Education by judges is unconstitutional. The D.C. Court of Appeals ruled against Mr. Hobson, who says he will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. In the other, he asked the court to give control of the D.C. public schools to the U.S. Commissioner of Education until racial imbalance in the schools is changed. This case is pending.

The Washington Star recently quoted Mr. Hobson as follows: "You can't make Socialist promises within the Capitalist system. It won't work. I'm a Marxist Socialist, not a Communist, but I don't have any illusions that I can change the system, although I think I can improve it."

In March, Mr. Hobson announced that supporters of the boycott include Ralph D. Fertig, Executive Director of UPO's Southeast Neighborhood House; Patricia Saltonstall, paid Director of Voluntary Services for UPO; Mrs. Willie Hardy, former Director of UPO's University Neighborhood Council; CORE and SNCC.

VARIATION ON A THEME

What is happening here is only a variation on a theme which began to develop first in New York City with Mobilization for Youth, a federally funded group which served as inspiration and pilot project for the community action phase of the War on Poverty.

A December 1964 report of the New York (State) Senate Committee on Affairs of the City of New York found that MFY employes aided community organizations which conducted the school boycott of that year and even made MFY facilities and equipment available to them.

Rev. Milton A. Galamison was the leader of the school boycott then, as well as of those which have recurred in New York each year. A friend of Rev. Phillips of Washington, he shares his beliefs and aims regarding public schools. Like Rev. Phillips, Rev. Galamison is involved in the War on Poverty, as a member of New York City's Poverty Board, a policy-making group established by Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Preston Wilcox is another boycott leader in New York. During the student pull-out earlier this spring, he was in charge of the so-called Liberation Schools, set up to avoid running afoul of truancy laws. (Rev. Galamison was jailed in 1965 for doing so.) Recently, Lloyd K. Garrison, President of New York's Board of Education, announced that the program he was discussing with Harlem groups was based on proposals written by Mr. Wilcox.

BLACK POWER

The latter is Assistant Professor at the School of Social Work at Columbia University. The School has received $300,000 from OEO to train workers for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) and an additional $93,000 to evaluate the effectiveness of the workers it has trained. A poster on the wall of his office at Columbia proclaims "black power." He says, "I just wish we had more Stokeley Carmichaels."

The aims of the boycotters, as he outlined them to Barron's, are essentially the same in New York as in Washington—control of the public schools. Asked if he thought parents were technically qualified to decide on school curricula and employment of teachers and principals, he replied that in a democracy, Negro parents should have the same opportunity to make mistakes as anybody else. He added that if given a choice between a Negro principal and a white one with much higher qualifications, he would choose the Negro without hesitation.

As noted, Mr. Wilcox is on the anti-poverty payroll. He is a paid consultant to OEO for the Upward Bound program, which is supposed to help impoverished high school students prepare for college. He also is a consultant to the Community Association of the East Harlem Triangle, Inc., (CAEHT), which receives federal anti-poverty funds. In addition he says he is "the author of two funded anti-poverty proposals, Massive Economic Neighborhood Development (MEND) and the United Block Association (UBA)." Both receive OEO money. So do the Manhattanville Community Centers, where volunteers conducted the "Liberation Schools." Moreover, school boycotters met in a UBA building.

A quick glance at others involved in the New York boycotts turns up one anti-poverty worker after another. Alice Kornagay, one of the leaders of the student strike at Public School 201, works for CAEHT. Babette Edwards, another boycott leader, is a paid worker for MEND. Helen Testamark, also a leader, is employed as a teacher aide under a program financed with Federal anti-poverty funds.

Asked if he is concerned about the role of anti-poverty workers in the boycotts, Mitchell Sviridoff, New York's Human Resources Administrator, replied, "The top leaders are not anti-poverty people." He added that many of those in the ranks of boycotters may be community organizers under the federal anti-poverty program.

Several New York public school officials are unable to emulate Mr. Sviridoff's cool or conceal their concern over the activities or anti-poverty workers. Says one official who has been intimately involved, "I am sure that the boycotts never would have occurred without the War on Poverty."

Young People Are Responsible

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, radio commentator Dave Ainsworth, of station KSRA, in Salmon, Idaho, devoted his program of May 14 to the fact that Thomas E. Roach, of the Idaho Power Co., was selected by the students of Idaho State University as "Idaho Businessman of the Year."

It is a pleasure to call to my colleagues' attention Mr. Roach's award, as it is a most deserved one.

It is also a pleasure to note that in presenting this award, the students who belong to Alpha Kappa Psi, a national business fraternity, were acting in the same responsible manner as a majority of the Nation's young people have always done in the past. I think we sometimes tend to forget that there are still a sizable number of students quietly preparing themselves for their role in society, despite what one reads in the papers. As Mr. Ainsworth says:

> These are young men who are devoted to their education, devoted to the job of learning to be better businessmen, better leaders of our future.
>
> Chances are that if they had long hair, beards, dressed like a bunch of bums and had marched on the administration building at the University, or marched on the city hall in downtown Pocatello, protesting something . . . they would have received publicity over the country, with national television cameras telling the world about it.

This reinforces the suspicion I have had, that the so-called generation gap is a creation of the news media and not truly reflective of the maturity of today's young people.

If it is reassuring to find that these students went to the trouble of paying tribute to a member of their older generation, it is also reassuring that radio station KSRA, in the great tradition of responsible journalism, took special note of the occasion.

The comments of Mr. Ainsworth on his program follow:

> It's too bad that sensationalism is always the thing that makes news.
>
> A week ago last evening, a group of young men who make up the Idaho State University Chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, a national professional business fraternity, held a banquet in Pocatello, at which they presented Thomas E. Roach, chairman and chief executive officer of Idaho Power Company, with a plaque naming him Idaho Businessman of the year. It is the eighth year in which the award has been given by the fraternity. The award was well deserved, but that is not the subject of this comment.
>
> It was an event which earned some publicity here in Idaho, but probably went unnoticed in the rest of the country. And that's a shame because these are young men who are devoted to their education, devoted to the job of learning to be better business men, better leaders of our future.
>
> Chances are that if they had long hair, beards, dressed like a bunch of bums, and had marched on the administration building at the University, or marched on the city hall in downtown Pocatello, protesting something—the war in Viet Nam, the quality of food in the University dining room or in their various social fraternities, or some other stupid cause—they would have received publicity over the country, with national television cameras telling the world about it.
>
> But these happen to be same young men who are looking to the solid and continuing future of a country they love and believe to be the best country in the world. One of them with whom I visited will finish school this year. He's completing a course in business administration which doubtless places him in position to go into an excellent and remunerative job with some big corporation. But he realizes that he has a duty to perform for his country. In a very matter of fact way, and with no protest, he remarked that in a couple of months he'll be in the service, and he'll be there until he completes a tour of duty.
>
> He is loyal to his country, interested in the future of his country, and interested in his own future. But without protest, in fact, with intensive interest and patriotism, he is prepared to take a lapse in what he hopes will be a successful business career because he realizes he owes that duty to the country which has given him the opportunity for freedom, the opportunity of an education, and the opportunity to make his way in the world of the future.
>
> These young men are not blind conformists as their beatnik friends might like us to believe. They are going through their education in business administration with inquiring minds, striving to learn how they can be of better service to a great nation—realizing that the methods of yesterday can't meet the challenges of tomorrow, yet realizing that the future can only be based upon experience of the past.
>
> It's too bad you couldn't have seen the way they handled a big venture—calmly, professionally. Something like 500 people attended the banquet. These young men—all in college—handled the details, sent the invitations, greeted the guests, and did the whole job of handling the presentation, introducing the visiting dignitaries, and introducing the speakers. One of the young men, a college student, handled the toastmaster job like a professional.
>
> These young men were smartly dressed, well-groomed—young men who convince you that with men of their caliber at the helm, the future of this nation is in good hands.
>
> And I have a speaking hunch that these young men are the young men in whose hands the future of the nation and the world rest—going about their job of getting an education, preparing for the future without the fanfare, without the unfortunate publicity which accompanies the eccentricities of the publicity hungry denizens of Haight Square in San Francisco, the rioters of Jackson State in Mississippi, the demonstrators of the Berkeley campus.
>
> Unfortunately, the sensational is news. Young men like the members of Alpha Kappa Psi at Idaho State University aren't news. They're the good solid citizens of the future who will continue to make this nation great. We can be thankful that despite the erroneous impression of publicity, there are many thousands more of them—unsung and unheard—than there are of their bearded, long-haired, fanatic brethren of the "protest".

"Well Done" for Dr. Panofsky

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the Stanford linear accelerator is the world's most advanced basic science research tool. It is the brainchild of Stanford University's brilliant Dr. Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky. He conceived it and he built it on time, within budget and capable of meeting the mast exacting performance criteria. He should receive a Nobel Prize for his efforts and may yet get it. Meanwhile, he has been presented the California Scientist of the Year Award for 1967. In a State inhabited more densely than any other part of the world by outstanding men of science, this is, indeed, a sterling accolade. The Los Angeles Times of May 19 reported the award of this honor to Dr. Panofsky as follows:

> ELECTRON ACCELERATOR'S DESIGNER GIVEN AWARD
>
> (By Irving S. Bengelsdorf)
>
> For his leadership in the conception, design, engineering and construction of the two-mile long, 20 billion electron volt (BEV) linear accelerator now operating successfully at Stanford University, Dr. Wolfgang Kurt Hermann Panofsky Thursday night received the 1967 California Scientist of the Year Award.
>
> The $5,000 award, presented annually to a California scientist for "profound accomplishment" in science during the year, is sponsored by the California Museum of Science and Industry. Thursday evening's presentation, held at the Beverly Hilton, was the 10th annual Awards Banquet.
>
> DR. PANOFSKY IS 48
>
> Dr. Panofsky, formerly professor of physics at Stanford, now is director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The award citation also recognized his teaching and research talents by pointing out that the completion of the accelerator "was the outstanding culmination of a long and productive career as teacher, administrator and creative experimenter."
>
> The phrase "long career" could be misleading. Dr. Panofsky is nowhere near the age of retirement. Born in Berlin 48 years ago, Dr. Panofsky left Germany in 1934 and enrolled at Princeton at age 15. Armed with a Princeton A.B. he then obtained his Ph.D. at Caltech and became a naturalized citizen in 1942.
>
> It was a year ago, on May 21, 1966, that for the first time, a beam of electrons injected into one end of the Stanford machine was speeded up, zipped through the full two-mile length of the accelerator, and emerged at the other end. The accelerator is the world's longest research instrument.
>
> This first successful operation of the entire $114 million machine, slightly less than 4 years after construction of the complex accelerator had begun, produced an electron beam with an energy of 10 BEV—one-half of its intended design.
>
> Since then, electron beams have been produced with energies of the desired 20 BEV and greater. It was on January 10, 1967 that Dr. Panofsky stated, "I am happy to announce we exceeded the energy goal of 20 BEV."
>
> One of the uses of the electron beams produced by the accelerator will be "to look" more closely at the inner details of atomic nuclei. In this sense, the gigantic Stanford accelerator may be considered as a "super" microscope. For the greater the energy of the electron beam, the better one can "peek" into a nucleus.
>
> It is ironic that one needs such immense machines to examine such diminutive objects. For atomic nuclei are incredibly tiny—25.4 trillion of them placed side by side would measure an inch. Or, as Dr. Panofsky puts it, "In high-energy physics you have to have bigger and bigger machines to see smaller and smaller things."
>
> Actually, the Stanford accelerator is made up of the two longest buildings in the world. Each measures 10,000 feet—almost 2 miles in length. The two buildings are parallel, one on top of the other, with 25 feet of dirt between them to act as a shield against radication produced by the accelerator when it is running.
>
> BUILDING IN 30 PARTS
>
> The upper above-ground building is called the "klystron gallery." It is made up of 30 sections, each section containing eight

special, high powered radio tubes known as klystrons. These, plus five additional tubes, give a total of 245 klystrons strung out in a line along the 2-mile stretch. Each klystron costs $6,000 and provides power "to kick" the electron beam, to make it zip along through the accelerator tube located 25 feet below.

The lower below-ground building is called the accelerator tunnel. Here, the copper accelerator pipe—three-fourth of an inch in diameter—is mounted above and attached to a much larger 2-foot wide parallel aluminum pipe. The latter is used both for support and alignment—to make sure the copper accelerator pipe above it carries the electron beam in a straight line over its entire 2-mile length.

Ten years ago, the accelerator was but a dream, a vision of Dr. Panofsky. Today, it is reality, a powerful operating research tool for man to explore the invisible universe around him.

Journalistic Accuracy and Courage Displayed by Roscoe Drummond

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, the country and the journalistic world are indebted to Mr. Roscoe Drummond for his accurate and truthful reporting of the manner in which I was charged with saying, "Let's forget the First Amendment."

It is a pity and a shame that those who erred in the beginning and wrote fallacious editorials and news stories based on a false premise have not demonstrated the same desire for accuracy as Mr. Drummond.

Mr. Drummond, it should be noted, was not guilty of error. Yet, he again demonstrates the courage for which he is known by bringing out the facts.

Too, it is interesting to note that publications such as the San Francisco Examiner, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Detroit Free Press, Chicago Daily News, New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Time magazine, and others, who perpetrated the gross misrepresentation, and to whose attention I called this matter, have as of this date not replied. As far as I know, they also have not tried to correct the error.

The Chicago Daily News did reply, and in the face of the colloquy in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, insisted that I was not quoted out of context. I will have more to say on this at a later date.

In the meantime, I present Mr. Roscoe Drummond's syndicated column of Sunday, May 21, 1967:

OUT OF CONTEXT

(By Roscoe Drummond)

President Truman had blunt advice for the thinskinned: "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen."

During the past fortnight, the political and journalistic blow-torch has been fiercely aimed at a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. F. Edward Hébert (D-La.), on the grounds that he advocated doing away with the First Amendment.

He didn't.

I suspect that Hébert can stand the heat better than many Congressmen, and that he isn't going to get out of the kitchen. But at a time when it would be well to turn down the heat a little in the national debate on Vietnam, I want to report on Hébert's plight as a case study of how a phrase out of context can lead to inaccuracy in the news and quickly generate such a thunderstorm of editorials that there is probably not one in a hundred persons who have read about the controversy who doubts that Hébert called for the end of the Bill of Rights.

Hébert did use the words: "Let's forget the First Amendment." But in what connection, for what purpose? It took place at an Armed Services Committee hearing on extension of the draft and the following is based on a careful reading of the record:

Hébert was asking Fred Vinson Jr., an Assistant Attorney General, why people who urge violation of the draft laws were not more actively prosecuted. Hébert noted that the law forbidding obstruction of the draft is applicable only in time of war. He proposed amending the law to make it apply also in time of "armed conflict."

For the purpose of inviting Vinson to discuss the proposed change in the law, Hébert suggested "Let's forget the First Amendment."

Hébert also pressed for hard prosecution of those who preach violation of the draft law, possibly under the Korean War national emergency declaration. He acknowledged that the Supreme Court might overturn such prosecutions. But it is clear that he did not advocate abandoning the First Amendment.

Hébert must be blamed for speaking so loosely, but his critics accepted reports of his words without checking for accuracy.

Justice or Peace?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. ESHLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, this article that was written by Capt. George H. Updegrove, an Air Force Chaplain who has served in Vietnam, I think, is worthy of placement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and it is as follows:

OUR CHRISTIAN COMMITMENT: TO JUSTICE OR PEACE?

(By George H. Updegrove)

Christian responsibility in a confusing world can be a distressing problem. This seems clearly evident in the varied opinions expressed by Christians concerning the American presence in Vietnam.

Emotions run high; sometimes they are balanced by reason, sometimes they are not. Some clergymen are actively seeking withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam; others are saying we have a moral obligation to stay and help the Vietnamese people.

Both the World Council of Churches and the National Council of Churches have condemned American involvements in Vietnam; other persons are saying, "Drop a nuclear bomb on Hanoi and it will be all over. Why sacrifice American lives needlessly?"

Both these positions seem based on a defective understanding of our Christian commitment in the world of international relations. The right to dissent is inherent in our national life. There is a vast difference, however, between irresponsible dissent, based on ignorance of reality, and responsible dissent, based on adequate knowledge of reality. Christians should temper idealism with an understanding of reality.

We are told that Christians and the church must be, "where the action is." But simply *being* there is not enough. We must take something of value to the action. To be useful and forcefully helpful, the "good news of God" must be practical and in keeping with reality, both in personal life and international relations.

Today we seem torn between commitment to justice, and commitment to peace. Many are saying that Christian love is commitment to peace. This is certainly true. But what do we do with our obligation to justice? Do we ignore it and suppress it or do we suppose that justice will follow our commitment to peace?

Here's a matter of priority. We are committed first either to justice or peace. Reinhold Niebuhr indicated some years ago that the struggle for justice has priority over the struggle for peace. Both struggles are motivated by Christian love and concern.

To seek world peace at the price of injustice would be foolish. Americans are in Vietnam to preserve the possibility of political freedom for the South Vietnamese. The Viet Cong (National Liberation Front), the political extension of Hanoi in South Vietnam, would deny that possibility. (The Communist National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was founded by Hanoi in 1960.) There is little room in Communist ideology or practice for political freedom and justice.

To delude ourselves into believing that justice would be done to South Vietnam's 15 million persons under Communist control is a gross error. To delude ourselves into believing that the majority of the South Vietnamese people desire Communist control is also a gross error. The cost of "peace" would seem to require forfeiting the possibility of political freedom for 15 million South Vietnamese. This would be a tragic injustice to persons created by a just God.

Many church leaders are willing to proclaim that justice has prior claim to peace and obedience to the law when concerned with civil rights. Often these same leaders deny the precedence of justice over peace when they consider Vietnam. Perhaps we need to be a little more consistent in our approach to life.

The ignorance of church leaders and many Americans about life in Vietnam is appalling. Since the late 1950's a Communist inspired "war of national liberation" his been aggressively conducted in South Vietnam. But we know little about national liberation movements and wars. Some of the church leaders who are most vocal in protesting American involvement in Vietnam apparently are not interested in learning about such wars though many "original sources" are available on guerrilla warfare and Communist National Liberation plans.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, the North Vietnamese military commander, wrote this about the revolutionary war of national liberation in South Vietnam: "The enemy will pass slowly from the offensive to the defensive. The blitzkrieg will transform itself into a war of long duration. The enemy will be caught in a dilemma. He has to drag out the war in order to win it, and does not possess, on the other hand, the *psychological* and *political* means to fight a long drawn out war."

The Communist war of national liberation has three stages: The strategic defensive (small terrorist attacks against civilian population); the period of equilibrium (larger scale military action); and finally the victorious Communist counter offensive (take over South Vietnam by force). Giap conceived three conditions necessary for the final stage of the war: (1) superiority of Viet Cong men and weapons; (2) an international climate sympathetic to the Communists; (3) political dissension among the enemy.

Americans know little about these things. We do not know, for instance, about the thousands of innocent South Vietnamese women and children killed by Viet Cong terrorism, not for military advantage, but for psychological advantage and to destroy the will of the populace to resist. The Communist terms "moral intervention" and "armed propaganda" are foreign to us. Yet these things have been happennig in South Vietnam in a well planned and executed war of national liberation.

We know nothing about life in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) where the "party" controls every level of government through the secret police (Cong-an), military intelligence (Trinh-sat) and armed propaganda cell groups (Dich-van). This system would be imposed on the people of South Vietnam by force. We do not know what it means to be controlled by fear. The peasants of South Vietnam under Viet Cong control know this only too well.

We do not bother to try to understand the Vietnamese, North or South, Protestant American Christianity had long been disinterested in Vietnam. This is evident when one realizes that prior to the 1950's the only Protestant mission in Vietnam was the Christian and Missionary Alliance. The CMA work there began in 1911. Other Protestant mission work in the country is of the "Johnny come lately" variety.

What conditions might exist in Vietnam now, if our present church mission effort would have been applied in the early 1900's? Christian unconcern has given communism and Ho Chi Minh the social and cultural scene ripe for Communist picking.

Most Americans are not aware of the tragedy of life as lived by the Vietnamese peasant. Malaria, hepatitis, plague, cholera and TB are common problems. Even in the city of Saigon (2,000,000 population) there are few refrigerators. The primary cooking fuel is charcoal and most of the water is not potable. The educational system, which leaves much to be desired, is being improved, but the Viet Cong often destroy classrooms as soon as they are built.

South Vietnam has had little time to develop as a free nation. Because of past colonial history, there is a lack of trained governmental leaders. The country has little sense of national unity. The central government in Saigon is organized to work through 45 provinces (states) and 225 districts (counties). The districts are made up of hamlets and villages. However, an old Vietnamese proverb states, "The authority of the emperor stops outside the village gate." The only governmental authority most Vietnamese have ever recognized is the local government. Since the government in Saigon is remote and far away, the Viet Cong terrorism has been most effective against the rural villages.

The VC often enter a village and murder the village chief. Then they will publicly display the body and tell illiterate villagers that this happens to anyone who works with the Saigon government. In recent years thousands of village leaders have been killed. Further terrorist attacks of civilian buses, market places and railroads create a situation in which the villagers are controlled by fear of the VC. The VC, seeking to control the government of South Vietnam at every level, use terror and military force to deny the people the right of self-determination.

Meanwhile, here in America, well dressed and overfed churchmen piously speak about a "world revolution," not really understanding it as participants because they have been content to be neither "in" nor "of" the world. Even our dramatic attempts to bring Christ into the world where the masses live seem phony to many on the outside looking at the church, perhaps justifiably, for the clergy often misunderstand the world they are "in." Christian social and political responsibility must come from a motivating presence of Christ in one's life. Christian social action must be based on reality and fact. Dedicated ignorance is still ignorance.

The presence of American and Allied aid (military, educational, medical, economic, agricultural) in Vietnam has preserved the *possibility* for the South Vietnamese to determine their course in political freedom. This freedom would be denied by the Communist National Liberation Front.

Christians should be concerned about the struggle for justice. It must precede the struggle for peace, for without justice there can be no peace. We have not learned that peace involves more than the mere absence of war.

The Need for Just Plain Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JERRY L. PETTIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, the growing interest in shorter workweeks and longer vacations followed by early retirement is, I believe, leading many Americans to adopt an attitude about work that can only rob them of real happiness. We as a Nation might do well to reexperience feelings about work that have made our Nation great. Ever-broadening horizons call for much creative and resourceful effort if we are to keep pace with our rapidly expanding technology. Multiplying problems in this world present opportunities for men and women who are willing to invest themselves in worthwhile work. Unless more of our people do this, we shall, as a Nation, lose the position of world leadership earned by our fathers who found dignity and satisfaction in a job well done. The editors of the San Bernardino Sun-Telegram voice this need in the May 19 issue of their newspaper. I submit this editorial for inclusion in the Record:

The Need for Just Plain Work

There is talk these days of more and more leisure time for the masses. Work is increasingly done by machinery, and the growth of automation is expected to sharply reduce the tasks performed by civilized man.

But for those who comprise the principal driving force in the nation's economy there has been no increase in leisure, nor is there likely to be. These are the people in the managerial, the policy setting, the investment owning class.

A Brookings Institution study, Economic Behavior of the Affluent, has surveyed the attitudes of those in higher income brackets, and has found that they devote themselves unsparingly to work.

All persons in the study had annual incomes of $10,000 or more. Nearly 25 per cent were in the $15,000 or more classification, and 60 per cent of the basic sample were in the $25,000 or above group.

These are the persons who could most easily afford early retirement or long vacations. But virtually all of those interviewed worked 48 hours a week, 50 weeks a year. Only one-eighth of the group indicated that they had been discouraged by high tax rates and thus worked less than formerly. Most worked a little harder to make up for the tax rates.

Only one-fifth of the wealth they held had come to them through inheritance. The remaining four-fifths had been earned.

This group contributes to the economy not only through work, but also through investments. Most of them prefer common stocks, a type of investment that puts their savings to work in expanding production.

This affluent group typifies those influenced by the Protestant Ethic (more properly called the Calvinist Ethic), as defined and described by the great German sociologist, Max Weber. It is the ethic which sees salvation achieved through work, and it has dominated this country since the arrival of the Pilgrims.

The Calvinists did not see accumulation of wealth as an evil in itself, but they were fearful that it might lead to idleness. So highly regarded were their guidelines that "playboy" is still a word of contempt.

Few are now aware of the moral standards which set the industrial pattern in most of the Western world, but the habits induced are still strong. Leisure time creates a problem for many individuals, and the man without a job lacks society's respect, be he rich or poor.

The Protestant Ethic was the antithesis of Eastern philosophies, which sought salvation through inward contemplation. Social scientists credit it with a large role in Western man's fantastic achievements in conquering his material environment.

Is the day coming when work will be a privilege, when the managerial class will be envied not for its wealth, but for its 48-hour week? The energies of man cannot find satisfaction when devoted solely to recreation. Somehow, some way, new jobs that give a sense of accomplishment must be created.

The affluent society has a new problem.

National Crime Commission Blasts J. Edgar Hoover

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the National Crime Commission—the new anti-law-and-order front, has already indicated they are against just about everything American. Now they criticize J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, who speaks from years of experience with law and order.

Certainly the Crime Commission cannot blame J. Edgar Hoover for the handcuffing of our peace officers and the breakdown in respect and enforcement of our laws.

However, the American people can certainly blame the Crime Commission and its attacks against law enforcement for the continued breakdown of society and our moral fiber. Without any experience or testing of their revolutionary theories, they would destroy overnight 190 years of proven record.

For those interested in knowing who is on the Commission and responsible for all this coddling, I refer you to my remarks in the Congressional Record of May 2, 1967, on page H4942.

I have consent to insert a news article from the Washington, D.C., Sunday Star for May 21, in the Record:

Crime Unit Hits Hoover's View on Rehabilitation

The President's Crime Commission took sharp issue yesterday with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's view that commission emphasis on rehabilitation amounts to "coddling of criminals."

"I don't agree," said executive director James Vorenberg in the commission's first public reaction to Hoover's criticisms. "People who say we should take a hard or soft line are missing the point altogether."

Increased use of rehabilitation as a crime prevention program was one major recommendation made in February by the Crime Commission, along with others calling for less regimentation in prisons and jails and more rights for convicted persons.

STATEMENTS CRITICAL

After the report, Hoover, without naming the commission, made public statements critical of what he termed "a tendency to ignore punishment as a deterrent to crime and to stress more and more theories of rehabilitation."

The statements, along with others saying "coddling of criminals and soft justice increase crime," were interpreted widely as attacks on what the commission gave as the major requisite for combatting a soaring crime rate.

Vorenberg previously had repeatedly declined comment on Hoover's statements. He gave his views during a briefing on a task force report which was a foundation for the commission's February recommendations for reform in U.S. correctional agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

In the commission-endorsed report yesterday, the task force recommended that ex-convicts be given the right to vote, sit on juries and hold public office—rights commonly denied most persons after they are imprisoned for serious crimes.

It also urges that parole be considered a right, not a privilege, and asked that parolees be allowed counsel to fight their cases in the event they are in danger of having parole revoked.

The panel hit at professional societies that influence licensing practices in professions such as medicine, law and barbering. The report said refusal by these groups to sanction licensing of ex-convicts often hampers efforts of the former prisoners to rehabilitate themselves.

The panel found that these groups "when faced with the problem of whether to license persons with criminal records . . . may be unduly concerned with the effect on the status of their professions."

FOURTH REPORT ISSUED

Yesterday's report was the fourth of nine such task force studies to be issued.

Most of these reports were summarized in the commission's over-all report issued in February. But the recommendations of the panel on corrections dealing with civil rights of prisoners and ex-convicts were not contained in the original report.

Vorenberg, in answer to Hoover, said the commission's and the Johnson administration's point is that "rehabilitation is one of the strongest weapons in reducing crime" when such programs are given the public support, money and manpower to operate effectively.

But, he said, "almost without exception, rehabilitation has not been given a chance to succeed" and the agencies given this job are starved for funds to do more than give parolees or inmates "cursory treatment."

A VITAL WEAPON

Vorenberg said "a tendency to ignore punishment may be true of some people but not of the commission." He said punishment was seen "as a vital weapon," but that "so is correction."

The task force report on corrections mirrored Vorenberg's view. It said "the issue is not simply whether new correctional methods amount to coddling. The ultimate goal of corrections under any theory is to make the community safer by reducing crime."

The report found that correctional agencies are not now organized or run in efficient fashion, and in many cases offenders' criminal attitudes are hardened by serving time in them.

"The most striking fact about the correctional apparatus today is that, although rehabilitation of criminals is presumably one of its major purposes, the custody of criminals is actually its major task."

COST PUT AT $1 BILLION

The 1.3 million offenders in the care of federal, state and local correctional agencies require spending of $1 billion or more annually, the report said, noting that less than 20 percent of the 121,000 persons who tend them are rehabilitation workers.

The task force noted that persons convicted of serious crimes have traditionally lost a number of civil rights—to vote, hold office, serve as a juror, testify in court. But it held—there is no reason these rights should be lost permanently.

It found further that many of these rights have little relation to the crime committed, or to protection of society.

"They are often harsh out of all proportion to the crime committed. And by cutting the offender off from society, including, perhaps, his chosen occupation, they may impede efforts at rehabilitation," it said.

Long, Hot Summer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, it is basic to the nature of the American people never to yield to blackmail. Still, there are signs that a sinister form of blackmail is loose today in our society, and that, in due course, the American majority will rise up in righteous wrath against it.

William S. White, the noted journalist, has written an article on this subject in the May 23 issue of the Washington Post. I submit this introspective article to the Record, and I urge all of my colleagues to give it a very serious reading.

The article follows:

Long Hot Summer: Repeated Cliche Seen as Blackmail

(By William S. White)

Something very big and very deep—and very dangerous—is moving just below the surface across this country.

A controlling and ordinarily a moderate-minded majority is becoming grimly angry at the insatiable "demands" alike of extremist Civil Rights activists and of a left-wing urban political lobby that insists upon wholly unreasonable subsidies from the rest of the people as the price for allowing the maintenance even of elementary civil order.

Too many political and interest-bloc leaders who ought to know better are employing unjustifiable and indefensible tactics. They are beginning to use forms of pressure that are alien to a free and orderly society. They are abandoning the techniques of lawful and rational persuasion for tactics that come close to sheer blackmail.

In a word, they are endlessly threatening that unless this thing or that thing is done for Civil Rights or for urban renewal or for more public housing or more swimming pools or whatnot, this Nation will confront "a long, hot summer."

Long since, the phrase "long, hot summer" has come to mean mob violence, in the streets, in the ghettos, in the universities, or wherever. It is a threat-term, an ugly slogan that has no place in civilized political discussion.

But everywhere now one reads these three omnious words or hears them said. Let the issue touch social or reformist proposals anywhere and immediately some advocate rises to say in substance to those who are opposed or to those who merely wish to hear all the facts before making up their minds:

"You will accept this and like it—for if you don't there is going to be a long, hot summer."

So common has this cliche become that it is now unhappily being used even by men who are basically quite responsible and who do not pause to consider all the implications of what they are saying.

No man in his right mind, for illustration, could regard Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz as in any way unsympathetic to civil rights or to the genuine needs of the poor—whether urban or rural for that matter, though to many politicians "poor" has become a synonym only for those who live in the big cities. It is as though nobody outside Megalopolis has any problems.

Wirtz, that is to say, is incontestably both liberal- and social-minded. But even he now has had to point out to so ordinarily solid a politician as Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut that incessant predictions of some "long, hot summer" are unintentionally contributing to potential violence.

What Wirtz is saying and what others in high position are saying is that they fully recognize the existence of some remaining social and racial injustice but that it is no good pretending that "nothing" is being done whereas in simple truth a great deal is being done at vast expense.

Again, for another example, so high a public servant as Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey is moved to go so far, in supporting social reforms that are valid in themselves, as to say that unless these come about there will be a "disease of violence."

The great point is that this sort of melodramatic fear rhetoric is not only unjustified on the plain realities of current American life—which in demonstrable fact is constantly being made less and less harsh even to the poor—but that it is gravely self-defeating. For this is a Nation that has been notably generous to its poor and its dispossessed and it is a Nation that is becoming very tired of having it said that it lacks compassion and understanding.

Already, this form of pressure has gone much too far. Already, it has created a climate of resentment and resistance among perfectly fair-minded men. They do not like to be told that they have been penny-pinching where they have been the reverse.

And they are approaching the boiling point of an unjustified emotionalism of their own; a point where they are about to say to the devil with all social reform, not simply to the unwise and unattainable but also to the sensible and necessary.

Politics and Roads Don't Mix

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, everyone is familiar with the old saying that "drinking and driving don't mix." Also analogous, and representing the same basic wisdom is the saying "politics and roads don't mix." This saying has long been the rule in the State of Missouri, which has produced one of the most envied road systems in the United States. However, many Missourians have become concerned over Gov. Warren Hearnes' hiring practices of students for summer jobs. It seems now that a student must have Democrat Party endorsements. The Nixa Enterprise reflected the sentiment of the people with an editorial that I would like to place in the RECORD, along with a copy of "Application for employment" for State employment. Our colleagues' attention is invited to the ultimate paragraph, or endorsement section.

The material follows:

The denial this week by Missouri Governor Warren E. Hearnes that there is no political aspect to summer jobs for high school students with the State Highway Department brings the Governor into conflict with the truth.

Governor Hearnes has been skating on some rather thin ice for several months now and his position in this matter may contribute to a "credibility gap" in Jefferson City to match the one in Washington.

Several weeks ago application blanks showed up at the Wheaton High School in Barry County. The blanks were being handled by one of the teachers who is a member of a well-known Democrat family in McDonald County.

These application blanks contain a blank space where the applicant lists his "Political Affiliation". At the bottom of the front page of the application, the applicant is directed to "Obtain the following endorsements". Then Comes:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"We the undersigned certify that this applicant is a Democrat and is properly registered, or applicant's family is properly registered to vote from above address.

"We do hereby endorse the applicant for a position in the State Government."

Then followed lines for sponsors such as committee member, county Democrat Committee Chairman, or State Representative. On one particular application appeared the purported signature of 137th, District Representative Dean Shaver, a Democrat, endorsing the applicant and attesting to the applicant's political affiliation with the Democrat party.

Now, Governor, are you still prepared to deny that politics had anything to do with this high school senior getting a summer job with the Highway Department?

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Desired employment: Permanent----, temporary----, summer only----, part time----.
Date------.
Name ------------------------------
Present street address-------------------
City ------------------------------
State ------------------------------
County ----------------------------
Voting county------------------------
Telephone No-------------------------
Permanent address or voting address (write same if same as above)-----------------
Social security No----------------------
Political affiliation----------------------
If under 21 years of age, state both parents' names-------------------------
Parents address------------------------
Father employed?-----------------------
Where ------------------------------
Mother employed?-----------------------
Where? -----------------------------
Your birth date: Month----, day----, year -----
Your place of birth----------------------
Age ------------------------------
Height: Feet----, inch----.
Weight ------------------------------
Married? ----------------------------
Spouse's name-------------------------
No. of dependents-----------------------
U.S. citizen?--------------------------
Are you employed now?------------------
If so, where?--------------------------
Employer's name and address-------------
What is your present total income? weekly \$----, or monthly \$----.
Position desired------------------------
The minimum salary you will accept? monthly \$-------------------------
Are you fully capable by physical condition of performing all the duties assigned in connection with the position applied for?------
Have you ever served either in the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps?-------------
Were you honorably discharged?-----------
Were you disabled or do you receive disability compensation from the U.S. Government? ---------------------------
If disabled what are the present results? ------------------------------
Did you receive vocational training from the U.S. Government?-------------------
If so, in what trade or profession?--------

EDUCATION

Name of school-------------------------
Courses taken--------------------------
How long-----------------------------
Year graduated-------------------------

OBTAIN THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS

To whom it may concern: We, the undersigned certify that this applicant is a Democrat and is properly registered, or applicant's family is properly registered to vote from above address.

We, do hereby endorse the applicant for a position in the State Government.

Respectfully,
Ward ------------------------------
Precinct ----------------------------
Or township---------------------------
County Democratic Committee chairman ------------------------------
State Representative signature-----------
Committeeman signature-----------------
Other sponsor signature-----------------
District No---------------------------
State senator signature-----------------
Committeewoman signature---------------
Congressional District No---------------
District No---------------------------

Old-Age Social Security Benefits Inadequate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK M. KARSTEN
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, social security old-age benefits have long been inadequate. It is not surprising, therefore, that the public is demonstrating strong support for congressional approval of the administration's proposals that these benefits be made more fair.

The AFL–CIO News told in a recent issue about petitions backing the President's request signed by 150,000 men and women from all over the Nation. The story said that these petitions were only "a first installment."

Mr. Speaker, since all of us are most certainly interested in public reaction of this kind, I am placing the article in the RECORD:

FIRST BATCH OF PETITIONS GIVEN MILLS

(By David L. Perlman)

"We, the undersigned, support Pres. Johnson's request to the Congress of the United States to raise social security benefits to a level that will more nearly equal needs . . ."

The "undersigned" were more than 150,000 men and women from all parts of the nation, whose petitions were presented to the House Ways and Means Committee as a "first instalment," with assurances of more to come.

AFL–CIO Pres. George Meany and a delegation of city central body leaders brought the stacks of signatures to Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.). He accepted them in a ceremony in the committee hearing room, where the 15 Democratic and 10 Republican members have been meeting in closed session considering the legislation.

The nationwide campaign to demonstrate public support for the Administration's social security bill was mounted earlier this spring by the AFL–CIO and senior citizen organizations. Mass rallies in principal cities opened the drive. And even as the presentation ceremony was being held, additional bundles of signed petitions were arriving at federation headquarters.

After being shown to Mills, the petitions were brought to the congressmen from the home districts of the signers. They will later be deposited with the Ways and Means Committee.

The legislation the petitioners were supporting would provide—in the words used by Pres. Johnson in his filmed address to the AFL–CIO rallies—these major benefits.

"A 20 percent overall increase in social security benefits.

"An increase of 59 percent for the 2.5 million citizens now receiving minimum benefits.

"An increase of at least 15 percent for the remaining 20.5 million beneficiaries.

"A monthly payment of at least \$150 for couples and \$100 for individuals with 25 years of coverage.

"A series of amendments to broaden and improve the protection of social security."

The higher benefits would be financed through gradual increases in the social security tax paid by employers and workers and an increase in the taxable wage base.

Meany told the Ways & Means Committee at earlier public hearings that the President's proposals represent "a long step toward the kind of social security system the American people should have." He said the 20 percent average increase would be "a substantial down payment" toward a needed 50 percent rise in benefits, which in the long run should be paid for in part out of general tax revenue.

Republicans on the Ways & Means Committee have proposed an 8 percent increase in benefits. Commenting on the GOP plan, Meany said: "Its inadequacy is appalling."

The group which took the petitions to Capitol Hill included Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman, and these central body representatives: Thomas E. Paul, Chicago; Sigmund Arywitz, Los Angeles; Joseph Clark, St. Louis; Harry Van Arsdale, Morris Iushewitz and Thomas Van Arsdale of New York; Sebastian Lupica and Louis Eiben, Cleveland; Lawrence C. Sullivan and Valentine Murphy, Boston; J. F. Friedrich, Milwaukee; A. P. Stoddard and C. J. Stephens, New Orleans, and Max B. Brydenthal, Indianapolis.

Mills met with each of the city delegations and in accepting the petitions from Meany said the AFL–CIO president has "never done or said anything that's not in the best interests of the working people."

The message of "back home" support for the social security bill was also brought to other members of Congress by the central body delegation at a reception in the AFL–CIO building.

Youth Corps To Place 1,800 in Colorado Jobs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Neighborhood Youth Corps will shoulder a large share of the national burden of locating an additional 2 million summer jobs for youngsters who otherwise would be unable to compete in the job market.

In Colorado alone, more than 1,800 youths from low-income families will have jobs this summer, thanks to efforts by the Neighborhood Youth Corps and President Johnson's youth opportunity campaign.

While performing useful work which needs to be done but for which there is no regular personnel available, these youngsters learn good work habits and earn money badly needed for school expenses. The country benefits, too, for a youngster gainfully employed is a happy youngster; a youngster who completes his education is one who will be able to stand on his own two feet and make his contribution to society.

I include this item from the Denver Post of April 27 in the RECORD:

> YOUTH CORPS TO PLACE 1,800 IN COLORADO JOBS
>
> (By John Toohey)
>
> More than 1,800 youths from low-income families in Colorado will be working this summer, thanks to efforts by the Neighborhood Youth Corps and President Johnson's Youth Opportunity Campaign.
>
> The special national program is aimed at finding work for some two million youths, 16–21, who ordinarily wouldn't be able to compete in a huge pool of 13 million young people looking for summer employment.
>
> SIX HUNDRED CONTINUE WORK
>
> In addition to the 1,800 youths—most of them students—nearly 600 will continue work in the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) out-of-school projects throughout the state. These 600 are dropouts who are enrolled in NYC's programs of work experience, training and counseling.
>
> Denver will have about 850 students who will get summer jobs in the special summer project.
>
> William Landcaster, director of the Youth Opportunity Center, 1115 Broadway, and coordinator of the federal summer program, said area federal agencies will hire 400 in specially created summer jobs, and area private industry will take another 100.
>
> A Denver Public Schools program has been funded to provide jobs for 150 boys and 50 girls, and the Children's Educational Fund, Inc., another NYC sponsor, will provide 150 summer jobs.
>
> The special emphasis on finding summer jobs for boys and girls was laid down by President Johnson who urged all governmental and military agencies in the nation to provide at least one job for every 100 positions.
>
> Boys and girls hired by agencies, and companies providing the jobs, will be paid $1.25 an hour and will work a maxmum of 32 hours a week during the 12-week program.
>
> Other summer NYC programs are funded for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Primero, Adams County, Durango, La Junta, Antonito, Poudre Valley School District, Sheridan School District, Jefferson County School District, St. Vrain (Longmont) School District, Sterling, Teller County, Woodland Park, Greeley, Trinidad, Mesa County, Fremont County, Thompson School District, Costilla and Conejos Counties and the Eagle School District.
>
> CONTINUING PROJECTS
>
> Continuing out-of-school projects where enrollees are school dropouts and are gaining work experience are at Boulder, Trinidad, Huerfano County, Pueblo, La Junta, Costilla-Conejos Counties and in two programs in Denver—the Denver NYC and the Children's Educational Fund, Inc.
>
> Under a U.S. Department of Labor directive, special emphasis this summer will be given remedial education, vocational guidance and counseling, additional medical and dental advice and assistance to all youths enrolled.

Block Grants Idea Has Appealing Aspects

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, as the House considers H.R. 7819, the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967, it seems appropriate to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial published by the Wichita, Kans., Eagle. The editorial discusses Republican emphasis upon block grants to the States instead of allocating them to individual school districts for specified uses.

The editorial correctly points out:

> The GOP is finding support among state and local public school officials for changes in President Johnson's school aid program.

During the past 2 years, as I have traveled in the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas, I have taken the time to visit with school superintendents and principals. In the smaller school districts I have found the superintendent buried in Federal paperwork as he endeavors to fill out applications for various educational grants. In the larger school districts, the superintendent has found it necessary to assign professional staff personnel to the job of pursuing Federal programs.

Throughout my legislative experience both at the State and Federal levels, I have believed that decisions on education should be made as near to the home as possible where citizens can have some "say" about it, and can keep a closer eye on how their tax money is being spent.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Wichita Eagle with the belief that it is worthy of our consideration in this important debate. The editorial follows:

> BLOCK GRANTS IDEA HAS APPEALING ASPECTS
>
> The new Republican emphasis on block grants a great deal of sense.
>
> And the GOP is finding support among state and local public school officials for changes in President Johnson's school aid program.
>
> Basically these changes would provide lump-sum grants to the states instead of allocating them to individual school districts for specified uses.
>
> The obvious advantages include reduction of the administrative burden on local school authorities and strengthening of state control over education.
>
> Assistance to elementary and secondary education and to higher education adds up to federal grants for some 112 different specific purposes. Local officials waste time and money plowing their way through a maze of federal applications and reports.
>
> An example is the state department of public instruction which has grown out of its old quarters in the Statehouse and now rents a large building in downtown Topeka. Some 140 new employees have been added the past two years, most of whom are involved in one federal program or another.
>
> The thorniest problem connected with the change is federal control. A certain amount of freedom is desirable, but fairly stringent guidelines should be set out to discourage foolish use of federal funds. But the federal bureau of the budget could specify a certain amount of money to be used for enrichment, teacher salaries, industrial development, beautification, highways, or any other program the federal government is interested in.
>
> Administrative costs would be reduced, the state could spend its time on programs rather than aid applications, and the money would more likely be spent where it is needed.
>
> Some savings in federal funds would surely be realized because the pressure to take federal funds to keep other states from getting them would be reduced.

Two-Year Report Tells Story of New Hope

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. McFALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, two Federal grants announced in recent weeks will enable the continuance of a very unusual undertaking in the field of education and job training at Modesto Junior College in my congressional district of California.

Under the direction of Harvey B. Rhodes, vice president for adult education at Modesto Junior College, a combination prevocational and vocational training attack on problems of under education and unemployment in Stanislaus County was drawn up in 1964. A fitting name—the New Hope Adult Retraining Center—was selected for the endeavor, which was coordinated with the large-scale Stanislaus County multioccupation project authorized under Federal manpower development and training legislation.

At the end of 2 years, when it appeared that no further funds for New Hope would be possible because of the shifting of priority for expenditure of MDTA money to larger metropolitan areas, a comprehensive report on the results of the work was submitted.

Because of the value which the voluminous report will have to further efforts to improve techniques in this important work, the two-volume report will be invaluable reading.

For instance, it was found that there was a 52-percent rate of employment among completed trainees, all of whom were formerly unemployed.

Welfare payments were reduced dramatically among the one-half of the 1,000 persons who participated. After training, earnings plus savings in welfare funds totaled nearly one-half of a million dollars.

At this point in the Record, I wish to present the summary and conclusions of the report of the second year of the New Hope project presented January 30, 1967, by Vice President Rhodes to the members of the board of trustees and the superintendent-president of Yosemite Junior College District, the governing body and principal executive officer of Modesto Junior College. It follows:

SUMMARY

The Stanislaus County Multi-Occupational Project was instituted in order to fulfill three basic purposes. These were as follows:

1. To assist the undereducated and unemployed adult to qualify for vocational training through a program of basic education.

2. To assist the undereducated and unemployed adult to develop those capabilities which would enable him to secure employment in an entry level occupation.

3. To assist the trainee to develop those competencies which would enable him to maintain continued employment.

The extent to which these goals have been achieved will be found within the body of this report and are summarized here.

1. *To assist the undereducated and unemployed adult to qualify for vocational training through a program of basic education.*

Specific research findings indicate that:

(*a*) The adult with less than four years of schooling could be expected to advance about one school year in four months.

(*b*) The adult with four to nine years of schooling could be expected to advance between two and three years in four months.

(*c*) In the area of mathematics the adult will generally advance between two and three school years in a period of four months regardless of his prior schooling.

(*d*) Intelligence, perceptual, verbal and manual aptitudes will increase after training in basic education.

(*e*) It appears that adult academic progress does not exist on a uniform plane. These adults exhibit considerable knowledge about specific areas and little, if any, knowledge about other areas. There appears to exist a considerable number of knowledge gaps.

(*f*) Students remained in the prevocational phase an average of 4 months.

BASIC EDUCATION NEEDED

This demonstrated rate of progress, indicates that concentrated work in the basic skills can help an undereducated adult qualify for vocational training. It should be noted however, that research findings reveal that the trainee who is referred to prevocational classes before entering vocational training was no more likely to be employed, unemployed, or out of the labor force than the trainee who is referred directly to a vocational class without prevocational training. Thus it would appear that the value of prevocational training is to assist all trainees to begin their vocational training on an equal footing.

Experience showed over and over again that traditional academic approaches must be materially modified when working with groups of undereducated adult students. Long periods of time away from a classroom situation, serious personal problems, and, isolation and non-identity with the surrounding community, all join forces to defy personal involvement in the learning situation. The most serious problem encountered in the project was that of attitude modification toward the world of work. In addition to work in the basic skill areas, attention must be given to providing learning experiences which force the student to involve himself actively with the learning process through problem solving, assumption of responsibility for one's actions, and active participating in on-going community life. Although there are certain risks in setting up learning situations to provide these types of experiences, without them a major ingredient required to meet the project goals would have been lacking.

There must be constant interpretation of how what is being learned fits into the overall goals of the project and student throughout the Prevocational phase. The goal of work must be constantly reinforced and practiced through developmental activities allowing the student time to acquire the habits and the courage to succeed.

As the adult student developed confidence in his own abilities the following types of progress were exhibited:

1. Responsibility in trying to help others.
2. Increased attendance at night school.
3. Participation in community affairs.
4. Greater awareness of the need for education.
5. Fewer legal problems.
6. Improved physical being and figure.
7. Acceptance of authority figure.
8. Greater use of community services.

Helping students develop the ability to deal with their own problems is of primary importance in the learning process and to success in the work world as is achievement in basic skills. This underlies the tremendous necessity for resources to deal with nonlearning problems.

There must be constant modification of the learning environment teaching method and teaching materials based on continual evaluation and observation of the needs of each sub-cultural group entering the project. That which has been successful with one group is not necessarily successful with another even though the groups appear similar.

Considerable work was done to identify the content areas in mathematics and the language arts which require mastery in vocational training if the student was to succeed. This material became an integral part of the prevocational training for trainees entering these specific training programs. This work was well underway in the following vocational training areas: Licensed Vocational Nurse, Dry Cleaner, Spotter and Presser, Farm Machinery Mechanics, Custodian, and was being extended to other vocational training areas.

2. *To assist the undereducated and unemployed adult to develop those capabilities which will enable him to secure employment in an entry level occupation.*

Program development in the vocational areas was somewhat easier than in the prevocational phase because of the more concrete nature of the end product required. The continued assistance of local advisory committees in the development of the continued program, knowledge of the actual labor picture, provision of work experience stations, and eventual job placement of trainees was of major importance to the implementation and success of the project.

EFFORTS TO SIMULATE WORK CONDITIONS

In all vocational training areas, a great effort has been made to simulate the actual and real conditions of the work world as closely as possible. To this end training facilities in actual shops were developed rather than classroom mock-ups. Class room experiences alone were not enough to provide the breadth of experience and practice the student needed. Some opportunity to perform in the real work situation was required, thus pointing to the necessity of work experience program or on-the-job training.

As in the prevocational phase, continual modification of the course content and teaching methods was necessary as successes and failures became evident. Constant feedback of instructional problems and coordination between the vocational and prevocational phases was necessary to insure a smooth flow of potentially successful and qualified trainees into the vocational phase.

The non-learning problems faced by trainees in the vocational phase of the project proved to be as serious a deterrent to success on the part of the trainee as they had been in the prevocational phase of the project.

An integral part of the training program must be job placement and practice in the seeking of jobs. The postponement of this activity to the completion of training programs was detrimental to the morale and acquired skill level of the student.

The keys to the integration of the total project depended on the demand vocational training areas. These factors and all their inherent problems depended upon the timing of local labor demands, the availability of qualified trainees as related to the high unemployment season, the rapid mechanization of local industries, development of training facilities, securing of short term instructional staff, and the vicissitudes of project processing and approvals, these were the focal point of all project organization. The inability to control all of these factors, and to mesh them, caused serious problems in orderly progress of trainees and a complete breakdown in the multi-occupational concept. As more and more competition for available funds became evident, there appeared to be less and less possibility of offering the type of instruction which our experience had deemed necessary to meet the needs of the unemployed and undereducated adults of the college service.

3. *to assist the trainee to develop those competencies which would allow him to maintain continued employment.*

Research findings on the rate of employment upon the completion of training reveal the following data:

(*a*) There was a 52-percent rate of employment among completed trainees, all of whom were formerly unemployed.

(*b*) By considering those individuals who have worked at least two-thirds of the time since they completed training as being employed, the rate of employment would be reported as sixty-one percent. On this basis it was concluded that the rate of employment for the New Hope Project was between fifty-five and sixty percent during any given week.

(*c*) The population being served is so mobile that it is rather difficult to locate them by conventional means. In fact, it is apparent that some avoid contact with persons other than members of their extended family, making conventional follow ups extremely difficult.

(*d*) The majority of trainees entered employment in a field that is related to their training and they normally continue in that employment on a full time basis.

(*e*) Earnings for the average trainee ($1.82 per hour) provided a favorable earning power when compared to the earnings of the subculture from which they come, since in most cases the above average earnings were on a full time basis.

(*f*) The earning power of persons who are trained for a given occupation in the New Hope Project was likely to be as high outside that occupation as within it. Thus, it is apparent that until the wages in a number of occupations become somewhat higher, the retaining power of these occupations is likely to be quite low. It is also apparent that such occupations will continue to show a high turnover rate and individuals will continue to seek employment outside the occupation for which they were trained.

(*g*) The present employment placement services were ineffective when one recognizes that less than ten percent of all persons presently employed were placed by the local employment agency. This agency is charged, by law, with the responsibility of assisting trainees to find employment. The Employment Agency has always maintained and demonstrated that if the trainee will come to their offices, they will assist him to find a job. It is apparent, however, that their existing procedure was not effective and some attention might be given to improving the service.

(*h*) The training facility was somewhat more effective than the employment service in assisting trainees to find employment. They assisted one-third of the current job holders to find employment. However, it was apparent that both the training facility and the employment service needed to improve job development and placement procedures. When over one-half of all placements were made by means outside these two groups, it is apparent that procedures to make placement an integral part of the effort to reduce unemployment are needed.

These findings indicate that this vocational training project has achieved some measure of success thus far if solely concerned with employment rate. Since employment records are now checked at three, six, and twelve month intervals after the completion of training, long range effects of the project will not be secured unless the current reporting procedures are modified.

AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

Another goal inherent in this project was to assist the undereducated and unemployed adult to achieve some measure of financial independence from public support. A report on those trainees who had been known to the Welfare Department indicates that, in fact, this did occur.

Nearly one-half of all persons referred to the New Hope Project for training are known to the Department of Welfare. Research data shows that two-thirds of the individuals who were on welfare prior to or during the training process will no longer be on welfare. Over one-half of the welfare recipients are employed after completing training. The likelihood of their accepting non-training related employment is the same as that of accepting training related employment. However, the data shows an eighty percent probability that their employment will be full time.

The power to earn in certain occupations was so poor that some individuals still require financial support by welfare. In view of this it was surprising that they even bothered to seek employment. This is probably attributed to the motivational aspects of the training project.

In terms of the community savings of public support funds, the data clearly shows a considerable savings.

AFTER TRAINING, WELFARE EXPENDITURES DECREASE

During the first year for those in training, welfare expenditures after training decreased by 200 percent. Moreover, earnings during this first year were greater than the total cost of maintaining welfare recipients the year prior to training. After training was completed recipients earned nearly three dollars toward their own support for every one dollar provided by welfare. In fact, nearly three-fourths of the welfare costs after training were used for only partial support of welfare recipients. The remainder of their financial need was met by going to work. After training, earnings plus savings in welfare funds totaled nearly one-half of a million dollars. In fact, former welfare recipients contribute $50,000 in direct and indirect taxes that could be used to support current welfare recipients. In so doing they provided fifty-five percent of the funds paid to themselves by welfare.

In terms of educational investment, some five months of training was needed to make the average welfare recipient employable at a cost of just over $2000. This was more than matched by the average earning power of the recipient the first year after training. Total return on an educational investment of $337,692 was nearly $100,000 in earnings and savings during the first year after training.

It can therefore be concluded on the basis or cost alone an investment in the type of training program provided by the New Hope Project will bring a handsome return. The value in returning people to society as an integral, participating being cannot be overestimated. In fact, if the cycle of poverty has been broken, if dependence upon public support is no longer needed, an infinite number of savings will result.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, many of the questions asked at the beginning of this experimental project can now be answered.

1. Is such a project within the function of the college?

We are firmly of the conclusion that vocational training for undereducated and unemployed adults is within the purvue of the community college if it is to meet its responsibility to serve all adults of post high school age. No single high school within the college service area had the financial, plant, or staff resources to undertake a program of the scope necessary to produce an effect on the economy of the area. Based on the original study of students served through the Adult Division Program, this material segment of the adult population was not being served. No educational activity at the college has been more closely allied to the ongoing social, economic, and political life of the community.

2. Could such a project accomplish what it had set out to do?

The evidence would seem to indicate clearly that it is possible to fulfill the goals of the project in helping undereducated and unemployed adults to become self-supporting members of their community. Although all of the peripheral benefits of such a project must go unexplored for want of time and money, there is an underlying feeling on the part of all staff members that much was accomplished in the lives of the participants over and above the more readily measureable rates of employment and dollars and cents spent or saved. The effects of the project in self-esteem, the ability to handle ones own problems, the attitude of their children toward school and work, ability to participate in community life, etc., must all go unexplored.

3. Should the college continue with such a program?

The fact remains that a significant portion of the adult population of Stanislaus County would benefit from such a program offered as an integral part of the college curriclum. The continuing community problems of undereducation, high unemployment, a high rate of public dependency, rapid mechanization of seasonal work opportunities, high mobility of lower income groups, and increasing numbers of minority groups would all seem to indicate that there will be a role for the college to play for many years to come. Although some of the entry-level vocational training programs are finding their way into the on-going curriculum offered through the Adult Division, more attention must be given to providing this type of vocational training opportunity for the adults of this area.

Our experience with federal funding, described at great length in the report, would lead us to recommend against any further attempt to depend solely on federal funds to carry on this responsibility of the college, but rather to integrate those programs which are economically feasible into the regularly financed program augmented with such federal funds as become available.

As an outgrowth of this project, the college has been called upon to provide a greater scope of community services in such work as the teacher aid training program, work in migrant labor camps, advisory assistance to various community groups working on these problems, and training for staff, of other projects. Several staff members have also been called upon to assist in national training institutes as consultants or instructional staff.

4. What direct contribution to Modesto Junior College has this project made, if any?

With all of the headaches, frustrations, and problems which accompanied the Multi-Occupational Training Project, the project has made several contributions to the College and its more conventional programs. Some positive contributions which have been made are as follows:

(*a*) Since the average junior college student is different from those who attend other segments of higher education, the instructional problems faced in meeting his needs are more closely related to those of the retraining student than the University transfer student. The incoming student with his problems of inadequate basic skills, lack of direction, poor motivation and attitude toward class work, and non-involvement in the community world around him is seen regularly in the large percentage of junior college students who revolve through the institution each semester and drift away when faced with failure.

The experimental work in attitude modification, motivation, the solution of non-learning problems and occupational counseling can offer much food for thought in finding new avenues in more adequately meeting the needs of this large group who enter through the institutions front door each year and find themselves going out the back door.

(*b*) The development of training facilities and staff to offer short term entry level training for students who cannot qualify for vocational training programs requiring more background has been developed.

(*c*) The college has been able to develop a reservoir of skilled staff upon which to draw in the staffing of its regular programs.

This development of staff is of particular importance in the rapidly growing health occupations area where teaching staff is very limited. All indications point to an increased effort in training at all levels of the health occupation. Student oriented staff is a necessity for any degree of reasonable success.

(*d*) Some facilities have been developed at little or no cost to the college which have allowed for the development of regular college programs or have supplemented existing programs such as the Dental Assisting program, the LVN program, Agricultural mechanics, etc. As it becomes clearer which of these facilities and equipment will be retained by the college, the extent of this contribution will be more evident.

(*e*) The college has been able to develop a reservoir of known qualified, and available classified staff which is slowly being integrated into the regular offices of the college.

(*f*) The college has been benefited from a considerable amount of assistance by work experience trainees particularly in the custodial training area.

(*g*) All participating staff members have grown professionally through this experience and should be able to apply this growth and new insights to their current assignment at whatever level. All have been stimulated to broaden their areas of competency.

(*h*) The larger work of the college is better known nationally because of the activities of all staff personnel throughout the state and nation in the interpretation of this project. Much state and national attention has been found in this program.

(*i*) The college with its community college concept has straightened the concept that there really can be an open door policy with specific programs developed to meet the needs of particular student bodies so that these can expect to achieve some reasonable degree of success.

(*f*) The thousand trainees served have felt a close identification with the college for the first time in their lives and hopefully some of this will rub off on the aspirational level of their youngsters.

(k) The ability of the college to develop practical programs to meet local needs has been proven to local business and industry. The tremendous contribution of advisory committees in program development has brought the college even closer to its community.

TOTAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The project was conceived and developed by staff in close concert with community agencies under advisement of an overall advisory committee. As a result the total community was aware of the program and it became a total community effort with the college serving as the catalyst. The fact that Research results show such a high degree of success points to the value of total community involvement in planning procedures. A community college should continue to emphasize programs that have a significant and positive effect upon the citizens and organizational structure which they are privileged to serve.

Vietnam Protesters and Operation Appreciation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, under the banner of the "Spring Mobilization To End the War in Vietnam," noisy antiwar protests demonstrations were held on April 15 in San Francisco and New York. Millions of Americans throughout this Nation were appalled at the mockery of the burning of Old Glory and selective service draft cards, the carrying of Vietcong flags, and the utterances of inflammatory and grossly disloyal statements by a relatively young group. In furtherance of their aims, these demonstrations received extended headline treatment and worldwide attention as reported by the national mass-communications media.

Only 72 hours later, another group numbering slightly less than 100 in all, assembled here in our Nation's Capital. In a highly organized manner, they were instructed to report to the Rayburn House Office Building. Without the benefit of shoulder-length hairdos and scraggly beards, and having in common with the protesters only a similarity of youthfulness, this small group struggled into the Rayburn Building—some on stretchers and some in wheelchairs, others aided and supported by crutches or canes. These were U.S. marines wounded in Vietnam, all patients at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Beaming with pride in their country and themselves, they were invited to Capitol Hill to attend a congressional reception in their honor, cosponsored by Representatives BOB MATHIAS, Republican, of California, and JAMES C. CORMAN, Democrat, of California, both former marines themselves. Needless to say, the American public at large and the aggressors in Hanoi and Peking heard very little, if anything, about this informal gathering to express congressional support and appreciation for those who made great personal sacrifices in defense of freedom.

Along with many leaders of the House and Senate, invited Congressmen, military leaders, dignitaries, and guests totaling some 400 in all, I was privileged and honored to attend this reception. I have never felt more humble than in the presence of these young though combat-hardened marines. And if they are a representative sampling of tomorrow's leaders of this great Nation, as most of us know truly well they are, then we can all look forward to the future with confidence and pride, inspired by this new breed of mature, responsible, and determined Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not point with equal pride and recognize the individual responsible for initiating this reception in the first place, one who for the past 12 months has spearheaded one of the Nation's outstanding American-action programs of homefront support for wounded Vietnam veterans. His name is James E. Merna and the program that he originated and leads as chairman is called Operation Appreciation.

Originally a native of Piermont, N.Y., Jim Merna is a 34-year-old husband and father, who spent most of his early life in Catholic orphanages in Rockland County, N.Y., along with five brothers and one sister. Two weeks after the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, Jim, then 17, enlisted in the Marine Corps and saw a year of combat duty in Korea with the 5th Marine Regiment, a renowned unit performing admirably in Vietnam today. After completing his 3-year enlistment, Jim enrolled at the University of Maryland, financed in part by the GI bill and a parttime job cleaning university dormitories. He also found time to manage the university varsity basketball team for 4 continuous years. In addition to meeting his future wife at college, Jim also earned a B.S. degree in business administration in 1957. For the past 6 years, Jim has been employed as an administrative assistant at the U.S. Patent Office in Washington.

Launched in May 1966, Operation Appreciation is a continuing aid and recreational program sponsored by Jim's Post, the General Douglas MacArthur Post, Catholic War Veterans, USA, Landover Hills, Maryland, for the benefit and enjoyment of all of the Vietnam-wounded U.S. Marines recuperating at Bethesda Naval Hospital. When the program began there were only some 50 wounded marines at Bethesda. Today, there are three times that number.

Since its inception, Operation Appreciation, in its usual quiet fashion, has arranged 21 different fun-packed events over the past 12 consecutive months for the Bethesda-hospitalized marines. These events and activities have covered a broad spectrum ranging from the attendance of the patients at college and professional baseball, football, basketball, boxing, and lacrosse games to the staging of variety shows, trips to the theater, picnics, sports banquets, and pizza parties.

An intensive gift drive campaign with many local and national business firms was also undertaken by Jim Merna and his fellow Douglas MacArthur Post members. As a result, the marine veterans were presented with innumerable gift items such as stationery, pens and pencils, magazines, tie clips, razor blades, razors, shaving lotions, cigarette lighters, games, handkerchiefs, candy, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and combs. The hospital itself was also presented with four television sets, radios, and electric razors.

Constantly seeking new ideas and projects to amuse and entertain the Bethesda-hospitalized marines, Jim placed a long-distance telephone call one night not too long ago to Joe Garagiola, NBC sportscaster and former major league baseball player, at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y., and asked him to pay a cheerup visit to the patients. Joe enthusiastically accepted, even adjusted his schedule, and flew to Washington. In addition to his highly amusing banter of sports stories, Joe Garagiola showed some film clips from previous appearances on national television shows. Garagiola was an instant success with the patients. On another occasion, Jim and his associates brought about one-third of the players from the Washington Redskins football team, led by such All-Pro stars as Sam Huff, Sonny Jurgensen, and Bobby Mitchell, out to the hospital to visit the marines. The patients are still talking about this visit.

Mr. Speaker, in his stirring address to the Congress on April 28, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the commanding general of all American forces in Vietnam, remarked:

> When a field commander does not have to look over his shoulder to see whether he is being supported, he can concentrate on the battlefield with much greater assurance of success.

He further stated:

> Backed at home by resolve, confidence, patience, determination and continued support, we will prevail in Viet Nam over the Communist aggressor.

I can find no clearer evidence of response to General Westmoreland's request for homefront support than in the Operation Appreciation program being conducted by the General Douglas MacArthur Post of the Catholic War Veterans of America.

Christian Science Monitor Supports Preservation of Piscataway Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the respected Christian Science Monitor, in an editorial on May 20, 1967, endorses the campaign to preserve the view from Mount Vernon across the Potomac River at Piscataway Park, Md.

The editorial presents concisely the arguments on behalf of this effort. It states:

This crisis has occurred just as the struggle to preserve the original character of the area stands at the threshold of success.

We are indeed at the threshold. It is up to the Congress to carry us across. The view from Mount Vernon must be preserved. It is with the help of such respected newspapers as the Christian Science Monitor that we may be able to tell our story to millions of Americans who believe as we do that this view is part and parcel of our American heritage.

At this point in the RECORD I insert the May 20 editorial from the Christian Science Monitor with the deepest appreciation:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 20, 1967]

MOUNT VERNON AGAINST SUBURBIA

Of all historic sites in the United States there is probably none more treasured by the people than Mount Vernon. The home of the nation's first President retains almost intact a portion of the scene of the country's youth.

Up to now, the view across the Potomac from the portico of George Washington's home and gardens has been protected from modern development. But at this moment the future of this view, so essential to the preservation of the peaceful atmosphere of Mount Vernon, is in serious danger.

Commercial developers are exerting powerful pressure to get Congress to reverse the action which it has already taken to save it. They have almost—but not quite—achieved their purpose.

This crisis has occurred just as the struggle to preserve the original character of the area stands at the threshold of success. In 1961 Congress enacted a law designed to protect in perpetuity the other shore of the Potomac (known as Piscataway Park) by public and private land purchases.

But difficulties arose. Land values went up before purchases were made. More money was needed. An additional amount was authorized by the Congress but the House Appropriations Committee has now denied a request for the funds. And meantime the area becomes ever riper for "developments," with more interests eager to build.

The one hope remaining is that the Senate Appropriations Committee will restore the authorized funds to the budget, as it has the power to do. We believe most Americans, alerted to the situation, will strongly support such action by the Senate committee. For the committee to do so would be to perform a patriotic duty.

Local Control of Guns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, we can never hope to solve this Nation's grave and growing crime problem until sensible steps are taken to keep firearms out of the hands of criminals.

The victims of its negligence are innocent citizens and, all too often, the policeman who stands between them and the terror that crime would impose on our society.

The Milwaukee Journal recently commented in an editorial about a policeman who sought to question a suspect. The officer was murdered with a rifle, which the gunman apparently had little trouble obtaining. The editorial is a grim reminder of our responsibilities and I include it in the RECORD as part of my remarks:

LOCAL CONTROL OF GUNS

Once again an innocent man has paid with his life for the dangerous attitude that equates "freedom" with the unrestricted ownership of firearms. A Milwaukee policeman was fatally shot through a closed door by a man he sought to question, police say. The weapon was a high powered rifle. The rifleman, himself cut down moments later by police bullets, had a record of 16 arrests on charges including drunkenness and battery.

In Sacramento, Calif., a band of young men wandered about the state capitol bearing a bristling arsenal of loaded rifles, pistols, and shotguns, two of the last named being sawed off models. They were watched with incredulity by corridor crowds including groups of visiting school children. The armed intruders came to protest a bill restricting the carrying of loaded weapons within the city limits; 26 were arrested.

That such things can occur in 1967, in what is supposedly the world's most advanced and civilized society, is incredible. Can strict state or municipal laws help curb this deadly "freedom"? In a recent Saturday Review article, Carl Bakal tells of Philadelphia, which adopted a stiff law two years ago to regulate the purchase of rifles, shotguns and hand guns. In its first 18 months, Bakal says, the law prevented 110 convicted criminals from buying guns—locally. Among them were 25 burglars, 13 robbers, 22 persons convicted of aggravated assault, 5 dope addicts, 2 rapists and 2 murderers.

The joker in all this, as Bakal himself admits, is that anybody bent on getting a gun has only to cross into a more hospitable jurisdiction to buy it.

It is even more disturbing to contemplate the ugly potential of main order gun sales. Unable to buy a gun across the counter, in his community or elsewhere, there is nothing to stop any child, crackpot, drunk or criminal from putting his check or money order in the mail and ordering a firearm in perfect anonymity from a mail order gun dealer.

The first and absolutely essential step is to apply firm federal controls to the interstate traffic in mail order firearms. Then, and only then, will state and municipal controls become meaningful.

A State Representative's Concern for the Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, the Washington scene finds many so-called experts who speak out from time to time on the subject of American agriculture. Perhaps most can be characterized by one common fault: the speakers or writers too often are too far removed from the actual scene to be able to put the problems of our farmers in proper perspective.

I have received a letter from the Honorable Frank H. DeGroat, a representative to the Minnesota State Legislature. Mr. DeGroat comes from the rural area of Lake Park, Minn., and serves as vice chairman of the house agriculture committee and is a member of the dairy products and livestock committee. He is close to the farmer, sees his needs and his problems.

Without objection, I insert his remarks at this point in the RECORD and commend his views to all who would be concerned about the future of American agriculture. Mr. DeGroat has also submitted his views to the President.

Hon. ODIN LANGEN,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ODIN: The agriculture situation continues to grow more depressing. The markets for farm products face greater competition from synthetics and foreign imports and monetary costs continue to increase, but the prices received continue to decline. Many farm operators have become frightened and emotionally distressed and the farm communities are suffering seriously.

We recognize that the present war situation, in which we are involved, is a great contributing factor to these conditions, and also that the farm problems, basically, were created by political ambitionists. This has forced the farm family deeper and further into the state of fear and hopelessness.

I realize that the greater portion of these problems have been created for the sake of developing political philosophies and goals, and that the farmer has been the victim. However, this will not provide the solution and, therefore, it behooves us to search for suggestions to be applied as a positive solution to the agricultural problem in general.

If we sincerely feel that agriculture is a basic segment of our economy, then we must prohibit advocating the use of synthetic food products by our government officials, we must control and provide greater production facilities in the field of research, machine manufacturing, services, etc. I also firmly believe that we should provide agriculture with special finance considerations, meaning that the farmer should be able to borrow, for agriculture production, at the lowest possible interest rates, based on the same program as F.H.A., R.E.A.'s and other service industries organized or developed to serve the agricultural economy of our nation and should receive the same taxing priorities.

I know, and I am sure you know, if positive corrective steps are not taken in the near future, we face, in this world today, a very, very serious problem if our agricultural institution continues to deteriorate.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK H. DEGROAT,
State Representative.

The San Felipe Division of the Central Valley Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call to the attention of my colleagues California Assembly Joint Resolution 10, relative to the San Felipe division of the Central Valley project. This proposed Bureau of Reclamation project will be of great benefit to central California and is the subject of H.R. 43 which I have introduced in the House and S. 1111 introduced in the Senate by the Honorable THOMAS H. KUCHEL. The California State Legislature provides evidence of its full support of the San Felipe project in adopting Assembly Joint Resolution No. 10, the text of which follows:

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 10

Joint resolution relative to the San Felipe Division of the Central Valley Project

Whereas, It is the purpose of the San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project, California, to provide, among other things, irrigation and municipal and industrial water supplies, conservation of fish and wildlife resources, and enhancement of outdoor recreation opportunities within the Counties of Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey; and

Whereas, The proposed San Felipe Division will make use of a tunnel to be constructed from San Luis Reservoir westward under Pacheco Pass into said service area and will, by reason of its location, harmonize with and assist the State of California's water plan; and

Whereas, The report recommending the project has now been cleared at all possible levels of government, including the United States Department of the Interior, the United States Budget Bureau, the State of California, and is recommended favorably to the Congress by the present administration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to expedite authorization of the San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project, California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Chairmen of the Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives on Interior and Insular Affairs, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

It Takes One To Know One

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious under the maladministration of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman that the Nation's farmers, consumers, and activities related to agriculture are all suffering. It is also evident that Secretary Freeman is a politician first and an administrator second. The Chicago Tribune points this out in the following editorial which appeared in this morning's edition:

IT TAKES ONE TO KNOW ONE

Once again Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has summoned his top payrollers in the hinterlands to Washington. This time more than 200 state committeemen of the agricultural stabilization and conservation service got a free three-day junket at taxpayers' expense not only to hear their boss talk about federal farm programs, but also to get pep talks from Vice President Humphrey and President Johnson himself.

The ASCS committeemen are the officials in charge of administering at the state level the crop control programs which pay farmers about 4 billion dollars in subsidies annually. The administration, however, considers them more than mere administrators, and no sooner had they arrived in Washington than Mr. Freeman told them he wanted them to stage a militant battle against those who seek to end the programs they administer. Most critics of these programs, the secretary avowed, are demagogs.

Mr. Freeman named no names, but among the critics are Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's biggest farm organization, which wants to end the wheat and feed grain programs, and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis [R., Mo.], Rep. Paul Findley [R., Ill.], and others who have introduced bills to accomplish this objective. The farm bureau contends farm income would be higher without the programs and the billions of dollars of federal funds that would be saved could be better directed toward such things as foreign food aid or balancing the budget.

The ASCS comprises a network of about 100,000 full and part time federal payrollers in every agricultural county and township in the land whose jobs depend on the existence of government farm programs. By urging these employes to wage a militant battle in behalf of the programs, the secretary is casting them in the role of propagandists and lobbyists assigned to promote their own self-interest at taxpayers' expense.

Yet the secretary can tag his critics as demagogs.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7819) to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education by extending authority for allocation of funds to be used for education of Indian children and children in overseas dependents schools of the Department of Defense, by extending and amending the National Teacher Corps program, by providing assistance for comprehensive educational planning, and by improving programs of education for the handicapped; to improve authority for assistance to schools in federally impacted areas and areas suffering a major disaster; and for other purposes.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHEUER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to divert my colleague from New York on this very important point.

I do understand how the church-state issue could become involved, and I understand that mention of this has been raised during my absence from the floor.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question—I repeat, there is no question that as the title has been operated there has been absolutely no question of the issue of church-state in the various States, because the money has flowed through a public agency, and there has been no question of the involvement of a State's constitution prohibiting the use of such funds through the public school authorities. And the authorities on education, as I understand, have endorsed the manner in which this has been operated, and say that it has been operated to the complete satisfaction of all parties involved.

However, if I read the amendment of the gentlewoman from Oregon correctly, and I will state that I have read it very carefully, under the new plan it would rifle the money into the State and the State would promulgate the plan.

Mr. Chairman, I respect the knowledge of my colleague from New York with relation to the laws of the State of New York, that this would mean that once the funds are brought into the State treasury, and become State funds as such, that they will come under the church-state prohibition in the Constitution, just as they would in the majority of the State constitutions in this country, and therefore it becomes a real question, and the settlement of such a question as to the use of such public funds in nonpublic schools could not be resolved at the Federal level, but would have to be fought out—and I emphasize that term—at the State level.

Mr. SCHEUER. I will agree that where there is commingling of Federal and State funds there is serious doubt in my mind whether under the constitution of the State of New York we could take advantage of title III.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman in the well be recognized for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state the gentleman from Kentucky is in control of the time.

Mr. PERKINS. I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. SCHEUER. I would be glad to yield, but I only have 1 minute more.

Mr. Chairman, we have a vehicle that has worked well.

I have a letter from the U.S. Catholic Conference in which they say:

> We are firmly convinced that changing Title III as suggested by Mrs. GREEN would result in the diminution, and in some States possibly the termination of services for children in private schools.

To answer the question of my colleague from New York, we have a machine that was sculptured primarily to chart new byways and highways toward creative, innovative approaches toward resolving the desparate educational deprivation of our children. Let us get on with it, let us give the municipalities and the States of our country a chance to use this excellent machinery that we have created for them to make significant improvements in the quality of education they offer our children.

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Arizona's Employment Service on Its Toes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in this age of rapid change, if public agencies—many of them established years ago—are too slow to adapt to new conditions they cannot do the job for which they were established.

In Arizona we have what I think is one of the Nation's top State employment services. This Federal-State partnership has developed a close working relationship with job seekers, employers, school officials, and civic leaders in every community. Arizona State Employment Service has shown imagination and vigor in trying to keep pace with the changing demands of its varied clientele.

Some of the services to employers beyond recruitment of workers are spelled out in the March–April 1967 edition of Employment Service Review. I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the current programs of employer institutes, of farm labor information and motivation, and to a proposal to computerize the inventory of available employees. The article by Charles H. Lockhart, public relations officer of the service, follows:

EMPLOYER SERVICES BEYOND RECRUITMENT

(By Charles H. Lockhart)

With rapid population growth and almost incredible economic expansion in Arizona during the past two decades, employers consider accurate, detailed, manpower information an essential ingredient in planning for the future.

Requests for this type of information have almost invariably preceded large expansions by present employers or location of new employers in the State. This, in most instances, required extensive work by local offices and the research staff of the State office.

Formerly, techniques used to provide this information have included surveys of starting wages paid by employers and, in several instances, complete economic base studies of areas in the State.

Techniques now used to describe available manpower range from household surveys of the job market area to mailing availability questionnaires to households within a commuting area. On occasion, newspaper advertisements have also been used to solicit replies and information about the latent skills available. The Research Unit is now developing plans for placing applicant information on computers in a perpetual inventory, which will greatly reduce the volume of work in meeting specific requests.

Good communications between the Employment Service, employers, and public and private institutions serving employers are an essential part of this program. The Arizona State Employment Service has maintained close working relations with Government agencies, and private groups interested in economic development, including chambers of commerce, railroads, utility companies, and banks throughout the State. The confidence and assistance of these groups make it possible for us to provide an increasingly meaningful service to the State's employers within the limitations of existing staffing.

Another method of satisfying employer needs with limited staff has been through employer institutes. We conduct these institutes on a semiannual basis in Phoenix and, when necessary, in other parts of the State.

Emphasis is placed on employers' use of job analysis and especially its importance in job evaluation.

Considerable time is spent in roundtable discussions of common manpower problems, how such problems were resolved, and unusual ways in which job analysis techniques have been applied. The institutes have started an exchange of ideas, services, and information between employers and the Employment Service. Additional interest is created by the use of guest experts in the field of wage and salary administration, management consulting, or personnel psychology.

Now there are new efforts to resolve personnel problems associated with an older, agrarian Arizona.

Our Farm Section worked to instill in the farmworker a sense of responsibility to his employer and also to induce farmers to make efforts to retain workers referred to them. Recently, lettuce growers arranged to keep employed the highly skilled lettuce workers they had recruited and trained and to move them from area to area and State to State.

The problem of high turnover in other groups still remained. One method used in the Yuma cantaloupe harvest was the development of a 13-page booklet for workers covering matters in which misunderstanding had arisen in the past—job conditions, housing, health, wages, and hours. In addition, the local office farm representative met every inter- and intrastate busload of workers at the farmer's camp and, working with the company foreman, he informed workers of all conditions of employment and gave them a chance to ask questions. Workers were informed by the foreman what they might expect from the farmer. The foreman also gave work instructions at that time so they might be translated into Spanish for Spanish-American workers. The farm representative again contacted workers in the field.

Employers receiving special services indicate that better working relations with both agricultural and nonagricultural employers result, and, in many cases, placement activities increased accordingly.

The current success of the programs discussed confirms our belief that employers are very cooperative in learning to help themselves through using the services of the Arizona State Employment Service. However, we also recognize that much remains to be done in such areas as helping employers better utilize existing manpower through job restricting and modification of hiring specifications, encouraging restructuring of staff assignments for more efficient utilization of worker skills, and conducting recruitment drives to attract persons not in the work force.

The Quality of Mercy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, during these days unpatriotic acts catch the headlines and draw great attention on the front pages and television sets of the Nation.

The fact that these incidents are contrary to the devotion, sacrifice and loyalty of a vast majority of Americans is often obscured by the over emphasis on the sensational, irresponsible actions of a few.

The Indianapolis Star published an editorial on May 19 which brings into focus the true quality of the American spirit as illustrated in the service to his country of a Nebraska soldier.

This excellent editorial, written by Mr. William Bennett, typifies the American attitude in a far more accurate fashion than the flag and draft-card burners.

In order that all Members of Congress have the opportunity to examine this fine editorial, under unanimous consent I insert it in the RECORD.

The article follows:

THE QUALITY OF MERCY

PFC. Albert Hamburg of Scottsbluff, Neb. feared he could not re-enlist at 35 after service in Korea, Germany and Japan. So he enlisted under the name of his 26-year-old brother, Howard.

Hamburg said his secret was revealed when he tried to get his orders changed so he could go to Vietnam instead of Germany where he had been assigned.

"Since that war started, I wanted to come over here to fight and to find out the truth of what is going on here. This war seemed to pull me over here," Hamburg said.

In a letter to a newspaper he wrote, "There are people who face jail for refusing to serve and fight in Vietnam, but I face jail for wanting to fight and wanting to come to Vietnam."

His efforts were successful. He has been serving with the Fourth Infantry Division in Pleiku, Vietnam.

PFC. Hamburg's plight is reminiscent of the story of President Abraham Lincoln who pardoned a young soldier sentenced to be shot because he fell asleep at his sentry post. The law was the law but Lincoln had that quality of mercy which saw beyond the immediate fact.

The law is the law also in the Hamburg case. PFC. Hamburg should be tried, according to law, by a military court on the fraudulent enlistment charge.

But then we hope, most fervently, that he will be pardoned by President Johnson—another President in whom the quality of mercy lives. Then this soldier can do what the heart and conscience tell him he must do, serve his nation.

Former HEW Secretary Folsom Supports Elementary and Secondary Education Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read the statement of Marion B. Folsom, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Eisenhower, in support of extending the program authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education

Act in its present form and in opposition to alternative proposals.

Inasmuch as many of our colleagues may not have read former Secretary Folsom's statement, Mr. Speaker, I include it as part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD:

I would favor extending present Federal Aid Program rather than adopting new proposal. In view of unsuccessful efforts of Senator Taft ni 1949, President Eisenhower in 1955, 1956 and 1957, and President Kennedy to obtain general educational aid legislation, I consider it fortunate that Congress finally agreed upon the 1965 Act designed to help disadvantaged children with funds distributed on basis of low income families.

It would be unfortunate to change so soon the program already helping many schools and would be exceedingly difficult to obtain agreement on another proposal. While I generally favor consolidating categorical aid grants into broader programs to give states more leeway, usual arguments do not apply here because all states need more funds for educating the disadvantaged and Federal grants represent only small portion of total expenditures. Rochester School Board supports continuation present program.

Regards,

MARION H. FOLSOM,
Former Secretary of HEW under President Eisenhower.

Newport News (Va.) Daily Press Endorses Saving the View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, another leading newspaper has joined in the campaign to save the view from Mount Vernon.

The Newport News, Va., Daily Press in an editorial on May 17, 1967, states:

Mount Vernon is one of our foremost national shrines, and the view across the Potomac is an intrinsic part of its beauty and historical connotations.

Mr. Speaker, we who have been trying to convince the Congress that this view must be preserved at Piscataway Park deeply appreciate the editorial. It carries to still more Americans the story we are trying to tell on behalf of the Mount Vernon estate.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the Newport News, Va., Daily Press editorial of May 17, 1967:

[From the Newport News Daily Press, May 17, 1967]

THE VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON

The view across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon has thus far been preserved in much the same state of scenic beauty as when George Washington admired that Maryland shoreline well over a century and a half ago. But unless Congress turns back the threat of massive urban development to that vista, it will not remain beautifully unspoiled for long.

Congress half a dozen years ago agreed to assist on a matching basis those private interests that had already bestirred themselves for this project. Almost 200 individual landowners and two non-profit foundations have lived up to their end of the agreement by committing valuable property covering about 1,000 acres. But now the arrangement is in danger of sliding into oblivion.

The House Appropriations Committee, in off-handed fashion, has cut off the $2.7 million needed to complete federal purchase of 1,000 acres as park land. Unless this inaction is rectified by August, it will be too late to do so, for then the private acreage will revert to its original owners if the park hasn't become a reality. And half a year later that rolling expanse of greenery will have water and sewer services such as can only lead to such property development as George Washington never envisioned. Those who have seen how rapidly Washington's suburbs are moving out into the countryside can well understand the urgency of the need for speedy action.

There is one hope remaining. The Senate Appropriations Committee can, if it so desires, restore the $2.7 million to the budget of the Department of the Interior for the next fiscal year and if Senate approval follows perhaps the House can be persuaded to reconsider.

It is true that, with a war going on, there is special need for economizing on the part of Congress so far as other demands on the taxpayers' funds are concerned. But Mount Vernon is one of our foremost national shrines, and the view across the Potomac is an intrinsic part of its beauty and historical connotations. Can we afford as a nation to let sprawling urban ugliness take over that part of our national heritage?

President, Nation Honor Small Businessmen, Foundation of Our Free Enterprise System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Congress has long recognized the vital and indispensable role which small business plays in our economy and in our national life. Small business is the foundation of our free enterprise system and the seedbed of competition and creativity.

It is therefore fitting and appropriate that President Johnson has designated this week as Small Business Week and has urged that our small businessmen be recognized and honored for their great contributions to our free enterprise system and to our freedom and liberty.

On this occasion I want to salute our Small Business Administration—the Federal agency that is a one-stop shop for small business and a vital instrument in strengthening small business throughout America. The SBA Administrator, the Honorable Bernard Boutin, is to be commended and congratulated for his able championship of the Nation's small businessmen.

In connection with this most important observance, and because of the interest of my colleagues and the Nation in the small businessman, I include the President's proclamation designating Small Business Week in the Appendix of the RECORD:

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK, MAY 9, 1967

A proclamation by the President of the United States of America

Fully 95 percent of the businesses serving the needs of the American people are small and privately owned. More than a third of the Nation's total goods and services are supplied by small businesses.

Small businesses perform a service to the Nation beyond the supplying of goods. Operating in an open, competitive market, they stimulate the new ideas that create progress. They provide community leadership to aid economic development. They offer a wide and challenging variety of job opportunities to our people.

To encourage the growth of new small businesses, the Small Business Administration has in the past three years granted 830 loans, totaling over $131 million, to local development companies. These loans have resulted in the creation of 28,800 new jobs, and added nearly $1.2 billion to our economy. During the last three years there has been a net increase of 200,000 in the number of small business establishments in our Nation.

We recognize and applaud the contributions made by our 4.8 million small businesses. We must insure that they will continue to hold a vital place in our society.

Now, therefore, I, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning May 21, 1967, as Small Business Week, and I urge industrial and commercial organizations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other public and private organizations to participate in ceremonies recognizing the significant contributions, past and present, of small business to our land, our culture, and our ideals.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

"Brilliant Shines Her Star": A Tribute to Philippa Schuyler

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, all of New Hampshire and indeed, much of the Nation, was shocked and saddened at the sudden and untimely death in Vietnam of Miss Philippa Schuyler.

Miss Schuyler, a noted writer and concert pianist, was in Vietnam in two roles—that of a correspondent for the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader and in her oft-filled, though often unofficial role as a humanitarian.

It was a sad though fitting tribute to Miss Schuyler's long service on behalf of those who needed help, that she met her death in a helicopter crash as she was helping take Vietnamese children from the battle zone to safety.

Since her shocking death, there have been many tributes to Miss Schuyler.

One that I thought particularly fitting was from William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader, which Miss Schuyler had served as a special correspondent from such troubled spots as the Congo and Vietnam.

As my own tribute to this fine citizen, woman, correspondent and humanitarian, I present here for my colleagues Mr. Loeb's editorial tribute, "Brilliant Shines Her Star," and I am sure that it must.

The editorial follows:

BRILLANT SHINES HER STAR

(By William Loeb)

Philippa Schuyler, this newspaper's friend and correspondent from Vietnam, The Congo and many parts of the world, died as she would have wanted to, but more than half a lifetime before she would have preferred. The helicopter in whose crash Philippa lost her life was also carrying Vietnamese children to a safer refuge. Philippa was always deeply saddened and concerned over the fate of the innocent victims of war.

What made Philippa a great correspondent was that she was not solely an observer of mankind. She was deeply moved by the sorrows, woes and joys that come to us all. She could never stand aside from any of the battle scenes which she witnessed across the world with detachment and write about them as if she were reviewing a moving picture.

The full personal tragedy of Philippa's going can only be realized by those who know a little of her background. Her father is the distinguished negro journalist whose articles over the years have appeared in this paper many, many times. Her mother is a white woman from Texas. Her father and mother entered into this mixed marriage at a time when such alliances were very rare and met with the opposition of most of both black and white society.

Philippa was the only child of this marriage and from the outset was a genius. She could read and write by the time she was three years old. Friends of the couple scoffed at that and said this was no indication of genius because both parents were literary-inclined and writers, so she would come by such ability naturally.

The Schuylers, therefore, determined to prove their point and had Philippa educated in music, a field in which neither parent had any skill whatsoever. In this field the child soon proved herself equally brilliant and even before she was in her teens she had given a solo piano concert in the famed Carnegie Hall in New York City.

Philippa owed much of her early training in music to the good nuns at the Annunciation Grade School attached to Manhattanville College in New York who helped her in those early days. As a result Philippa was a deeply religious individual, never forgetting her Catholic faith to which she had been converted.

Only last week she wrote to her mother from Vietnam that she had been able to arrange the evacuation of some 77 elderly nuns and priests from the Hue area. The roads being closed and travel being almost impossible for these aged people, she had persuaded a number of U.S. pilots whom she knew, who were flying empty cargo planes to behind the lines, to take these elderly religious with them.

She also wrote to her mother that the South Vietnamese foreign minister, when he learned of her work, had called her to his office and said: "You are a little miracle dropped right down from heaven." Then she added in her letter to her mother: "Wasn't that an awfully nice thing to say about me, who never considered myself anything like that?"

One of her finest books is entitled "African Saints." This is the story of Catholic missionaries to the Dark Continent.

This musical prodigy did not fade as the years went by and she became a world-famed concert pianist, touring on concerts which took her to the far reaches of the globe.

Musicians are not necessarily writers or great reporters, but this amazing girl had the same capacity for brilliant writing that her father does and the same ability to be quite impersonal in her judgments, even though her own emotions might be deeply involved.

It was this quality of impartiality and fine judgment that made her articles to this newspaper so meaningful. For instance, from The Congo—although she was a negress, herself—she wrote of the inadequacies of the newly-freed people to form a stable government.

When she was still in her early 20's, on her return from a concert tour in Africa, she said one night at dinner to this writer and his wife: "I am proud of my race and its accomplishments but I am also a realist. If at this time the white man pulls out of Africa and turns loose their so-called colonies, you are not going to see progress. Rather, you are going to see a return to the worst type of tribal warfare, the worst type of brutality, killing, rape, burning, pillage and utter confusion. If the white missionaries pull out of Africa the last hope of the African women to escape chattel status will be gone. Some day, with more tutelage, more help and more learning and more experience, these people will be ready for freedom and intelligent self-government, but not now."

Unlike so many negro writers of our day, she never let her color influence her writing.

Likewise, in Vietnam, Philippa was a deeply patriotic daughter of the United States, always devoted to the Nation's interest. But she could write from Vietnam on the confusion and the tragedy of the half-effort this Nation is making in Vietnam. She depicted the bravery of the South Vietnamese people and of our soldiers and marines, but she could also point out the hopelessness of asking these people to give their all, while the civilian planners in Washington restricted the military from carrying on a war as a war must be carried on; namely, with the objective of victory.

From Vietnam, Philippa wrote that if you carried on a war with limited objectives long enough you would, in the end, break the spirit of the people you were trying to defend, as well as the spirit of the fighting forces.

This was a young lady wise far beyond her years.

Philippa was utterly fearless. In her latest assignment in Vietnam she would put on a native costume (much to the annoyance of American authorities in Vietnam, who like to keep an eye on the American correspondents and on what they are writing) and disappear into the native population. As such, of course, she learned many things that other correspondents could not learn.

Philippa was not the type of correspondent who writes stories from the local American bar. Much to the distress of her family and the concern of this newspaper, she always insisted on being as close to the front lines as possible. Only recently, our readers will remember, her dispatches came from the beleaguered northern provincial capital of Hue, where she wrote of spending the night behind barricades and then, when the enemy firing stopped, walking across town by herself in the deep of the night and being greeted by friendly South Vietnamese soldiers who took her for a South Vietnamese woman as she walked along in her native costume.

This newspaper always believed, and still believes, that had Philippa lived she would have probably been the outstanding foreign correspondent of our day. Gradually she was overcoming the barriers that color presented to her and the fact that she was a woman, not a man. The greatness of this woman and her genius were ever becoming more apparent. Philippa Schuyler was a very rare individual indeed.

One of the greatest inexplicable mysteries of all time to this writer—and, we know, to many of our readers and to ALL mankind—is the eternal question of why the Lord, in Whom Philippa believed so deeply, as a way of gathering to Him the dearest, the wisest and the best of mankind and leaving behind so many miserable characters, whose removal would much improve the world. This is a question which this writer cannot answer and no one else can. However, today Philippa knows the reason why.

Certainly the music of the spheres and of the Great Beyond will be the sweeter, now that the genius of this talented young girl has been added to them.

The readers of this newspaper and this writer only wish that Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler could have been spared this agony, and that not only this newspaper but the whole world could have had another 40 years to enjoy the great contributions that Philippa Schuyler was giving to us all.

For us it was sadness. For Philippa it was her shining hour.

Los Angeles City Council Supports Bilingual Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the Los Angeles City Council, at its meeting of May 15, 1967, adopted a motion of support for the enactment of Federal legislation to offer increased bilingual educational opportunities by providing special "assistance to local educational agencies for developing and carrying out elementary and secondary school programs to help non-English-speaking young people."

By expressing its strong endorsement of the principle of bilingual education, the Los Angeles City Council has recognized both the important challenge, as well as the tremendous opportunity, represented by this legislative proposal for improved educational opportunities for America's several million non-English-speaking schoolchildren.

As a former member of this city council, I am particularly gratified by such action, as well as by the council's specific endorsement of my bill, H.R. 8000, the Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act.

I believe this is another significant indication of widespread grassroots support for the outstanding efforts of many Members of both the House and Senate to secure favorable consideration for this vitally necessary and long-overdue legislation.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the official notice

I received of the Los Angeles City Council's action on this important matter:

City of Los Angeles, Calif.
May 15, 1967.

H.R. 8000: Bilingual Educational Opportunity Act.

Hon. Edward R. Roybal,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I hereby certify that the following motion was adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting held May 15, 1967:

"A copy of H.R. 8000 is on the desk before you. This bill provides for Federal assistance in setting up a bilingual Educational Opportunity Act, to provide assistance to local educational agencies for developing and carrying out elementary and secondary school programs to help non-English speaking young people.

"Los Angeles has a vast number of Latin-Americans, primarily Mexican-Americans. Many of them have no knowledge of our language, and their children attending our schools are under a great handicap. This proposed bill would help such children.

"Therefore, I move that this Council go on record as supporting H.R. 8000, and that a notice of such support be sent to the House of Representatives and the House Committee on Education and Labor."

Walter C. Thiel,
City Clerk.

Redwood Creek—The Superior Site for a Redwood National Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, a private study, just recently released by the Department of the Interior, documents what many of us have long contended—that Redwood Creek is the superior setting for a Redwood National Park.

Contradicting previous arguments made by administration officials, this timber stand analysis reveals that the Redwood Creek site, supported in legislation by more than 56 Representatives and Senators, has 10 times more superior-sized redwoods than the Mill Creek site advocated by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, the Sierra Club has summarized many of the highlights of this important study and I include this summary for the information of all Members:

New Report Shows Redwood Creek Superior Site for a Redwood National Park

San Francisco.—A government report just released shows conclusively that the area recommended by the Sierra Club as the site for a Redwood National Park has more virgin redwoods of superior size than any other site. The study reveals that the Redwood Creek site supported by the club and many other conservation groups—and originally recommended by the National Park Service—has ten times more superior sized redwoods than the Mill Creek site recently advocated by the Department of the Interior. Redwood Creek is in Humboldt County, California north of Eureka; Mill Creek is in Del Norte County near Crescent City.

The report is a timber stand analysis of the Sierra Club's proposal for a 90,000 acre Redwood National Park in Redwood Creek. Prepared for the National Park Service by a firm of consulting foresters, Hammon, Jensen, and Wallen, the report presents detailed statistics on the type, extent, and ownership of timber in the proposal. The firm prepared a similar report in the spring of 1966 on the 37,030 acre Mill Creek proposal. The new report was prepared at the Sierra Club's request to furnish data for an accurate comparison.

The data in the two reports show:

(1) there is twice as much acreage of virgin redwood in Redwood Creek (44,035 acres) as in Mill Creek (19,100 acres), counting both private and state park lands;

(2) there is more than four times as much virgin acreage in lumber company ownership in Redwood Creek (34,404 acres) as in Mill Creek (now only 7500 acres);

(3) within these unprotected forests, there is nearly 10 times as much acreage of trees of superior size in Redwood Creek (10,645 acres) as in Mill Creek (now only 1080 acres with recent cutting, road construction, and state park acquisitions);

(4) there are more superlative trees threatened with cutting in Redwood Creek (240 acres) than in Mill Creek (now only 81 acres);

(5) these superlative stands are heavier in Redwood Creek (162,000 board feet per acre) than in Mill Creek (155,000 board feet per acre);

(6) 44% of the privately owned portion of Redwood Creek is virgin (34,404 acres out of 77,738 acres), while 34% of the private portion of Mill Creek is virgin (7500 acres out of 22,210 acres). Both areas, having extensive cut-over sectors, will need time and replanting to recover an attractive over-all appearance.

"With elaborate tables and maps, the Hammon, Jensen, and Wallen report confirms what we have known about Redwood Creek and have been saying for 3 years," Sierra Club President Edgar Wayburn said, "It was because the original field study party of the National Park Service also knew these facts that they recommended that the park be in Redwood Creek. Those who switched the Department's proposal to Mill Creek had neither detailed field knowledge nor precise statistics on which to base their decision. Now that the facts are out, the Department should face up to them, admit its mistake, and return to the proposal the professional planners in the Park Service originally gave them," Wayburn declared.

The Hammon, Jensen, and Wallen report, submitted to the National Park Service on March 15, 1967, is entitled "Forest Resource Study for the Proposed Redwood National Park in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, California." While its contents were alluded to by the Department in its testimony before the Senate Interior Committee on April 17, the report was not released to the Sierra Club until May 16, 1967.

Civilian Casualties and Hospital Facilities in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, in the Vietnam news, both here in the United States and abroad, we are constantly faced with the spectre of civilian casualties due to American and South Vietnamese military actions. What is often not publicized, and what seems to be overlooked by world public opinion, is that a large majority of the civilian casualties are caused by organized Vietcong terrorism and what the United States, through its medical assistance programs, under the U.S. Agency for International Development and the American Medical Association, as well as the U.S. Army, is doing to assist the Vietnamese in expanding their facilities to treat these injured civilians. The civilian casualties are deplorable, and there have been approximately 50,000 in the past year. It has been estimated that at least one half of these were caused by the Vietcong and were sometimes planned up to a month ahead of time, many times involving death only after intense torture, in the most horrible manner imaginable.

In this regard, it is interesting to note that reports of civilian deaths attributed to the U.S. napalm bombings have been discounted by reputable sources. Two of these have been reported lately. First, a four-man team sponsored by the Committee of Responsibility, which counts among its members Dr. Spock and Dr. Sabin, found fewer than 40 burn casualties—certainly not evidence of widespread casualties. Second, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, a constituent of mine from Ridgewood, N.J., who recently returned from 2 months in South Vietnam, working in a hospital, stated that he "saw no evidence of widespread civilian casualties from napalm bomb burning." Dr. Auchincloss went on to state that when military operations are carried out close to populated areas, civilian casualties were almost unavoidalbe. This distinction must be made—in the case of the United States these were accidental; in Vietcong operations, civilian casualties were deliberate.

Unlike the Vietcong and North Vietnamese, the United States has another, more humanitarian side to its operations in South Vietnam. Under the auspices of the AMA and USAID, more than 200 American doctors have volunteered their services for a period of 60 days to work in South Vietnam. The United States is attempting to build up the medical facilities in the south for treating injured and sick civilians, and at present is giving $50 million annually for hospital construction, improved facilities and equipment, and medical supplies. This is an area of activity that is usually overlooked when world opinion discusses U.S.-caused civilian injuries. Because of the dirth of information in this field, I thought the comments of Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, drawn from his personal experiences and firsthand observations on the general medical situation in South Vietnam would be of value and interest to my colleagues in the Congress. A newspaper report of Dr. Auchincloss' statements follows:

Auchincloss Discounts Napalm Reports

(By Claude Adamson)

Ridgewood.—Discounting reports of widespread civilian casualties from U.S. napalm bombings, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss related experiences of his two-month stay in Vietnam to the village Republican Club Monday night at the high school.

Dr. Auchincloss, a village resident, worked in Vietnamese hospitals under the auspices of the American Medical Association and the U.S. AID program.

He reported that in this war, with military operations being carried out close to centers of population, there are bound to be civilian casualties, accidental in the case of U.S. and South Vietnamese action, but deliberate when caused by the Viet Cong terrorist attacks.

However, Dr. Auchincloss said, he saw no evidence of widespread civilian casualties from napalm bomb burning, of which there have been many recent reports. Replying to a question at the close of the program, he said he had seen nothing during his tour of duty that would indicate there was any foundation for such rumors.

Dr. Auchincloss left at the end of the year and spent January and February in Vietnam. He flew from Hong Kong to Saigon, then to Nha Trang, from which point he was flown in a small plane to his assigned post in Ban Me Thuot.

EXCELLENT FIGHTERS

Ban Me Thuot is in the central highlands, in Montagnard country, and Dr. Auchincloss said he found these Montagnards interesting people. They are larger, physically, than the Vietnamese and are of different stock, probably having come from India in the far distant past. There is bad feeling and distrust between them and the Vietnamese but they are excellent fighting men and take care of their own area. The doctor said they were very cooperative as far as his medical team was concerned.

In South Vietnam, civilian casualties are rising. There have been an estimated 50,000 this year, including those known to have reached hospitals and an estimate of those who have not. In addition there are just ordinary sick folk, of which there are many. To serve this need thereare now fewer than 200 local doctors, for two-thirds of Vietnam's 1,200 doctors are in the army.

To assist Vietnam to expand its capacity to treat the sick and injured, USAID, (U.S. Agency for International Development) has increased its aid from $5 million to $50 million annually to rebuild, modernize, staff, supply and equip ten provincial hospitals throughout the country, and finance the construction of 26 surgical operating suites.

FORTY-ONE HOSPITALS

More than 1,200 free world medical specialists now are working in 41 hospitals treating more than 150,000 patients a month. Of the 41 hospital teams, 23 are U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy; two are U.S. Public Health; 16 are from other countries, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, New Zealand, Great Britain, Australia, Spain, Iran, Switzerland, Japan and Italy.

West Germany operates a hospital ship in Saigon harbor.

LACK OF NURSES

Nursing service, as we know it, was practically non-existent, although there were some good, dedicated nurses there. This was compensated for by the fact that every patient was accompanied by some members of the family. The family provided nursing care, and squatted outside in the compound to prepare the patient's meals.

Army hospital corpsmen practically ran the hospital, said the doctor, and they did a good job.

Dr. Auchincloss showed slides, giving his audience a look at Saigon and the Vietnam countryside. It is a beautiful tropical land, he said, and some of his slides bore witness to that.

Among his views in Saigon was the new building of the Saigon Medical School, a beautiful building in the local style.

The doctor also showed slides of Ban Don, where the special duty forces are quartered. Among these are the helicopter pilots that seek out and pick up wounded men from the field, placing them in hospitals within about 30 minutes. This is a development unique to this war and it is revolutionizing the casualty treatment procedures.

A hospital team, Dr. Auchincloss said, ordinarily consists of three doctors, often having just completed their interships and an assistant staff of ancillary hospital service personnel of 15 to 20 persons.

These hospital teams have been further augmented by volunteer American physicians serving 60 day tours of duty under the auspices of the AMA and USAID. More than 200 American doctors have done their part so far, and it is from one of these tours that Dr. Auchincloss returned last March.

Ban Me Thuot is the capital of Dar Lac province, and is the headquarters of the military advisor command, attached to the 23rd Vietnam Infantry Division. It was formerly one of the spots where the Emperor Bao Dai vacationed and entertained

In Ban Me Thuot hospital facilities had been set up, with 220 beds for civilan patients and about the same for the military. The most modern equipment in the place was the surgical operating room, said the doctor. Treatment was sometimes frustrating for every bed had at least two patients in it, which made traction arrangements difficult, for one thing.

Dr. Auchincolss also showed slides of Da Lat, where the French administration in the old days built its "retreat". Into Da Lat the only Vietnamese that were allowed to enter were the emperor, and the servants who staffed the very French mansions.

In Hue, the old capital and center of Buddhist influence, the doctor showed slides of some of the Buddhist shrines and the beautiful, ornate carvings that decorate them.

He also showed the U.S. information Library and consulate burned out in the riots that erupted about a year ago.

Replying to a question later, Dr. Auchincloss said he was opposed to the idea of bringing hospital cases over here. One reason is little can be done here that could not be done there. He thought it much better to send doctors, and money to Vietnam to build up their facilities.

He said cooperation with the Vietnamese doctors and hospital personnel was difficult. They were slow, and aparently they intended to remain that way. He said their comments always were that they had to work in their own way.

So, said Dr. Auchincloss, we have to help them, and cooperate with them, even it is a bit frustrating.

The only alternative would be to take the whole matter out of their hands, develop it in our own way, and then hand it back to them. The question is, would they accept it?

One thing came out clear in his discussion of the people and their ways. They are as proud of being Vietnamese as we are of being Americans, and that is one thing that must never be overlooked.

The Salinas Valley as the Last Frontier of Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, our rapidly expanding population has had tremendous impact on the agricultural segment of our economy. An article in the May issue of Western Growers and Shippers clearly illustrates the effect this population explosion has had on California agriculture. The article is titled "The Last Frontier?" It is the story of the Salinas Valley, the grand dame of the vegetable industry. More importantly, it is the story of what can be accomplished by local planners who have wisdom and foresight.

Under unanimous consent, I include the article referred to in the RECORD at this point.

THE LAST FRONTIER?

The Salinas Valley is the grand dame of the vegetable industry. A couple of years ago it marked the shipment of its millionth straight car of lettuce and is now preparing for a belated celebration of its 50th anniversary as a lettuce producer.

It is strange then—with this huge volume and long history—to hear this district referred to as "the last frontier," but that is exactly how Monterey County Farm Advisor C. W. Huffman sees it. "It isn't really obvious because the same packinghouses and the same crops are still in evidence," he explains, "but there has been a real revolution. All sorts of new things are coming into the area because they have no other place to go. The other coastal valleys are filling up with people and the Salinas Valley is the last frontier for crops which need the special climate."

The most recent agricultural immigrant is the cut flower industry which traditionally stayed close to the big cities. Huffman reports that there are now more than two million square feet of greenhouses devoted to this specialty and that blossoms and nursery stock are long list of among the million dollar fiross producers for the fertile valley.

There are other new commodities even more specialized, some of which are "immigrants" in the strictest sense. Producers are growing a variety of Peruvian corn native to the high Andes of South America for a snack specialty and Mexican chili peppers, to be processed as spices, are proliferating.

For the most part, however, the influx has been in the Salinas Valley's familiar vegetable staples and has taken the form of increased acreage and new methods of marketing. During the past ten years, it has literally revolutionalized the district's agriculture while multiplying its income.

A decade ago, vegetables were already established as king of the Monterey County economy—as they had been for many years past. In 1957, according to the Agricultural Commissioner's office, they accounted for nearly $62 million out of a $111 million gross—with more than half, $39 million, coming from lettuce alone.

The total income has now risen to $119 for vegetables alone and lettuce is still the number one crop, but its predominance in the economy has declined. In fact, lettuce has actually reversed the immigration trend by moving to other districts.

The acreage in 1966 was only 48,990—compared to 62,962 a decade earlier—and competitive districts have sprung up to challenge each of the three marketing seasons. Arizona and New Mexico now vie for the spring and fall deal while Colorado ships through the midsummer season.

But the slack has been taken up by other vegetable crops and new outlets have resulted in an expanded overall market through the produce alphabet from A to Z. A comparison of annual crop summaries for 1957 and 1966 show these startling changes:

Artichoke acreage has risen from 5,662 to 8,817 and sales of fresh 'chokes from $2.4 million to $4.2 million. In addition, producers in the Castroville area have created a new market in processed specialties which now account for more than $1 million more.

Broccoli acreage has nearly doubled from 7,600 to 14,700 as has gross income both from both types of outlets. Last year, the district sold $2.9 million in fresh and sent $2.5 million worth to the freezers as compared to $1.8 million and $1.1 million a decade earlier.

Cauliflower, once a relatively minor commodity with 1,880 acres, has joined the list of multi-million dollar producers. Last year, the harvest from 4,285 acres produced $3.6 million from the fresh market and $844,000 from the freezers. A decade earlier, these outlets had accounted for $950,820 and $231,350 respectively.

Celery had shown only moderate increases in acreage—from 4,350 to 5,265 acres—but the income figures were drastically different. It now has a firm hold on second place among the vegetables with $13.9 million, compared to $7 million in 1966. Sales to canneries added another $295,000 to the 1966 total.

Garlic, which barely avoided inclusion in the "mixed vegetable" category in 1957 with 110 acres, now account for 1,470 acres and is a $1 million plus producer. Ten years ago, it grossed $72,600.

Potatoes, also considered a relatively minor commodity in 1957 with 2,230 acres and sales of $1.2 million for both fresh and processed outlets, have also multiplied remarkably. Last year, 10,400 acres grossed $7.1 million.

Tomatoes, too, have shown striking gains, especially in gross income figures. In 1957, the harvest from 3,900 acres produced $1.5 million for the fresh market and $539,000 for the canneries; last year, 6,600 acres grossed $9.7 million fresh plus nearly $3 million from the processors.

Not all of the vegetable crops have shared in the growth. Carrots, which were the number two vegetable crop in 1957, accounted for 7,500 acres and nearly $9 million in sales. Last year, acreage was 6,945 and the gross from both fresh and processed was $7.1 million.

Green peas for freezing also showed a decline—from 1,120 acres and a $784,000 gross to 690 acres and a $92,000 gross.

Dry onions held their place in the economy but only because of a drastic change in marketing outlets. In 1957, there were 1,120 acres for the fresh market with a value of $784,000 and 540 acres for processors with a value of $219,000. Last year, there were only 350 acres for the market with a value of $280,000, but there were 2,211 acres for processors with a gross of more than $1.2 million.

Brussels sprouts have shown big gains, but the movement has been within the area rather than immigration from distant districts which are being urbanized. In 1957 Monterey County had only 125 acres, valued at $62,500, but by 1966, movement from adjacent areas had pushed acreage to 840 with a value of $1.2 million.

These changes have been made largely through switchovers from new acreage in the intensive agriculture of the valley. The new patterns have been established along purely other crops rather than developing economic lines—going to high per-acre grosses instead of toward low labor users—and virtually every reduction has been made in mechanized crops.

Biggest reduction has been in dry beans, which accounted for 33,923 acres of all varieties in 1957 and a gross of $5.3 million. Last year, these totals were down to 19,741 acres with a value about equal to that of a decade earlier.

Among the grains, barley showed a drop of 5,000 acres to a 55,000 total while increases in wheat and oats took up the slack with modest gains.

Forage crops showed consistent losses. Alfalfa acreage dropped from 14,000 to 9,000; corn silage from 8,000 to 4,500; and irrigated pasture from 5,250.

There has also been a major drop in strawberry acreage—from 6,800 to 2,570—but intensification of methods and improved varieties have kept up values. The 1957 crop, on a much bigger acreage, was valued at $3.3 million for the fresh market and $6.9 for the freezers; last year's freezer crop was $5.6 million but the fresh market accounted for $6.7 million.

Farm Advisor Huffman sees every reason for this trend to continue. "There are lots of crops which were not even here five years ago—green beans for the freezer and asparagus, for instance," he says, "and people come in every season to investigate the possibilities.

The Salinas Valley's climate is the number one attraction for the new crops. The mild coastal weather is confined to only a few California areas and most of them are already filling up with people. The Los Angeles basin was the first to become urbanized and the growth has now spread to cover the adjacent agricultural areas in Orange County.

San Diego's better agricultural lands are also overrun and the surviving farmers have retreated to places which were once considered "marginal." The San Francisco-Oakland complex is close to swallowing up the last of the farm lands there, and even San Jose has become a metropolis surrounded by acreage that is too expensive to farm.

Only the Oxnard plain is the only major coastal district but farmers there are already experiencing the squeeze from high real estate values and taxes and leapfrogging development. Local observers give the area only another ten years for agriculture.

The size and location—100 miles from any major urban center—of the Salinis Valley have enabled it to avoid these pressures. "The town and the industrial area have grown," Huffman explains, "but it has been an orderly development around the urban area. Farmers here had the good sense to pass an agricultural zoning regulation a good many years ago and there has been very little leapfrogging of new subdivisions and factories.

"In addition, a majority of the new construction has been on hillsides and in districts which were not really top farming land anyhow. There is still plenty of this land available, and from a residential standpoint it is more attractive than the flat floor of the valley."

The district's planners have also taken care to protect their water supply. Flood control dams along the southern reaches of the Salinas Valley have improved the underground water situation to the point where there is no forseeable problem.

The promise of these assets have not only attracted farmers and new crops; they have also attracted processors building plants and facilities close to this long-term supply of raw materials. This in turn can attract still more of the highly specialized, cool climate crops to continue a boom in the "frontier town" of California row crops.

Birmingham News Calls for Preservation of the View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the leading daily newspapers in the South recently published an editorial on behalf of the view from Mount Vernon across the Potomac River at Piscataway Park.

The editorial, "As George Saw It," published on May 7, 1967, calls upon the Congress to protect the view from Mount Vernon by providing the necessary funds for completion of parkland purchase at Piscataway Park, Md.

The editorial states:

> We think that insuring that Mount Vernon will continue to sit atop the Virginia side of the Potomac in an atmosphere of relative serenity would be worth the price.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the editorial in the Birmingham News. I now insert it at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Birmingham News, May 7, 1967]

AS GEORGE SAW IT

Looking from the veranda of Mount Vernon down its gently sloping lawn and across the Potomac River to the Maryland shore affords a serene, pleasant view.

On the Maryland side is Piscataway Park, or at least part of it. Some of the shoreline extending up the Potomac toward Washington hopscotches from government-owned land to private land proposed for federal park purchase to private land on which easements have been pledged to the government if it will do its part by next August.

Mostly what's been happening since Piscataway Park—named for an Indian tribe that lived across from Mount Vernon in colonial days—was established is a portrait of delay.

A project to insure the park and the view from George Washington's home commenced six years ago. It was a cooperative effort of private landowners, private foundations and the federal government. The trouble has been that Congress didn't go far enough, and since that time land prices have risen fourfold.

It will require $2.7 million to foot the federal end of the bill and sustain the easements offered by private landowners to seal off the shoreline from commercial encroachment. The House Appropriations Committee has refused to go along with the request. Unless Congress does something before August the park project may collapse and sewage treatment plants or highrise buildings may be built facing the home of the first President of the United States.

The $2.7 million needed to complete the project is a sizeable amount to pay for a view. But we've spent far more money in the past—and will in the future—for far more frivolous reasons.

We think that insuring that Mount Vernon will continue to sit atop the Virginia side of the Potomac in an atmosphere of relative serenity would be worth the price.

The Star-Spangled Banner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD some excerpts from a sermon delivered at Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church, La Jolla, Calif., by Father John Myhan, O.P. Father Myhan is a member of the Dominican Order and is on the staff of the Catholic University of San Diego.

It is indeed refreshing to find a man in the pulpit who is not afraid to stand up for patriotism and to condemn the desecraters of our flag and our country. I am sure that the great majority of

Americans applaud his sentiments, but few can express them so clearly and so succinctly. Father Myhan's remarks follow:

The Star-Spangled Banner

In recent months at home and on foreign strands this symbol of America has been burned, torn and desecrated. Desecrated by long-haired, dirty, pimply-faced youths who are leeches on the society Old Glory represents. Desecrated by some of the young generation of foreigners who owe their very lives, their welfare, and their safety to the republic over which the stars and stripes fly. Desecrated by hippies who use the flag for a blanket.

It is for us here gathered and for all Americans worthy of the name to rededicate ourselves to the flag and to the republic for which it stands. How often have we not seen Old Glory flying proudly in the breeze! How our hearts fill with pride as she is raised slowly to the stirring refrain of the national anthem!

Alternate bars of red and white; white stars (fifty of them) spangled on a field of blue. What does the pattern itself mean? To me the red signified the tremendous price of lives and limbs which, from the time of Saratoga to Vietnam, we Americans have paid and are paying for our precious heritage. The red conjures in my mind the siege of Boston in 1775, Bunker Hill, Monmouth, Yorktown. I think of the tragedy whose inception was signaled at Fort Sumter, the tragedy of Antietam, the tragedy of Vicksburg, of Gettysburg, when our house divided purified and unified itself in the awesome crucible of civil war. The red stirs my imagination to visualize the doughboys rising from the trenches at the Meuse-Argonne amid the rattle of musketry and the burst of shell. The red represents to me Pearl Harbor and the USS Arizona, Admiral Callahan and the USS San Francisco. It represents Midway, Tripoli, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Normandy, Africa, Ardennes, Corregidor, and Vietnam. It represents the long, long, heart-rending lines of heroic officers and men who gave the last full measure of their devotion. It represents all who have served loyally in the defense of flag and country.

The white bars indicate the purity of intention and purpose upon which this nation is founded. The white reflects the constitution of the United States, the Capitol, the White House, the Supreme Court, the Lincoln Memorial, Lee's Mansion, Grant's Tomb. The white bars signify to me the courageous idealism and tenacity of purpose of John Adams, Charles Lindberg, Justice Marshall, Robert Frost, Lou Gehrig, George Washington Carver, Chester Nimitz, Robert Taft, Douglas MacArthur.

To me the blue field defines only one thing—Hope! Hope in a nation founded, under God, in law and order. Hope in a nation still possessing the frontier spirit which led our forefathers from sea to shiny sea. Hope in a nation greatly blessed by the creator with abundant resources. Hope in a nation dedicated and striving to advance the common good of all its peoples. Hope in a nation courageous in the defense of freedom. Hope in a nation blessed with young Americans supremely endowed to receive the torch from our hands and move our country forward to new and exciting horizons. Hope in a nation which is, in truth, the last firm bastion of liberty and democracy.

The stars sparkling against the blue bespeak of federation. Federation with the modest beginning of thirteen states. A federation fractured and repaired, and increased until this day the field of blue is filled and secure. E Pluribus Unum—one from many. Stars, States, Federation—One Nation Indivisible!

Does that star spangled banner still wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? Yes! She does yet wave! You will see her waving smartly on a naval vessel under way. You will see her hanging quietly at half-mast in mourning for a national hero. You will see her lovingly protecting the casket of a fallen veteran. She can be seen over city buildings, in school yards: She can be seen on Main Street of a little village nestled among the green rolling hills of America. You can see her in private gardens and at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Wherever she may be, be proud of her, honor her, serve her. If necessary, die for her! For Old Glory represents the greatest nation which has ever inhabited this earth. The stars and stripes represent freedom, and liberty, and justice, and compassion. May she continue to wave. Wave proudly till the end of time!

Chronic Drunks—What To Do?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, I was a member of the Georgia Senate when the then Georgia Senator G. ELLIOTT HAGAN introduced and was instrumental in passage of a comprehensive program to combat the disease of alcoholism in the State of Georgia.

I supported him then in the State alcoholism legislation. Now I support my colleague, the Honorable G. ELLIOTT HAGAN, Member of Congress, in his pioneer efforts to establish an alcoholism program for the District of Columbia—H.R. 6143—and stand ready to support his proposed alcoholism bill for a nationwide treatment and prevention program.

Because of the extreme interest in these measures I wish to insert in the RECORD, the following article by Julie McClure, from the May 7, 1967, issue of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution:

Chronic Drunks—What To Do?

(By Julie McClure)

Over half of the arrests made by Atlanta police in 1966 for non-traffic offenses involved public intoxication.

These 47,305 arrests involved about 12,000 individuals. About 6,000 of these people were repeaters who were arrested anywhere from two to 20 times.

There have been two court cases concerning the chronic alcoholic which have grave implications for Atlanta, according to the Community Council of the Atlanta Area Inc. (CCAA). One decision, in the Easter Case, was handed down by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., and the other, the Driver Case, by the Fourth U.S. District Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va.

Both decisions stated that chronic alcoholics could not be charged with drunkenness because they have lost the power of self-control in the use of intoxicating beverages. The alcoholic was described as a sick person in need of medical or other treatment. The accused may be treated, but he may not be punished.

It was also the court's unanimous decision that its holding that chronic alcoholism is a "defense to a charge of public intoxication does not absolve the voluntarily intoxicated person for criminal responsibility in general under the law."

Although neither decisions was appealed to the Supreme Court, CCAA said this concept is expected to be upheld. When this happens, Atlanta will be faced with the problem of what to do with its thousands of derelict alcoholics who will no longer be subject to criminal punishment for public intoxication.

Rep. G. Elliot Hagan of the 1st District has sponsored a bill now before Congress dealing with the chronic alcoholic problem in Washington, D.C. Washington is about the same size in population as Atlanta and has a comparable derelict alcoholic problem. What Washington does could be used as a model for Atlanta.

His bill points out that dealing with the chronic alcoholic as a criminal has proved expensive, burdensome and futile. (Over 100,000 cases handled by the courts each year in Atlanta involve alcoholics.)

The bill also states that "the criminal law is ineffective to deter intoxication and to deal with what is basically a major health problem—chronic alcoholism. Criminal punishment of alcoholics has helped to perpetuate the chronic drunkenness offender problem."

(In Atlanta, more than 1,500 cases a month never come to trial because the arrested persons are allowed to post a cash collateral of $15 and leave.)

Rep. Hagan's bill suggests the removal of public intoxication from the criminal system and the establishment of a modern public health program for chronic alcoholics. The idea is to facilitate early detection and prevention of alcoholism and effective treatment and rehabilitation. Handling of the problem through health facilities would relieve the pressure on the police, courts and correctional institutions.

His bill defines a "chronic alcoholic" as any person who chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages so that it injures his health or interferes with his social or economic function or to the extent that he has lost the power of self-control in the use of such beverages.

Rep. Hagan sets down a treatment plan for the chronic alcoholic which placed the burden on the public health officials.

Basically, it calls for: (1) one or more detoxification centers easily accessible to patients to provide medical services for intoxicated inebriates; (2) an in-patient extended care facility for intensive study, treatment and rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics and (3) out-patient rehabilitation facilities.

The Advisory Committee on Alcoholism of the CCAA compiled a suggested treatment plan for the chronic alcoholic court offender similar to Rep. Hagan's bill.

At a meeting co-sponsored by the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission the plan was presented to representatives of state and local health agencies, the judiciary, the police department, the city attorney's office and state, county and municipal government.

These officials met to discuss such things as: Where do we begin? Whose responsibility is it? What are the legal issues? What conflicts must be resolved? What facilities are needed? How can planning for the alcoholic be coordinated with other mental health planning? What do we do now?

Nothing concrete was decided, and no specific assignments of responsibility were made.

These officials will be meeting again to exchange ideas and discuss the possible obstacles before any changes can be made.

Here are some of the suggestions made so far:

Change state and local laws to remove public intoxication from the criminal code. The laws should be drafted to clearly define the authority of the police either to make an arrest of to take an intoxicated person into protective custody, but in either case he should be taken to a public detoxification center rather than to jail.

Public detoxification centers should be established to provide appropriate medical services. In Fulton and De Kalb counties, Grady Memorial Hospital would seem to be the logical place for such a center. Research by the CCAA indicated that about 100 beds would be needed to handle Atlanta's present problem. The center would require a staff of registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, attendants and doctors to be on duty 24 hours a day.

Anyone picked up by the police in an intoxicated condition would either be taken home or to a detoxification center and would be held until sober, but in no event any longer than 72 hours.

Establish in-patient facilities so that after detoxification, the patient could be transferred to a diagnostic-evaluation center where a staff would prepare a complete social, medical and personal history on him.

The staff would include medical, psychiatric, vocational and rehabilitation personnel. The individual would stay there for five or six days, hopefully on a vountary basis, to determine further treatment.

This could conceivably be the present City Prison Farm, which, when alcoholics can no longer be placed there, would have the room. Alterations and modifications in the structure should have to be made, but this would not pose much of a problem.

Public and private out-patient facilities should be established so that after his release from the diagnostic-evaluation center, his treatment could be continued in an outpatient setting. It would include clinics, social centers, vocational rehabilitation services and residential facilities such as halfway houses. The treatment would be voluntary.

The success of the Emory University Vocational Rehabilitation Alcohol Project demonstrates that many of these people can be treated successfully in an outpatient setting. The results of their project: One-third cured and one-third partially cured, needing a little help. The remaining third had a long way to go.

Award to Fintan Guilfoyle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1967

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I recently was very much pleased to learn that my valued friend, Mr. Fintan J. Guilfoyle, outstanding community, civic, and political leader, was recently selected for and awarded the Winchendon, Mass., Community Service Award for 1967 in that great American community in my district.

The presentation was made at a very large banquet attended by about a thousand people. The award was approved by the unanimous vote of 16 trustees of the Wendell Clark Memorial and could best be summarized in the eloquent words of Mr. Philip J. Sullivan, executive director of that great charitable and civic organization, when he said, referring to Mr. Guilfoyle:

> Your life-time devotion to the Town of Winchendon is most inspirational, and certainly note-worthy.
>
> We hope that all fine youth will grow as you have; with courage and Christian spirit. You are, above all, a credit to us and a leader of men.
>
> May your life be filled with blessings and your reward, by the Lord, be more so.
>
> It has been our privilege and pleasure to have you with us at the banquet and bestow upon you the most deserving Award.

I have known Mr. Guilfoyle and have been privileged to enjoy the inspiring friendship of Fintan Guilfoyle for many years.

He is a most unusual man. Of humble beginnings, by virtue of his ability, courage, dedication, undaunted spirit and hard work, he has risen step by step to the pinnacle of high esteem, respect and affection in his community.

He has been chosen for high public office. He has worked for every good cause. He has stood for high principles and ideals. He has given of himself without stint or limit.

He has held out his hand of assistance and compassion to those in need. He has been militantly loyal to everything that he believes in and to his community and his friends.

He has followed a course of unswerving devotion to the public good and the cause of the people and has stood for God and country with faith, humility and resolution.

He has been a citizen of the first order, a gentleman of the first rank, a public servant of unexcelled distinction and a friend of unfailing loyalty.

To his family and friends, he has given his love; to his community, his heartfelt service; to his country, his unmeasured devotion.

While I cannot possibly encompass all the fine qualities of this great American with these few words, I am proud to avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to bring to the attention of the House and country the high award which my dear friend, Mr. Guilfoyle, has received from his fellow townspeople as an expression of their respect, admiration, and gratitude for what he has meant to them and accomplished for them in their historic community.

I heartily congratulate my cherished friend, Fintan Guilfoyle, his beloved family and dear ones upon this great honor, and wish for them many more happy, successful years together. May the good Lord always bring them His choicest blessings and in the words of the Irish prayer—"hold them always in the hollow of His hand."

Western Maryland Soldier Cited for Bravery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I cannot praise too highly the performance of our servicemen in Vietnam, and particularly those individual officers and men who have shown exceptional bravery and resourcefulness under enemy fire. One such man is Sp4c Richard Friend, of Oakland, Md., who rescued himself, several other Americans, and an armored carrier from a murderous ambush near Saigon last Sunday morning. Armed only with a hunting knife, Specialist Friend managed to kill an enemy just before the Vietcong could blow up the armored carrier. For his performance, Specialist Friend has been nominated for the Silver Star.

I would like to share with my colleagues the full story of this episode, as described on the Associated Press wire story of May 22:

> HUNTING KNIFE
>
> SUOI CAT, VIETNAM.—Richard Friend, a redhaired 20-year-old, got a Viet Cong with the knife he skinned rabbits with back in Maryland. His action saved a 13-ton armored carrier which he and others used to escape from a devastating ambush.
>
> The Viet Cong caught an eight-vehicle convoy from the U.S. 11th armored regiment Sunday morning and destroyed it in 15 minutes. Of the 48 Americans, 16 were killed, 29 were wounded and four of the vehicles were smashed. Twenty-one Viet Cong bodies were found.
>
> Riding in a jeep, Spec. 4 Friend, a bulldozer driver from Oakland, Md., heard the shout "Ambush! Ambush!" over the jeep radio as the convoy spun along at 40 miles an hour on route 1 toward the town of Xuan Loc, 40 miles east of Saigon.
>
> Friend saw snipers in the trees and at the roadside. Shells exploded around the convoy. Then came a direct hit on the jeep's front wheel. It careened in the underbrush and caught fire. Friend was thrown out, striking his head against a tree.
>
> The young soldier lay half stunned on the clay highway. His eyes focused blurrily on a big armored carrier 300 yards ahead. Then he saw a figure slip onto the highway and begin running toward the carrier.
>
> Friend pulled himself to his feet. Gunfire crackled. Men screamed in pain. The Marylander began running at a crouch toward the armored carrier. It seemed to be the only likely island of safety. And the figure dashing toward it—dressed in fatigues with a pistol at his hip, a rifle in hand and carrying a bag—was obviously a Viet Cong.
>
> "I ran past three Viet Cong lying in a hole," Friend said a few hours after the battle. "I bent my head down instinctively. I told myself that this was the end. I wasn't armed. All I had was my knife. But incredibly, they didn't fire at me. Maybe they were only ammo bearers."
>
> A few yards farther on, Friend was struck in the chest by a bullet fired from the other side of the road. It pierced his flak vest and lodged against an ammunition clip in his pocket, splintering the bullets, but did not wound him.
>
> Just ahead of him, the Viet Cong was starting to climb on the armored carrier that apparently had been stopped temporarily with a rocket hit.
>
> "As I got nearer," said Friend, "I could see he had something in that bag, an explosive, a satchel charge. All I had on me was the knife, a hunting knife with a four-inch blade that I'd used to skin rabbits I'd shot back in Maryland.
>
> "I pulled it out from the sheath. I had to do it."
>
> Friend reached up and grabbed the Viet Cong sapper by his collar. He raised his arm and drove the knife between the man's shoulder blades.
>
> The Viet Cong slid down from the side of the carrier, his rifle falling from his shoulder, the bag of explosives from his hand. Friend glanced at the handle of his knife and the blood. He did not bother to retrieve it.
>
> As he moved around the carrier, 2nd Lt. Ted Hendrickson of Rock Island, Ill., met

him and pulled him aboard. The carrier started up with a roar.

"We picked up a few more wounded," said Friend, his face bruised but otherwise unhurt, "that lieutenant really saved us. He moved out of there fast."

For his part in saving the armored carrier, Friend has been nominated for the Silver Star.

Robert Boyd's Assessment of the Vietnam Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an assessment of the U.S. position in Vietnam by one of the Washington press corps most distinguished members, Mr. Robert S. Boyd.

Mr. Boyd, who is head of the Knight Newspaper Washington bureau, is now in Saigon. He has been in Vietnam for several months following a tour of other Asian countries. Many of us know Mr. Boyd as a man of candor—an objective reporter who puts considerable time and effort into a story. He is not a man who jumps to conclusions, and for these reasons, I am especially glad to call the following article from the Miami Herald of May 15, 1967, to the attention of the House.

The article follows:

VIET WAR: NOT EVEN A SIGN OF U.S. VICTORY

(By Robert S. Boyd)

SAIGON.—The U.S. has stopped losing the war in Vietnam. But after years of effort, it is not yet winning.

And there is not the slightest prospect—short of defeat or sellout—that the struggle will be over by November 1968 or even 1970.

In fact, despite all the bloodshed and expense, the enemy is stronger now than he was when the U.S. jumped in to stave off disaster.

To a reporter surveying America's "Pacific Frontier" along the eastern rim of Asia, a month in Vietnam dispels any illusions that the injection of half a million troops and $20 billion could quickly heal this sick land.

Rather it raises doubts that it can ever be healed by western medicine. Only native American optimism, and the encouraging examples of South Korea and Taiwan, offer hope that time, patience and persistence will perform the cure.

And meantime, a potentially dangerous anti-Americanism is starting to smoulder in Saigon, fueled by the frustrations of the war and the resentments caused by so massive a foreign presence.

Militarily, the war has ground to a stalemate this spring. Gone are the early days of heady, if bloody, success in turning back the Viet Cong drive to victory. Now the best that Gen. William C. Westmoreland can offer is a long "war of attrition" to "bleed" the enemy into submission.

Every week, the U.S. military information office here puts out a summary of its achievements—so many thousand Viet Cong killed, captured or surrendered. But week after week, the official U.S. estimate of Viet Cong strength creeps unexorably higher.

Each U.S. escalation of the war is matched by stepped-up enemy effort.

There are many things the U.S. military can point to as "evidence" why we should be "winning."

The gruesome "kill ratio" runs three or four to one in favor of the Allies. More and more of the enemy forces come from the north and are as new to South Vietnamese terrain as the Americans.

The weapons-capture rate has shifted from two-to-one in favor of the Viet Cong to 2½-to-one against. The South Vietnamese Army defection rate, last year a horrendous 124,000 has been cut in half this year. The Viet Cong defection rate, only 20,000 last year, was running twice that until early April, when it began to falter. Enormous Viet Cong arms caches, laboriously trekked over mountain and jungle are being dug out.

NORTH VIETNAM SHOWS NO SIGN OF DEFEAT

Despite all this "evidence" however North Vietnam shows no sign that its will to fight has been blunted. On the contrary despite a three-to-one Allied superiority in manpower plus much greater fire-power and mobility the Viet Cong are actually stepping up the ferocity and frequency of their attacks.

Since the dark days of 1964–65 the security situation in South Vietnam has rarely been worse. U.S. military forces probably can't be beaten. But they cannot assure the safety of the populace either.

It is startling for a newcomer to Vietnam—who has read of the steady stream of Allied "victories"—to see how insecure this country still is.

In the past month alone, three province capitals—the equivalent of Lansing, Mich., Columbus, Ohio, and Tallahassee, Fla.—were attacked by Viet Cong raiders. Correspondents can sit on the rooftop terraces of their hotels in downtown Saigon, thumbing the daily communique of military advances, while gunfire rumbles a few miles away.

In the northern region, near what's laughably called the "Demilitarized Zone," the Communists have amassed an estimated six divisions. The two divisions of U.S. Marines hitherto responsible for the northern region had to be reinforced by the army last month. Even so, the forces are thinly stretched. You don't venture more than a few miles outside the main towns without an armed escort, even by day.

In the central highlands, the enemy again is believed to be massing for an attack. Despite repeated American sweeps, there is more Viet Cong activity around Pleiku now than last year, officers report.

VIETCONG AUDACITY REFLECTED IN RAIDS

The Saigon area is still beset with almost daily bombings, kidnapings, and terrorist attacks. The nearby Viet Cong stronghold in the "Iron Triangle," supposedly swept clean last winter, is infested again.

As for the southern delta, U.S. forces have dipped only a cautious toe into that vast semi-swamp where almost half of South Vietnam's 16 million people live. Less than 10,000 American ground troops have been assigned to the delta, and no decision to go there in strength has yet been made. Some Americans fear it would be a deadly trap, but others confess they see no other way to pacify it.

Thus there may be more than Communist hot air in Peking's gloating statement of March 5: "The U.S. imperialists . . . have sunk into the vast ocean of the people's war in Vietnam. They have sunk deeply into a swamp from which they can neither advance or retreat . . ."

The military war, in sum, is not going badly—but it is not going particularly well either. High officials who used to predict victory would be in sight by the end of 1967 now talk vaguely in terms of "another year or two."

And the military war is only half the problem in Vietnam—the easier half.

IF HO GOES HOME, VIETCONG STAYS ON

For even if Ho Chi Minh called all his troops home tomorrow, the vast underground Viet Cong network that honeycombs the countryside would remain. A pullout by U.S. forces under present circumstances would take down the only real barrier to a Communist takeover. The South Vietnamese, it is universally agreed here, are simply not yet ready to do the job themselves.

This "other war" against the Viet Cong guerrillas and their political cadres in the villages and hamlets—sometimes called "pacification" or "the war to win the hearts and minds of the people"—is lagging badly.

The brunt of this battle was supposed to be borne by the black-pajamaed "revolutionary development" teams working to break the Viet Cong stranglehold on the countryside. But 15 months after its inauguration, "RD" was not off the ground.

This realization here and in Washington seems the chief factor behind the decision this week to transfer the huge program from civilian to American military control.

Whether it indeed speeds up the "other war" remains to be seen.

Various flank attacks on the pacification problem already are being made with some success, principally by the U.S. Marines in the north and the Korean Expeditionary Force in the midsections of the country. But these may not be the answer, since foreigners cannot do the job the Vietnamese should be doing for themselves.

ANTIGUERRILA UNITS RETRAINED BY ARMY

Premier Ky agreed last year to reconvert the bulk of the South Vietnamese army from a conventional war force (which the U.S. mistakenly trained it to be) to an anti-guerrilla force whose main task was to protect the RD teams.

About half the army has been given a quickie two-week retraining course, but the results have been disappointing. To the despair of U.S. officials, the Vietnamese still cling to their forts, take long siestas, abuse the populace they're supposed to protect, and most important, leave the night to the tender mercies of the Viet Cong.

In spite of the talk about "putting 'The Other War' on an equal footing with the military war," the pacification program has been getting less than one per cent of the money spent here this year. The engines of destruction are still 100 times better financed than the engines of construction.

The newest pacification "general," White House aide Robert W. Komer, a former CIA official, arrived here May 4 wearing—perhaps significantly—rose-tinted sunglasses. Komer reportedly has the confidence of President Johnson, but he is disliked and distrusted by Americans in the field here, who feel he has been over-optimistic in his reports back home.

It is believed that Komer ordered the latest reorganization of the pacification campaign, which went through shattering shakeups last year and the year before. Each upheaval, no matter how meritorious, sets back progress, and the graveyards in Saigon are thick with the ghosts of discarded programs that failed.

WE LEARNED, NOW WE MUST PERFORM

Summing up the situation in "The Other War," a leading U.S. official said "At last, we have learned what we have to do. Now the problem is getting it done."

Unfortunately for those who are impatient to "get it done," the solution doesn't lie in American but rather in Vietnamese hands. The problem in Vietnam is thus much tougher than that faced by the British in Malaysia or even the Filipinos against the Huks, who could call their own shots.

Most civilian officials think the latest change will be a tragic mistake. "This is not a job for Americans. It must be done by the Vietnamese," said a high source in Saigon.

Does that mean the U.S. is doomed to an endless treadmill in Vietnam? Not necessarily.

Assuming that the political situation in Saigon remains stable, and that Moscow and

Peking don't intervene dramatically (two big ifs), massive U.S. spending should begin to level off soon. Already Saigon newspapers are carrying ads about the "big layoff" for construction workers.

And if main-force Communist elements in the south are whipped in a year or two, as U.S. sources now predict, the costs could begin to drop dramtically. American troops would have to remain for years, probably, but a semi-war costing only a few billion dollars and a few lives would be much easier for the American public to bear.

That, regretfully, seems to be about the only light at the end of the long, dark tunnel ahead.

From "Savannah" to "Savannah," Maritime Day, 1967, Marks Decline in Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ED REINECKE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, Maritime Day was first proclaimed on May 22, 1933, to commemorate the first steam-powered crossing of the Atlantic by the SS *Savannah* in 1819.

On May 22, 1967, we find another ship named *Savannah* making news. Only this time the news is very sad. The first nuclear-powered commercial ship is about to be canned by this administration. Imagine where the commercial development of this country would have gone, had the administration in 1819 canned the SS *Savannah*, after its maiden voyage. With the same kind of narrow thinking that this administration has demonstrated, President James Monroe, in 1819, would have gone down in history as the man who strangled the merchant marine in its infancy.

Mr. Speaker, Maritime Day, 1967, was marked more by mourning than celebration. There were no parades; no speeches praising the great merchant marine of America; only a perfunctory proclamation by the President; not spirited, as in past years.

This Maritime Day we mark the junking of the first nuclear-powered commercial ship, the NS *Savannah*. This comes at the same time the maritime industry is seeking means to streamline and update the merchant fleet by use of new technology. The administration junks progress on the high seas, while at the same time it commits millions of tax dollars to the experimental development of the supersonic transport aircraft. Now I support the development of the SST. But this administration has failed to apply the same commonsense to the merchant marine that has been applied to the airline industry and the SST.

Mr. Speaker, with permission granted I insert the following news items, dealing with the maritime crisis, in the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, May 22, 1967]

POLICY PROBLEMS DIM MARITIME DAY—WHITE HOUSE AND SHIPPING INDUSTRY SHARPEN DEBATE

National Maritime Day today, an annual event usually devoted to paying tribute to Americtn shipping, is serving this year as the backdrop for the bitter debate between the Johnson Administration and the industry over the shape of future merchant marine policy.

The day, proclaimed in 1933, commemorates the departure on May 22, 1819, of the Savannah, the first steam-powered vessel to cross the Atlantic.

This year, even the successor to that vessel, the nuclear merchant ship Savannah, has become part of the increasingly acrimonious dialogue between Federal officials and spokesmen for industry and Congress.

Sharp exception to Administration plans to lay up the nuclear vessel was taken Saturday by Representative Edward A. Garmatz, Democrat of Maryland, in a speech at a Maritime Day meeting in New Orleans. Mr. Garmatz is the chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

"ALARMING NEWS"

Mr. Garmatz described as "alarming news" the idea advanced by Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of Transportation that under certain conditions American owners be allowed to build some of their ships abroad.

Mr. Garmatz rejected the suggestion, which is based on the assumption that American shipyards and American industry were noncompetitive, as a "pessimistic philosophy," intended to turn the nation's back on American ingenuity, American industry and the Amercan workman.

Such a negative philosophy, he said, constitutes a serious challenge to the American maritime industry.

"Now is the time," he said, "to accept that challenge and give the American shipbuilding industry and the American merchant marine a fighting chance to prove what it can do."

As for Government plans to lay up the Savannah, the world's only nuclear-powered merchant ship, Mr. Garmatz said hearings held last week before his committee made two things clear:

First, that the vessel should be retained in operation, and, second, that the United States "must promptly take the next big step toward the construction of a number of nuclear-powered vessels for operation on those trade routes and in those trades where nuclear power even now makes sense."

CURRAN CRITICAL

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, said:

"The worst of our present condition is that there is no plan and no apparent determination in high places to do anything to improve it. This being the case, National Maritime Day should be marked as a day of mourning rather than celebration."

He called the American merchant marine a "cripple" that "may soon be a corpse."

This will be the first Maritime Day in many years without a formal celebration in the Port of New York. The usual parade, speeches at City Hall and a display of flags and whistles tooting by ships in port were not scheduled.

However, the day will be observed by the Propeller Club of the Port of New York with a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel at which Acting Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge will be the speaker.

Participating in the meeting will be the Committee of American Steamship Lines, a group of 13 subsidized companies, which is conducting a day-long trade expansion seminar at the Commodore.

The day also opens World Trade Week.

The "Tradition of the Sea Day" will be observed at the Seamen's Church Institute tomorrow. A World Trade Day luncheon at the Plaza Hotel on Wednesday will be addressed by Austin J. Tobin, executive director of the Port of New York Authority. The Commerce and Industry Association and the World Trade Club will be the hosts.

[From the Journal of Commerce, May 22, 1967]

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS, BUT—POLICY SPLIT CLOUDS MARITIME DAY

(By George Panitz)

The nation today observes National Maritime Day in a general atmosphere of confusion, controversy and gloom over federal shipping policy that oddly clouds some signal achievements by American ship operators.

There is little quesion that the continued stalemate over what role the federal government should play in regard to the merchant marine and shipbuilding industries will be reflected in comments that ship industry, labor and government officials will make in connection with Maritime Day celebrations. The deep split in the ranks of both ship labor and management over how maritime laws should be changed and what policies the government should follow to aid the fleet has made it certain that this will be an overriding theme.

Significantly, though, the celebration of Maritime Day 1967—an event marking an outstanding American merchant marine action 148 years ago—is being held at a time when United States shipowners are again leading the way for the rest of the world.

Just as the crossing of the North Atlantic in 1819 by the American steamship Savannah heralded the opening of such propulsion in ocean shipping and provided the anniversary for Maritime Day in the U.S., so too are American shipowners now leading the way in a revolutionary new development—containerization.

Thus, while the dreary statistics concerning the bloc obsolescence of the merchant marine are true and the fears over the state of shipbuilding in this country are unchallenged, the advance of American containerships in world leadership also shows that all is not gloomy in the merchant marine.

Pioneered by U.S. domestic trade operators, the container revolution in which unitized cargo boxes are interchanged between rail, road and sea links has sparked world shipping to an unprecedented degree. With its potential for handling possibly 80 per cent of the general cargo now moving in ocean ships, containerization has dominated the thinking of shipowners in every maritime country. With little doubt, though, the U.S. merchant marine leads everyone else.

There are more ocean-going containerships in being, under construction, or in planning in the U.S. than the rest of the world combined. There are more cargo containers adaptable to ocean shipping and more containership facilities under construction in the U.S. than the rest of the world combined.

In virtually every degree of the containership revolution, the rest of the world is following the path pioneered and developed by American shipowners.

This bright spot in the American merchant, however, only underscores the general plight of the ship fleet and its allied elements that is symbolized by the policy controversy now underway throughout the industry and in Washington.

Basic to the over-all problem of the U.S. merchant marine is the high cost of building and operating American-flag ships compared with the costs of competing foreign shipowners.

In a weekend address at a Maritime Day luncheon sponsored by the Propeller Club, Port of Houston, Texas, Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council said that the Boyd proposal to permit U.S. flag merchant ships abroad would mean a $1 billion loss to the American economy. He added that the industry's proposals to build up the shipping and shipbuilding, made over the past five years, have been discarded or ignored by the administration.

In New York, NMU President Joseph Curran said at the weekend that a "one day's salute" to the merchant marine is of small satisfaction to seamen who are manning World War II ships carrying supplies to Vietnam.

Unless the administration soon comes up with a new program to build up the nation's shipping, "what is now a cripple may soon become a corpse."

The American Promise: Equality of Opportunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 8, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, there is a grim human paradox in America today. It mars our national journey to a better social order.

More than 6 years of the mightest economic upsurge of all time has carried the Nation far. For most citizens, it means better jobs at better wages than ever before.

In 1966 alone for example:

The overall jobless rate plunged below 4 percent, hitting a 13-year low.

Seventy-four million Americans were working, 2 million more than the beginning of the year.

After-taxes income of American families rose 3.5 percent, even after allowances for price increases.

But, behind this bright and heartening picture is quite another picture—a picture that shows a large body of Americans who are denied the opportunity to share in our vast abundance.

These are the victims of problems beyond their control—ethnic prejudice, language difficulty, inadequate education, advancing age, outmoded skills. They are prosperity's disadvantaged.

As President Johnson said in his 1967 Manpower Report to the Congress:

> These Americans need hope, not handouts. They want—and deserve—work and training, not welfare.

Mr. Speaker, we have a long way to go to achieve this goal, but let us make no mistake that a great deal of progress has been made toward insuring that all Americans, regardless of their background, may enjoy brighter and more productive lives.

In the Los Angeles area that I represent, a major beginning has been made to provide Americans of Mexican descent with the opportunity to prepare for the future—to get fresh starts in life.

Mexican-Americans of all ages are benefiting from Department of Labor programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

These Americans, by preparing for useful work careers, are setting their sights on bigger and more equitable shares of our national abundance.

Briefly, I want to recount some of the progress that is being made in the Los Angeles area under these strategic efforts for citizens of Mexican descent, many of whom have English-language difficulties.

First, under the Manpower Development and Training Act on-the-job training program, 400 Mexican-Americans are training in a number of fields in an 18-month program sponsored by the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation.

In this program, operating with $224,308 in Federal funds, trainees are being groomed for jobs as metal and honeycomb integral tank sealers, machineshop helpers, structural and production assemblers, wire pressers and laminaters.

A skill center operated by the Los Angeles School District with Manpower Development and Training Act money was opened in East Los Angeles last June. About 64 percent of the population in this area is Spanish speaking.

With a Federal appropriation of $8,041,247, the institutional program is designed to train 1,410 disadvantaged adults and 830 disadvantaged youth. Four hundred enrollees are currently being trained for such jobs as aircraft sub-assembler, auto body repairman, clerk-typist, electrical-mechanical assemblers, licensed vocational nurse, truck mechanic, laundry appliance repairman, fork-lift mechanic, food-service worker and motorcycle repairman.

I understand that the placement record for graduates of this institutional program has been excellent. In fact, 100 percent of the graduates trained as nurses aids and licensed vocational nurses have been placed. That is a pretty heartening record any way you look at it.

More than 1,500 Mexican-American youths are enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps in the Los Angeles area. They are performing useful jobs for the city and county of Los Angeles and the Federal Government. This important antipoverty program enables them to continue their education or to gain valuable experience to launch work careers.

The words of the trainees themselves best illustrate the great benefits they are reaping from these programs. Seguire M., an on-the-job trainee in his late twenties said:

> My work on Northrop's S-5 Freedom Fighter gives me personal satisfaction and the future looks real good.

And Joe M., a 22-year-old machineshop trainee, said:

> I'm glad to be learning a skilled trade and hope to work as a machinist for many years.

There is no question in my mind that these and other vital training programs are proving extremely valuable not only to the trainees themselves but to the entire Nation. Every day these national programs are spelling an end to the public dependency that hinders so many of our citizens. These programs are quite accurately turning tax-eaters into taxpayers.

I urge Congress to give its wholehearted support to the President's requests for sufficient appropriations to help eliminate disadvantage in America. It is a challenge we must meet. To ignore it would be perilous to the entire Nation.

As we act to translate the American promise of equality of opportunity into an everyday reality, we should keep in mind the words of President Johnson:

> We will never lose sight of our goal—to guarantee every man an opportunity to unlock his own potential; to earn the satisfaction of standing on his own two feet.
>
> Our goal, in short, is to offer every citizen one of the greatest blessings: a sure sense of his own usefulness.

Proud Record of Service to Country—Father and Eight Sons

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. BATES
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, in this day when we read and hear much-too-much about draft-evaders and flag-burners, it is refreshing to see a newspaper account about people who serve their country with pride and honor in our Armed Forces.

Such a story was published recently in the Lynn, Mass., Sunday Post. Richard Cardinal Cushing, of the Boston Archdiocese, took occasion to commend Omer J. Gagnon of Salem, Mass., himself a World War I veteran, on the unusual fact that eight of his sons had participated in military service. This prompted the Lynn Sunday Post to prepare and print, with pictures of all of these fine men, the story of Omer Gagnon and his family.

I trust that the voluntary contribution of this family to their country will provide evidence to those who would rather demonstrate than serve, that the burdens of citizenship are borne generously by some.

In the hope, Mr. Speaker, that it may also inspire other young Americans to want to serve the cause of freedom in our Nation and throughout the world as have the Gagnons, I am pleased to present this account, as follows:

[From the Lynn (Mass.) Sunday Post]

WAR I VETERAN PROUD OF EIGHT SERVICEMEN SONS WHO EMULATED CAREER

SALEM.—Eight of his sons served their country in World War II and the Korean War. That is the proud boast of Omer J. Gagnon of 75 Lawrence st., who himself is a veteran of World War I.

One of them, Henry Gagnon, holds the Purple Heart, having been wounded in action in the allied invasion of Normandy. All distinguished themselves while serving with the U.S. armed forces.

Mr. Gagnon was paid a special tribute by Richard Cardinal Cushing for having had the most boys in the service from Ste. Anne's parish here. Their mother, the former Marie Jalbert, who came from Ste. Jean de Dieu in Canada, was a past president of the auxiliary of Franco-American Veterans Post 10 of Salem and was long active in veteran affairs. She died nine years ago.

Mr. Gagnon served as a corporal with the 80th division of the AEF during World War I from May, 1918, to June, 1919. He saw action on the Verdun front, at Belleau Wood, Soissons, Chateau Thierry, and in the Argonne and was with the U.S. Army of Occupation in Koblenz on the Rhine river in Germany.

NATIONAL OFFICER

Still active in war veteran circles, he has been a member of American Legion Post 23 here for many years and presently is serving on the board of trustees of the state department of the Franco-American Veterans. He is a past commander of Franco-American War Veterans Post 10 and a past state commander and also served two terms as national vice commander of the Franco-American Veterans. In addition, he is a past commander of Disabled American Veterans Chapter 6 of Salem, and a member of the John J. Splaine Barracks 12, Veterans of World War I.

He was employed for 38 years at the Pequot Mills here as a section hand. When the mills closed, he went to work as a steam fireman at the Essex County courthouses on Federal st. here. He is now retired. Mr. Gagnon, known as "Chick" to his friends, who are legion, has 27 grandchildren.

Henry, the eldest of the sons, enlisted in the Army in 1942. After his indoctrination at Ft. Devens, he was transferred to Ft. Jackson, S.C., for combat infantry training. From there he was assigned to a Norwegian ski school in Iceland a year before being sent to England. He took part in the Normandy invasion and was wounded in action in that engagement.

SAW MUD, ACTION

Recovering from his wounds at the 298th hospital in Cherbourg, he returned to active duty and saw further action in Belgium and Germany. He was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds in action and the Bronze Star medal in connection with the invasion of Normandy. He served for 39 months in Europe and holds the European-African Middle Eastern Theater ribbon with three service stars, the combat infantryman's badge, the Victory medal and the American Campaign medal. He resides at 20 Peabody st. here and is a security guard for Metcom, Inc. He is a member of DAV Chapter 84 of Salem.

Elie J. Gagnon, the second eldest son, was in the Army from Jan. 8, 1940, to Oct. 7, 1945, and was attached to the 26th Yankee Division Field Artillery. A sergeant, he saw action in major battles in northern France, the Rhineland, the Ardennes, and Central Europe. He holds the Bronze Star medal for four battle engagements and also was awarded the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater campaign ribbon and the American Defense Service medal.

CITY EMPLOYEE

A member of Franco-American War Veterans Post 10 and Post 23, AL, of Salem, he is employed by the Salem Health department. He is married to the former Claire Costello of Lynn, and they make their home at 75½ Lawrence st., next door to his father's house, with their five children. They are Robert, a student at Merrimack College, who is due to enter Marine Corps officer training this summer; Barbara, Richard, Patricia, and Kenneth Gagnon.

Enlisting in the Marine Corps in August, 1942, Napoleon Gagnon received basic training at Parris Island, S. C., and subsequently was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 14th Regiment, of the Fleet Marine Force at New River, N.C. He shipped out with the Fourth Marine Division from Camp Pendelton, Calif., for the Pacific area and saw action against the enemy at Kwajalein, the Marshall Islands, Saipan, Tinian, the Mariannas, and Iwo Jima.

He was awarded the Asiastic-Pacific medal with four bronze service stars, the Presidential unit citation with one bronze star, and the World War II Victory medal. He joined the Army during the Korean War. Stationed in Korea with the 11th Combat Engineers, he was attached to a Korean military advisory group and holds the Korean service medal with three bronze stars.

Returning to the U.S., he was stationed at Ft. Devens prior to being sent to Germany with the Army. Stationed in Kaiserslautern as the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Baumholder quartermaster classification and inspection station, Sergeant Gagnon advanced suggestions in warehouse procedure which increased the production of the section. Consequently he was presented with an incentive award, the first such award given to a soldier in the USAREUR.

A former member of Andrew King Post, VFW, in Wailuka, Maui, Hawaii, he now is a member of AMVETS Post 53, DAV Chapter 84, and Franco-American War Veterans Post 10, all of Salem.

A veteran of 21 years in the armed forces Omer Gagnon, Jr., has served in both the Army and the Air Force. Entering the army in July, 1943, he underwent basic training at Camp Wheeler, Ga., and was with the Six Division's 20th Infantry in the southwest Pacific in New Guinea and the Philippines. Toward the end of World War II he was sent to Korea with the Army of Occupation. He returned to the U.S. in August, 1947, and was discharged from the Murphy General hospital in Waltham. Re-enlisting in the Army in July, 1948, he was assigned to Ft. Benning, Ga., for Paratroop training and was transferred from there to Ft. Bragg, N.C., with the 82d Airborne Division.

TRANSFERRED

In 1950 he was assigned to the Air Force and sent to Germany with a guided missile squadron. He subsequently was reassigned to the Strategic Air Command and was stationed at the Forbes base in Topeka, Kan. From there he was transferred to Goose Bay, Labrador, where he spent 15 months before being returned to the U.S. and assigned to the Whiteman base in Missouri with the 351st Missile Wing Squadron. After 12 months at Whiteman he was discharged with the grade of staff sergeant.

Among his many decorations and citations are the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with two battle stars the Philippine Liberty ribbon with two bronze stars, the Bronze Star medal, a unit citation, the World War II Victory ribbon, the Army occupation ribbon (Pacific), the Air Force GC medal, the paratrooper badge, the combat infantry badge, and the American campaign ribbon.

He makes his home at 7 Rainbow ter., here with his wife, the former Lucille Grundy of New Bedford, and their five children, Thomas, Omer Gagnon, 3d, Michael, Mark, and Maureen. He is a custodian at Salem State College.

NAVY MEN

Two naval veterans in the Gagnon family are Leo A. Gagnon and Robert A. Gagnon. Leo served in the Navy from 1945 to 1947 and was stationed aboard the carrier USS Midway with the rate of third class petty officer. He traveled some 19,000 miles during his navy career and while in Rome had an audience with Pope Pius XII at the Vatican. Today he is employed at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. in Peabody. He is married to the former Jeannette Wilson of Salem, and they are the parents of three children, Norman, Donald, and Debra Gagnon. The family home is at 29 Herrick st., Beverly.

After boot training at Sampson, N.Y. Robert was assigned to the USS Broome, a destroyer escort, and later served abord the USS Crescent City. He was in the Navy from 1944 to 1946 as a first class seaman. His wife is the former Norma Crundy of New Bedford, a sister of Omer's wife. They make their home at 24 West ave., and have four children, Sandra, Kevin, Robert, Jr., and Cynthia Gagnon. Robert is a state employee.

OTHERS

Andre Gagnon enlisted in the Army in July, 1950, and received basic training at Ft. Dix, N.J. He served as a private first class with the 63d Gun Battalion in Wiesbaden, Germany, and was discharged in July, 1953. He has four children, Andrea, Carol Anne, James, and Mark Gagnon. Andre is the proprietor of Andy's Luncheonette in Salem.

Now in the Merchant Marine service, Roland Gagnon is a former sergeant in the Marine Corps. A year in the Marine Corps Reserves in Lynn preceded his four-year hitch as a regular. After participating in assault training with the Fleet Force at Okinawa, he attended the Marines' officer candidate school at Quantico, Va.

In addition to his eight servicemen sons, the elder Gagnon has another son, Roger, and a daughter, Mrs. Yvonne Taylor of Newport, N.C. Roger is married to the former Doris Boucher of Fort Kent, Me., and they make their home at 6 Orne st., with their five children, Michael, Irlene and Paul, twins; Donald, and Marie Gagnon. He is employed by a commercial house cleaning firm. The Taylors have a daughter, Denise, and Taylor served in the Coast Guard after World War II.

The Effluent Society: Cleaning Up the Mess

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, Federal help—coupled with the efforts of countless interested Americans—has at last brought about an effective beginning to the cleanup of our country's treacherous air-pollution problems.

This fact was admirably recounted in an article which appeared in Newsweek magazine of May 22. Mr. Speaker, I include that telling article in the RECORD today:

THE EFFLUENT SOCIETY: CLEANING UP THE MESS

The plume of smoke rolling from the factory stack, once a proud symbol of prosperity, today is only a token of the 133 million tons of aerial garbage that America spews out every year. The old swimming hole, once redolent with nostalgia, now reeks of the 173 billion gallons of sewage and industrial waste that gushes into U.S. rivers every day. This, truly, is the effluent society—and belatedly, with smarting eyes and blackened lungs, with heads averted and noses wrinkled, Americans are begining to clean up the mess they have made.

A growing mood of public urgency has goaded Congress into passing four major anti-pollution measures in the past four years, each tougher than the last—and last week a Senate Public Works subcommittee was hearing testimony on a new clean-air bill that would give the Federal government its first real power to enforce air quality standards.[1] Under a similar water law passed last year, state governments are drawing up water quality standards to submit to Washington next month; if the standards aren't high enough, the Federal enforcers can insist that they be raised. And across the country, long-dormant state and local pollution-control agencies are dusting off old laws that haven't been enforced for years.

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[1] Under bills introduced in both houses, the Federal government would set uniform national standards regulating the emissions of specific industries. States could set their own standards, but they would have to be at least as tough as the Federal rules. In addition, Washington would provide research money to develop demonstration projects proving out new technology.

With such spurs, the whole subject of pollution has taken on a new glow. At the topmost level of big business, corporate chieftains who once brushed the subject aside now agree solemnly that it is a real problem and needs real action. Estimates of the cost of the cleanup soar into the stratosphere, ranging up to $400 billion by the turn of the century. Even at a more conservative estimate of $275 billion, the yearly costs would average $8.3 billion for the next 33 years. Businessmen point to the money they will spend: $150 million in the General Motors budget, $100 million for Union Carbide, $144 million for the steel industry.

GLAMOUR BUSINESS

The pollution-control market, long left to a few small companies, suddenly looks glamorous. Big companies are buying into the field, new small companies are being formed and the industry's stocks have jumped by 50 per cent and more since the first of the year. "Pollution control is a thing that is and must come," enthuses analyst Kenneth Ward of Hayden, Stone & Co. "It will be a new technology like atomic power, fuel cells or computers.

Yet any sober appraisal of what is actually going on in the pollution industry is bound to raise doubts about the current euphoric mood.

For one thing, nobody really knows how much is now being spent to control pollution or how much will be needed in the future. "What we need more than anything else is some numbers," says Edgar G. Paulson, chief pollution engineer of Calgon Corp., a leading designer of water-pollution controls. "Even wrong numbers would help at this point." What's more, most of the technology of pollution control is at least twenty years old, costly and inefficient. Little that is dramatically new is in sight, and research budgets are negligible, apart from about $57 million in Federal funds.

Any sudden expansion of spending on pollution will inevitably be hampered by the fact that there just aren't enough qualified people in the business; by one estimate, there are only about 1,000 qualified air-pollution engineers in the whole U.S. Even so, some of the 200-odd companies now providing pollution equipment have already shown dramatic growth. Calgon's sales have soared from $48 million to $70 million in the past five years, and profit has tripled to $6.7 million. Culligan, Inc., of Chicago, has doubled its volume to $29 million. In the air-pollution field, American Air Filter of Louisville, Ky., has raised sales from $50 million to $69.7 million and profit from $1.9 million to $3.1 million.

OBJECTIONS

By far the biggest obstacle to a massive cleanup of pollution is what Interior Secretary Stewart Udall calls "the attitude problem": the plain fact that a good deal of U.S. industry still begrudges the money spent to control pollution resists new legislation and tough enforcement and throws up a smoke screen of scientific quibbles at anyone who objects to the soot, gases and chemicals pouring from its plants. "People are hysterical about air pollution," a vice president of Detroit Edison Co. said last fall in a statement still typical of many businessmen. "There is no proof that it is injurious to public health."

To be sure, industry does spend vast sums on pollution control. The steel industry says it has spent $508 million in the past fifteen years; chemical producers allocate 2 to 5 per cent of their total capital investment for pollution-control equipment; one survey declared that the oil industry spent $70 million last year alone. In showcase plants dotted across the country, costly and elaborate purifying systems discharge waste water that is almost pure enough to drink, and reduce thick columns of black, greasy smoke to thin wisps of steam.

These days, to, many big-business leaders profess a more responsible attitude toward the pollution problem than in past years. Few contest, to begin with, that the problem is primarily caused by industry; although municipal sewage plants and incinerators are among the nation's worst polluters, some 91 per cent of air pollution comes from manufacturing, cars and trucks and power plants, and nearly 80 per cent of the nation's waste water comes from factories and utility plants. And businessmen concede that much more control work needs to be done. "Although this industry *has* spent large amounts " St. Regis Paper Co. president William R. Adams told a Congressional committee last year, "it is clear, in the light of today's urgency, that few water users have been able to do enough."

ECONOMIC QUESTION

Yet most such admissions are accompanied by protests. Adams, for instance, went on to say that the problem was so big that the Federal government should pay at least half the cost of solving it. Similarly, many businessmen agree with Ford Motor Co. president Arjay R. Miller: "We need not waste time debating whether it is good or bad to pollute air or water. This is not a moral question—it is an economic question. What we need, in each instance, is a cost-benefits analysis to determine the best ways of reducing pollution and the extent to which the economic cost of improvements is justified by the benefits achieved."

But once made, such studies are infinitely debatable. It took the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration four years to study the toxic wastes being dumped into Puget Sound by eight Washington paper mills and write up the results in a 450-page report recommending urgent reforms. The mills promptly reacted—more in sorrow than in anger. "We had hoped that the Federal survey would be conducted in accordance with scientific principles," said Georgia-Pacific Corp.'s John H Dunkak. "To our dismay, it was not." "We see no evidence," said vice president R. L. Thieme of Scott Paper Co., "that we are harming other users of the water."

As the arguments and counterarguments roll on, a good many cities are beginning to take a strong hand in pollution control. Los Angeles led the way twenty years ago, building a control program that is the envy of cities around the nation. More recently, New York, Detroit and Chicago, among others, have written tough new laws and stepped up their enforcement. Chicago, for one, has a $1.5 million control budget this year for air pollution, with a staff of 130 and radio-equipped patrol cars whose drivers can issue $10 tickets. To spot violations, a television camera with a zoom lens revolves atop the 50-story Civic Center—an "eye in the sky" that can see for miles, provided the haze over the city isn't too thick. "Unless industry is forced to do it, they won't do anything," says one Chicago enforcer.

NO RETURNS

One reason, of course, is that most pollution equipment is fantastically expensive in view of the fact that it seldom returns any revenue. Some installations do earn profits from the pollutants recovered from air or water; American Cyanamid, for example, invested $85,000 to take foul-smelling benzothiazole out of the smoke of one of its plants and started recovering $50,000 worth of the chemical each year. But such happy endings are relatively rare. What's more, many companies are faced with the even more expensive prospect of adding pollution controls to obsolescent plants, at costs considerably higher than the cost of building controls into a new plant. It may cost $150,000, for instance, to put a new electric precipitator on an open-hearth furnace worth $200,000.

This penalty becomes even heavier for small companies without extensive capital. It's difficult to work up sympathy for a utility with assets of $1 billion, but it has to be admitted that Hugh Martin Jr., the owner of a small Detroit foundry that nets about $50,000 a year, has a real problem. The local courts have ordered him to come up with a pollution-control plan by July 14 or face stiff fines, but for Martin, this means spending anywhere from $100,000 to $300,000—up to 30 per cent of his total assets. "Our business will be at a competitive disadvantage for several years while we try to write it off," Martin says. "And human nature being what it is nobody will buy any more of our castings just because we have clean air." Gloomily, many businessmen predict that strict pollution controls will force literally hundreds of small, marginal firms to merge or go out of business.

BENEFITS

Some businessmen have simply decided if they postpone installing equipment now, they may benefit heavily from new developments in research and technology. Chicago's Culligan, Inc., for example, is developing a standardized water-treatment unit for small metal-plating shops that a spokesman says will cut the investment from $100,000 to "a few thousand dollars." New York's Chemical Construction Corp. and several other air-pollution equipment makers are seeking economic ways of removing sulphur dioxide from coal smoke and converting it profitably to sulphuric acid.

Essentially, industry argues that more time is needed to solve pollution problems—an argument that has considerable basis in fact. Evidence of that came last week when Louis J. Fuller, head of Los Angeles' air-pollution control district, reported that tests on the auto industry's widely touted exhaust controls showed that many of them simply weren't working properly.

Under a 1966 deadline, Detroit's automakers rushed development of the devices for sale on all cars sold in California. But recent tests, Fuller said, show that 65 per cent of the 1966 models and 60 percent of the 1967s fail to meet the state's standards on emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. What's more, Fuller said, the controls on one out of every two cars started deteriorating before the car had gone 2,000 miles. In Detroit, a General Motors spokesman defended his company's exhaust devices, but added that they would be replaced with improved models for the 1968 cars—which must meet California's pollution standards no matter where they are sold.

FREER BREATHING

In many ways, the tale of the tailpipes is an accurate microcosm of the whole confused state of pollution control. At first, the auto industry protested bitterly that the devices weren't needed, would be impossible to develop and would be far too costly to produce. Yet faced with a ban on sales, Detroit somehow produced the gadgets—and even though they're not performing up to standards, state officials say the devices are holding back 500,000 gallons of hydrocarbons and 2,300 tons of carbon monoxide daily. To anyone who has to breathe in California, that can be counted a clear gain.

Most encouraging now is the change in industry's attitude where strong pollution-control programs are actually in force. In Los Angeles, first of the nation's cities to launch a full-scale attack on air pollution, officials report that industry has grown reconciled to controls and cooperates with little grumbling in working out new rules.

HARD FIGHT

Similarly, Federal officials who have been battling industry to get strong control laws on the books report that the attitude is changing. In water pollution, says Secretary Udall, "we're got the attitude problem licked. The realization came that they couldn't fight it, and that the thing to do was to look seriously at how to get the job done." But legislation on air pollution is about two years behind the water laws; and here industry is still fighting hard. The problem, as Udall sees it, is to convince industry "that Federal legislation puts everybody on an equal footing."

On past precedent, chances are that industry will be convinced—after the laws are on the books. In the long run, the cost of controlling pollution will become as much a normal business cost as wages, taxes and electricity bills; and at that point, everyone can breathe easier. But it will take a while.

Preservation Versus Population: A Conservationist's Bold Concept for Protecting Natural Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult problems facing us as a nation is how to protect our unspoiled forest and other recreational lands for future use, especially in view of our present population boom, which is necessitating use of more and more choice land for home-site use.

Many of our communities and States have failed to face up to this challenge at the proper time and are now, as a result, suffering for it.

In my own State, New Hampshire, this problem is just starting to present itself seriously and in my own home town, New London, a most novel and revolutionary concept has been broached as one solution.

I refer to the agreement reached between Mr. Richard Webb and the New London Conservation Commission, under which my good friend Dick Webb's 500-acre Morgan Pasture Forest will be preserved as a recreation and conservation area.

Under terms of the agreement, Dick Webb has given up his right to develop or build on the land and thus to maintain it as a conservation area. In return, the town of New London has agreed to reduce property taxes on the land by assessing the land according to its value without those rights.

There is much more to the agreement, of course, than just those bare facts.

There is, first of all, a forward-looking New Hampshire State law which permits the formation and operation of local conservation commissions to aid in solving just this type of problem. There is also available the helping hand of such public-minded groups as the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, which, through its forester, Paul Bofinger, made its help available in working out the significant agreement.

For the benefit of my colleagues, in whose districts many of these same problems are currently being faced, I am presenting herewith a copy of the news story and editorial in the Newport, New Hampshire Argus-Champion. I am sure they will find it of interest and value:

NEW LONDON SETS ASIDE 500 RECREATION ACRES

NEW LONDON.—The 500-acre Morgan Pasture forest, north of Pleasant Lake, will be preserved as a recreation and conservation area under an agreement between the New London Conservation Commission and Richard H. Webb, Sunapee, owner.

Mr. Webb has given up his right to develop or build on the land, retaining essentially only the right to manage the forest and cut timber in accordance with approved forest practices.

In return, the Town of New London will grant him tax reduction by assessing the land according to its value without those rights.

William Roos, chairman of the Conservation Commission, hailed the agreement, saying, "We have an opportunity to preserve land in its relatively undeveloped state while forest management can still be practiced and the recreation that such land offers can still be available to the general public on unposted land.

"We are sure," he said, "that the full significance of such programs may not be realized within the next few years. It may be 25, 50 or even more years before the true value of this conservation project is appreciated. However, with the influx of new people to New Hampshire and the rapid growth of New London in population, we may not have acted too soon."

The agreement is the result of some two years of study and conferences involving Mr. Webb, the Commission, the Board of Selectmen, Paul Bofinger of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and attorneys.

Sara L. Hartwell of the Commission said, "The town has acquired watershed protection and a large, forested area which is ideal for hiking, horseback riding, hunting and other forms of outdoor recreation."

The agreement, believed to be the first of its kind, was hammered out under the authority of New Hampshire Law R36A, providing the framework in which the Conservation Commission operates.

It not only gives the Commission certain specific rights, which Mr. Webb gives up, but it also spells out certain responsibilities that the Commission must fulfill.

It gives the Commission and the citizens of New London and their guests the right "to pass and repass over and upon said real property, and may use the same, for the purposes of hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, picnicking and camping, such rights to be exercised by said citizens and their guests only upon and in accordance with reasonable regulations established and enforced by the Conservation Commission; provided that such regulations shall be in addition to such other provisions as the Conservation Commission shall deem proper."

The Commission also has the right to maintain and preserve such open areas as now exist, to construct and maintain roads, trails and parking areas as required for fire protection, and gives both the town and Mr. Webb the right to use the roads.

In accepting the easements, the Commission, however, has agreed to forbid injury to growing trees, violations of the law, acts of nuisance, cutting other than dead wood for campfire purposes, camping and open fires during periods of forest fire danger, and camping in other than designated areas.

Mr. Webb specifically gives up his right to build, erect, construct or maintain any building, structure or fence, and the right to dump on or fill the land.

He does retain ownership of all timber, except apple trees, and the right to cut timber and move equipment on the land for that purpose, provided that "such cutting and removing shall be done and carried out in accordance with approved forest practices at the time in effect, as recommended by the County Forester of the Cooperative Extension Service," and he must remove the machinery "as soon after the completion of the cutting as shall be practicable."

The agreement will become null and void if the Commission violates its part of the agreement, and the owner demands, in writing, that the breach of condition be remedied and 60 days later it has not.

Jesse A. Welch, then chairman of the Commission, forecast the agreement in the 1966 New London town report, when he wrote, "It is expected that negotiations will soon be completed. These will make the Morgan Pasture available to the people of New London as a vast recreational area. Mr. Webb is an avid conservationist who is extremely interested in seeing that land areas are put to maximum use. The Morgan Pasture would continue under the extensive forest management program which Mr. Webb initiated but it could simultaneously be used for hiking, hunting and myriad other pleasures . . .

"It is not the intent of the Conservation Commission to remove land from the tax rolls but to insure that there will be areas in the town, most of which are not suitable for development, which will be available to the citizens for recreational and esthetic purposes."

Mr. Roos said, in announcing the agreement "On behalf of the Conservation Commission of the town of New London we wish to express our appreciation to the Selectmen of the town and to Mr. Richard H. Webb for their farsighted view in making this Deed of Dedication possible. We also thank Paul Bofinger, of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, for his guidance and counseling.

"Acting under the authority of N.H. Law R36A which enabled the town to establish our commission we are pleased to accept this deed, conveyed to the town of New London by Mr. Richard H. Webb.

"We hope the potential success of this plan will lead others in New London and in other New Hampshire towns to participate in conservation programs of this sort."

LOOKING FAR DOWN THE FUTURE'S BROADENING WAY

One of the perplexing and highly dangerous problems facing New Hampshire and other unspoiled areas of America is how to protect the valuable resource of forest land from the destructive force inherent in the population explosion, and at the same time keep it in the property tax structure in fairness to all property owners.

Throughout America there are sorry communities that have failed to solve this tough problem. As development has crept closer to farm or forest land, the farm land has been assessed as building lots.

The consequent taxes have made it impossible to continue to farm the land. Even in their best years, such farms have not been able to earn enough to pay the taxes, much less give the farmer an income.

Where this has happened, the farmer has taken the only course open to him. He has developed his farm with small homes, and the community, which forced the development, has had to build schools, sewers, roads, street lights, sanitation service, and enlarge police, fire, health, welfare and recreation departments.

The accident of geography thus far has enabled much of New Hampshire to escape this disaster, but relentless growth is pushing closer and closer, a push that will surely gain momentum with the completion of Interstate 91 and Interstate 89.

Richard H. Webb and the New London Conservation Commission have devised the most creative solution to this problem in effect anywhere.

The agreement, described on Page 1 of this issue, gives the town the right to use the land, gives Mr. Webb the right to grow and cut timber on it, forbids him to build on it, develop it or fill it, and gives him a tax reduction by setting a realistic value on the property considering that he can neither build on nor develop it.

This is the kind of community leadership that looks ahead. It protects the forest resources, keeps the tax structure fair since Mr. Webb will pay in full when he harvests the timber, and more important, gives the value of these forest resources to the entire community.

America is becoming aware that the quality of life is important, more important than two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage. Forests with their spiritual and recreational values, where man can relate himself to nature, are an essential ingredient in that quality.

The formula hammered out by Mr. Webb, the New London Conservation Commission and all who cooperated, should be an example for other communities and landowners.

If it is, generations of Americans in New Hampshire and many other corners of the United States, as yet unspoiled, will be indebted to them.

Car Leasing by Companies Totals $700 Million in 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN JARMAN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, the success stories of business firms, large and small, in cutting administrative and other costs, tightening budget controls, and conserving working capital for use where it will be most effective merits our attention.

One such success story was told recently by Mr. William D. Laffler, financial editor of the United Press International, in an article on the car leasing business. He notes that total revenues from the leasing of fleets may reach $700 million this year, compared with nearly $600 million in 1966.

Corporate management finds such arrangements for motor transportation releases funds for working capital that would otherwise go into the purchase of cars. At the same time, better fleet as well as budget control is reported.

Needs of government necessarily differ in some ways from those of private management in filling essential motor transportation needs. But the growth of company car leasing in preference to car buying is worth noting, in view of the fact that the automotive manufacturing industry, the car dealer and the business enterprises using such equipment all benefit from the trend, along with the leasing industry.

[From the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, May 4, 1967]

Car Leasing by Companies Totals $700 Million in 1967

(By William D. Laffler)

New York.—So many corporations are leasing instead of buying automobiles that some day the company-owned car may be a novelty.

Large and small businesses have been leasing care for their salesmen and executives and this trend has been increasing.

Trade sources said more than half the automobiles in major fleets last year were operating under long-term lease arrangements instead of being owned by companies.

Some leaders in the leasing industry believe as much as 65 per cent of corporation cars will be leased vehicles by 1970.

Revenues from car leasing last year were estimated at almost $600 million, 15 per cent more than in 1965.

Car and Truck Renting and Leasing Association, the industry's trade organization, estimated a 15-per-cent increase to about $700 million this year.

Hubert Ryan, vice president for car leasing of the Hertz Corp., the world's largest vehicle renting and leasing concern, told UPI he believes the industry will show an even greater expansion in the 1970s.

Hertz is one of the oldest organzations in an industry which includes such prominent names as Avis; Lease Plan International; National Car Rental; Peterson, Howell & Heather, and Wheels, Inc.

Ryan said more businessmen are turning to leasing because they have found it released capital, reduces administrative costs and ensures better fleet and budget control.

He said a wide variety of leasing plans offers an incentive that aids the industry's growth.

"Today a variety of plans is offered to meet the needs and desires of almost any company. Hertz, for example, will custom-tailor, to a customer's specific requirements, a car-lease packag designed especially for him. It can be anything from simple purchase-and-sale of a few or many cars to a detailed full-maintenance arrangement. Any make and model of car with any desired accessories can be arranged for."

Ryan said there has been a growing demand for the full-maintenance lease which gives the lessee a complete package that includes 100-per-cent financing, vehicle purchasing and sales services.

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, Apr. 30, 1967]

Company-Owned Car Following Buggy Whip

New York.—So many corporations are leasing instead of buying automobiles that some day the company-owned car may be a novelty.

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He said a wide variety of leasing plans offers an incentive that aids the industry's growth.

"In the early 1950's, there was a limited number of lease plans," Ryan said.

"Today a variety of plans is offered to meet the needs and desires of almost any company. Auto lease firms will custom-tailor, to a customer's specific requirements, a car-lease package designed especially for him. It can be anything from simple purchase-and-sale of a few or many cars to a detailed full-maintenance arrangement. Any make and model of car with any desired accessories can be arranged.

Ryan said there has been a growing demand for the full-maintenance lease which gives the lessee a complete package which includes 100 percent financing, vehicle purchasing and sales services, maintenance insurance, if desired, and licensing. This package will permit a lessee to determine fleet costs over the full term of the lease.

A team of specialists is available to give customers comprehensive service.

"Each of these specialists works full time on one phase of fleet management, including new car purchases, used car sales, record keeping, maintenance and repairs, driver-safety activities, insurance and registration," Ryan said. "Their activities relieve the lessee of most of the problems he would face in running his own car fleet."

Home Rule for Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the great ironies of our time is that in the Capital City of our Nation, which is the leading exponent of representative government, the people are not permitted to govern themselves. This is far more than an irony, though. It is a gross inequity and injustice for the 800,000 disenfranchised citizens who make their home in Washington.

The case for home rule in our Nation's Capital has been made many times. Perhaps one of the most precise and persuasive arguments, however, is the one presented by the League of Women Voters of the United States in its April issue of Facts and Issues.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to give this thoughtful presentation their careful consideration:

Washington: The Nation's Showplace?

As the visitor enters the great bronze doors of the National Archives in Washington, D.C., he feels the dignity and awed hush. Here are enshrined the original documents of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights—records of the promise and fulfillment of representative government. Daily, in small groups and singly, citizens of the United States and other nations file by, recapturing from the spendor of the words the purpose and dedication of men who nearly 200 years ago forged the pattern of U.S. government, selected by and responsive to the people.

Not all who file by are aware that in the surrounding city U.S. citizens are denied control of their civic affairs. Many do not realize that the people in Washington have no representation of any kind in the Congress that meets on Capitol Hill to make their laws. In fact, District of Columbia residents did not have a voice even in electing the President and Vice President until 1964, after ratification of the 23rd Amendment.

The Founding Fathers did not intend that District citizens should be so treated. James Madison, a signer of the Constitution, wrote in *The Federalist* that inhabitants of the nation's capital ". . . will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise authority over them; as a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed them . . ."

WHAT KIND OF SHOWPLACE IS WASHINGTON?

The U.S. citizen who tours Washington and sees the lovely parks and gardens, the federal buildigns, the museums and monuments, embassy row, the homes in Georgetown and the northwest area is justifiably proud of his homeland's capital. But he seldom sees the city's problem spots. He is likely to be unaware that Washington, behind its impressive facade, is neither an example of representative government nor a model city for other communities to emulate. He does not sense the frustrations of local residents who yearn for full citizenship rights and want to work effectively toward making the District a better place in which to live.

WHAT ARE THE CITY'S PROBLEMS?

The District has a higher per capita income ($3,544 for calendar 1964) than any state in the union. However, this figure does not reveal the widening gap between the rich and the poor. Negroes, who overall suffer a higher degree of unemployment and a lower level of income than whites, are now about 63 per cent of its 800,000 population. The median family income for nonwhites is far below that for whites.

The usual grave problems arising from sharp economic contrasts, which also beset core city areas elsewhere, are especially frustrating in the nation's capital. Here everybody's business is really nobody's business. It is easy in the voteless District to refer the problem along and to delay answers. In other U.S. cities effective pressure can be exerted at the polls. It is difficult to develop metropolitan planning in the Washington area. Involved are 2 states, the federal government (whose requirements and installations are a major factor in the area's development), 4 counties, 6 cities, 50 incorporated municipalities, and the District (which has no authority to participate).

The extreme severity of D. C. social problems and physical blight creates a mounting crisis of great concern. Many civic-minded groups have carefully studied D. C. programs for health, welfare, education, employment, housing, and racial segregation. They have proposed realistic measures geared to prevent a considerable measure of the existing and increasing social disorder, deprivation, and crime. But their proposals have not met with favor in Congress, seat of the legislative and fiscal authority for implementation. Southern and rural congressmen have dominated most of the District committees. Both racial bias and little experience in confronting the complex needs of the rapidly growing and interdependent metropolitan area have encouraged oversimplified views of the problems.

Poverty

The District Community Renewal Program Report, August 1966, states: "One third of the city's population exists at little more than subsistence level, 262,000 out of 800,000 people . . . One half of all families of six or more persons are completely or partially indigent, 12,000 families [composed of] 85,000 persons . . ."

Housing

Low-cost private housing lags far behind the demand. Land is expensive; the District cannot expand beyond its present physical boundaries. Housing already overcrowded becomes more so when high-rent apartment and office buildings go up and dilapidated houses come down or when wide arteries for suburban traffic to the city cut through the poorer sections.

Some areas in the city are closed to many residents becaue of high costs; in general, suburbs are closed to Negroes because of segregated housing policies. In areas the visitor rarely sees, overcrowding continually increases. Garbage collection is not frequent enough; rats abound; repairs are made slowly, sometimes not at all; vandalism and theft mount.

Yet rents are high. Many apartments in the suburbs rent for less than poorer quarters in Washington. Racial barriers at the D.C. line create housing budget problems for Negro residents of moderate or high income. High rents also place heavy burdens on welfare recipients, who sometimes must pay rent with more than half of their total allowances.

Public housing also lags behind the demand. Under present D.C. programs, 22 per cent of the people are eligible for public housing; only 6 per cent are accommodated. Some public housing is apartment type with no resident manager. Lack of adequate funding limits provision of essential social services.

Employment

The estimated unemployment rate in the metropolitan area during 1965 was 2.3 per cent. In the District proper it was 4.2 per cent. Seventy-five per cent of the city's unemployed and underemployed are Negroes. For those of deprived background, poorly paid service jobs are the only kind available.

Until February 1, 1967, no D.C. males in private employment were covered by minimum wage laws, although for many years there had been such laws regarding certain jobs for women and minors. The D.C. Minimum Wage Law enacted by the 89th Congress[1] follows in part the 1966 Amendment to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act except it will take one year longer in the District, until February 1, 1969, to reach the $1.60 per hour rate.

Many Negro men and women will not be covered since help employed in domestic service is not covered by the District law (nor by the federal law). In Washington, a large part of the poor finds jobs only in domestic services; there are no factories to provide choice of employment or to compete for the less skilled. Educated Negroes—of whom there are large numbers in the District—find employment opportunities in city and federal government and, lately, in an expanded number of private concerns actively or ostensibly integrating their staffs.

Education

Education costs per pupil in the District are high, but lower than in most suburban areas. School building construction does not meet the needs inherited from pre-desegregation days and needs resulting now from a rapidly growing school population. In addition, equipment and quality of education vary widely from school to school.

Although the drop-out rate is high, 50 per cent of those who do graduate from high school go on to further education. But, aside from the small D.C. Teachers College, there is no tax-supported liberal arts or technical college in Washington. The 89th Congress authorized (no money has as yet been appropriated) a Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute, with $50 million allocated for planning, construction, and equipment—$40 million of the total to be borrowed and repaid by the District.

When these colleges open, many young people of the District for the first time will have available opportunities for low-cost higher education.

Crime

As is typical of large cities, there are in Washington high incidence and rapid increase in major crimes. *The Report of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia,* December 1966, emphasized the youth of the offenders and their deprived, disorganized backgrounds. The President has asked, on the report's recommendation, for a reorganization in particular of the city's youth services as well as of the police department, courts, and corrections.

The cost per capita for police services is high, partly because of the numerous additional services D.C. police perform in the nation's capital. The more than 9 million persons who visit the city each year, including foreign dignitaries, tourists, and delegates to conferences and conventions, make unusual demands.

In the community and in Congress, there are signs of a growing realization that prevention of crime is better than stepped-up punishment. However, in the 89th Congress the President found it necessary to veto a D.C. crime bill because he believed some of its provisions violated the constitutional rights of citizens.

Transportation

The nucleus of a rail rapid transit system for Washington was authorized by the 89th Congress, but years will elapse before it serves the whole area. Meanwhile, Washington is an automobile city. Buses, privately owned in both the city and its suburbs, provide transportation for the poor. Rising fares create a hardship for the poor, leading many Washingtonians to want public ownership or subsidization, similar to that in San Francisco, Boston, and New York. Only Congress can make such changes for the District.

Other problem areas

Health and welfare problems loom also as overriding concerns. In order for the District to participate in any federal programs, Congress must pass special D.C. legislation. It has often failed to do so. For example, in January 1967, a bill was introduced in the House to enable the District to participate in health and medical assistance benefits made available by Title XIX of the Social Security Act as amended in 1965. D.C. citizens have no way to initiate legislation to get for themselves many federal grants available to others.

The big city problems plaguing Washington are not unique. Their prototypes are endemic to every central city, with solutions impossible unless local citizens work hard to find them. D.C. residents have struggled for years to alleviate the spreading social and physical decay.

But just as government cannot alone solve the problems, citizens alone—even organized citizen groups—cannot either. Solutions will come only if citizens and responsive governments work together. Fragmented responsibility plus the absence of elected local government make the District task grim.

The nation's capital should be a showplace not only of historical sites but also of social change accomplished by the cooperation of representative government and its citizens.

HOW HAS THE CITY BEEN GOVERNED?

The city of Washington, incorporated in 1802, at first operated with an appointed mayor (after 1820, popularly elected for a 2-year term), a 12-member elected council, and an 8-man Board of Aldermen elected after 1804. This form of government continued until 1871.

The District, then about 10 miles square, at first embraced areas not in the city of Washington. Other areas had varying types of government. For example, the city of Georgetown, incorporated in 1789 under the laws of Maryland, continued its popularly elected local government; the county and city of Alexandria, later retroceded to Virginia, operated under the laws of Virginia.

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[1] The 89th Congress met in 1965–66; the 90th meets in 1967–68.

In 1871, Congress established a territorial government for the entire District—with one elected and one appointed house and a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives. Three years later, in 1874, pressure to change the government was brought to bear on Congress partly as a result of the cost for extensive public works, which included laying of sewer and water mains, the improvement of streets, and planting of parks. Another contributing factor was the enfranchisement of Negroes after the Civil War. Congress then replaced the D.C. territorial government with the present form and assumed the city's debt, later repaid by the District.

HOW IS THE DISTRICT GOVERNED NOW?

From 1874 to date, D.C. residents have had no voice in their city affairs. Congress makes all the laws. The 3-member Board of Commissioners is appointed by the President to administrate. One of the commissioners, in charge of public works, must be at least a captain of the Army Corps of Engineers (detailed for a 2- or 3-year tour of duty, not necessarily a D.C. resident). The municipal judges are also presidential appointees. The 9 members of the Board of Education are appointed for 3-year terms by judges of the D.C. Federal District Court.

Two committees for the District, in the House and Senate, respectively, must approve D.C. legislation before it can be voted by either body. House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees must approve the D.C. annual budget. Both legislation and appropriations follow the same course in Congress as laws for the nation as a whole.

Several independent federal agencies with appointed boards have important authority in the District: the National Capital Planning Commission, Redevelopment Land Agency, National Capital Housing Authority, and others.

HOW ARE DISTRICT FUNDS COLLECTED AND SPENT?

Every year the various D.C. departments, including the school board, submit budget requests to the commissioners who review them and hold hearings. Then the budget goes to the Federal Budget Bureau. The President sends the D.C. budget to Congress in January, accompanied by a special message in recent years. House and Senate District Appropriations Subcommittees hold hearings at which D.C. commissioners and department heads defend their requests. The subcommittees usually make addtional cuts before the D.C. Appropriations Bill is submitted to both houses of Congress. Each legislative branch invariably passes different versions. The budget then goes to a conference committee, which returns the compromise form for final passage to House and Senate. It is then sent to the President for signature.

Thus D.C. citizens have no control over expenditures of the money which comes largely from local taxes *they* pay. Washington residents try at nearly every step to make their voices heard, but proposals or challenges of decisions historically have had little effect.

District revenue

Local taxes include: property (effective rates comparable to those in nearby areas—current higher reassessments may change the comparison); sales—1 per cent on food, 3 per cent on most sales, including restaurant meals; liquor and cigarette (both low but raised slightly in 1966—subject in addition to sales tax); gasoline; income (sliding scale from 2½ per cent on the first $2,000 of taxable income to 5 per cent for $10,000 and over); motor vehicle tag; inheritance and estate; water and sewer charges, and others.

The District has no voice in expenditure priorities nor in what their tax effort will be. Powerful organizations and individual citizens wielding influence on Capitol Hill are often those who want low taxes. (There is no evidence that these groups or persons represent a majority of the local citizenry.) Even the commissioners have no voice in levying taxes except in fixing the property tax rate each year (at not less than a minimum imposed by Congress in 1954).

In addition to tax revenues raised in the District, Congress annually appropriates funds for operating the D.C. government. Over the years, as a percentage of D.C. general fund revenues, the amount has varied. From 1879 through 1920, it was 50 per cent. Since 1921, it has ranged from a high of 39.5 percent in 1924 to a low of 8.5 per cent in 1954, wavering between 13 to 15 per cent from fiscal 1964 through 1967.

In the year ending June 30, 1966, only about 54 per cent of the value of real property was taxable. Not taxable were these property values: about 31.5 per cent owned by the federal government; 9.5 per cent by tax-exempt organizations, including embassies and chancellories and national headquarters of many tax-exempt organizations; nearly 5 per cent, D.C. property—public schools, parks, playgrounds, etc., corresponding to the usual tax-exempt real properties in other cities.

WHAT'S THE CASE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT?

The U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, states Congress shall have the power to legislate for the District. Some opponents of D.C. self-government therefore argue that the Constitution forbids permitting the District to handle its civic matters. But the U.S. Supreme Court in 1953, in its unanimous decision in *District of Columbia* v. *Thompson Company*, held that Congress did have the power to delegate its law-making authority to an elected legislative assembly of the city. D.C. home rule bills have specifically provided that Congress would continue to legislate by amending or repealing municipal laws or by direct acts. Congress would retain these rights even if such language were omitted.

Others say Congress should handle D.C. civic affairs to protect the national interest or because all the nation's people should control their capital. Home rule bills have, in sundry ways, protected the national interest. They have provided for presidential veto of D.C. legislation, for presidential power to call out the National Guard, for the National Capital Planning Commission to continue to plan redevelopment of the capital and conservation of its natural and historical features. In some foreign countries, with governmental traditions markedly less democratic, national capitals have elected officials and legislative bodies.

Still others suggest providing self-government by retrocession of all but the federal area to the state of Maryland. This plan has several flaws:

First, the territory originally ceded by Maryland to the United States could not be given back without the former's consent, which is not likely.

Second, the constitutionality of retrocession is questionable. About 30 square miles southwest of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia in 1846. The constitutionality of this act was not raised until 1875. The Supreme Court then avoided a decision on the constitutional question, claiming too much time had elapsed and Virginia had had de facto control of the area for over 25 years.

Third, it is believed the 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution would also probably need to be repealed, since it provides D.C. electoral votes for President and Vice President. The District remaining after retrocession of all but the federal area would have too few citizens, perhaps several hundred, to qualify for three electors, the minimum provided.

Some say, since the federal government contributes so much to D.C. funds, Congress should have full control (District citizens contribute to federal funds. With their high per capita income, residents pay federal income and other taxes in full measure.)

In fiscal 1965, in grants-in-aid plus the supplement to D.C. general funds, the federal government contributed 26.6 per cent to total D.C. general revenues from all sources. For the same period, there were 27 state governments which received in federal funds an equal or higher percentage of their total general revenues. Yet no one has suggested that the people of Oregon or Louisiana or New Hampshire or Nebraska or any other one of these 27 states should not elect their governors or state legislatures!

Occasionally it is argued that D.C. citizens themselves do not want home rule. Residents have had a recent opportunity to express their preference in the 1964 presidential primary when the question appeared on the ballot. Of all those who voted in both party primaries, 77 per cent were in favor of those voting on the question, 86 per cent were for home rule.

The Negro majority of the D.C. population is ranked as the most significant factor in congressional and other opposition to home rule. The racial bias is rarely stated outright. In a nation which defends over the world the principle that people should govern themselves, it ought not be a requirement for citizens of any U.S. city to prove their capability. But if it is, these facts may be relevant:

The average adult educational achievement in Washington is exceeded in only 9 states. D.C. residents, both white and Negro, have demonstrated civic maturity and responsibility by vigorous participation in civic organizations. Both Negroes and whites have also served with distinction in responsible positions in the D.C. and federal governments.

The cost for Congress to act as D.C. city council is exorbitant. Four committees hold hearings and consider the D.C. bills introduced. These are the 25-member House and 7-member Senate District Committees, and the House and Senate Appropriations District Subcommittees. According to the report of the House District Committee, during the 89th Congress it alone held 62 open hearings of full committee and subcommittees and acted on 318 bills. Forty-six of the bills became law. Total testimony before this one committee covered 3,745 printed pages, 339 pages of transcripts not printed.

The most cogent argument for home rule is that it is just. What argument outweighs the right of U.S. citizens to elect their local governments and to have a voice in choosing those who make their laws?

WHAT WOULD A NONVOTING DELEGATE PROVIDE FOR THE DISTRICT?

A nonvoting delegate can be provided by an act of Congress. He could initiate legislation, offer motions and amendments, debate, serve on committees; he would have all the rights and privileges of House members except voting on the floor. He would fill a present vacuum. Congressmen, busy with national and international issues, must also be concerned about their constituents, cognizant of their wishes. They have little time left for D. C. affairs. A nonvoting delegate would serve as spokesman for D. C. needs and as an "information center" for other congressmen. He would also relieve congressmen of demands on their time by D. C. residents who now have no other people to see in their search for solutions to local problems.

Puerto Rico currently has a nonvoting delegate, as did Hawaii and Alaska before they became states. The District had such representation from 1871 to 1874.

HOW COULD THE DISTRICT ACHIEVE VOTING REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS?

According to estimates of the Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1965, the District is more populous than 11 states. In order to provide the voting representation in Congress to which D. C. citizens are entitled, a constitutional amendment is required. The proposal must pass both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote and be ratified by three fourths (38) of the states.

The President has proposed to the 90th Congress an amendment to provide one representative in the House and such other representation as Congress from time to time may provide. Several other proposals for D. C. voting representation in Congress have been introduced so far in 1967.

As the nation's showplace, Washington ought to be a showplace for what it is—the capital city of a great representative government. It should be a model for the principle of self-government to which its monuments are dedicated. The nation's capital should display the successful solution of local problems through the cooperation of citizens with their elected officials.

Speech by Representative Dan Rostenkowski

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in a speech yesterday before the Cook County Council of Insured Savings Association, Representative DAN ROSTENKOWSKI reviewed some of the major tax policies of the 1960's. I think his speech was particularly good because it provided not only an accurate and informed appraisal of the relationship between our tax policies and the expansion of the 1960's, but a sound basis for understanding the present fiscal situation and the alternative tax policies for the near future. Because of the importance of this issue, I urge all of the Members to read Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI's excellent speech:

REMARKS OF THE HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, SPRING CONFERENCE, COOK COUNTY COUNCIL OF INSURED SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, MAY 22, 1967

It is an honor and a pleasure to be here this afternoon with officials and members and friends of the Cook County Council of Insured Savings Associations. I am also pleased to see so many of your wives in attendance.

One of the very gratifying privileges those of us in public office enjoy and look forward to is the opportunity to meet with business organizations such as yours. Such an invitation is particularly welcome when it comes from an organization which represents a highly important and indeed, vital, financial institution in our nation today, the savings and loans association—the institution which provides financing for one of the nation's major industries—housing.

Let me also take this opportunity at the outset of my remarks to express my sincere appreciation to the savings and loan industry in general and to each of you here representing your associations for your interest and the communications and advice that you provide those of us in Congress on pending measures that affect your industry. If there is one basic truth or fact that I have learned exceedingly well in my service in the Congress, it is that ours is a complex and constantly changing world and our national economy is no exception to this observation. A position of relative advantage, equality or disadvantage today with respect to a given industry or segment of business is susceptible to rapid erasure or reversal by the dynamic forces at work in our economy. No particular business or industry really enjoys a stable and immutable position vis-a-vis its competitors. This makes our American economy most interesting and challenging. It also keeps us on our perceptive toes to keep abreast of the often very rapidly occurring developments and trends. Your communications to those representing you in Congress serve a most important function in this regard.

I may also say that I am especially pleased that you have invited me here at this time rather than during last summer or fall. As you know, the scriptures say that for everything there is a season and a time for every matter under heaven. For instance (and I am quoting the Duoay version of the Bible), we are told that there is "A time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted . . . A time to weep, and a time to laugh. A time to mourn, and a time to dance . . . A time to get, and a time to lose . . . A time to keep silence, and a time to speak."

I have no doubt that you leaders in the savings and loan industry recall without hesitancy this wonderful passage of scripture. I am somewhat less sure, however, you would agree that there is ever an appropriate time or a suitable season for the unprecedented tight money experience you underwent last year. I do think, however, that present indications—with the vastly improved savings inflow to your associations, the great improvement in the interest picture, and the increase in housing starts—give promise that we are on the threshold of another *good time* for savings and loan associations. At least it is a much, much better time than last year for a holder of public-office to be speaking to you. I am keenly cognizant and most appreciative of that fact.

Preliminary to my remarks I think I should state that I am not a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which in the House of Representatives has primary jurisditcion over legislation relating to monetary matters. The Banking and Currency Committee also processes bills relating to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the independent agency whose activities affect the ability of the savings and loan industry to operate in the mortgage market. So I do not get in on the ground floor, so to speak; that is, at the Committee stage, on bills that have particular and direct effect on your industry. Under the prevailing practice in the House a Member may serve on only one major Committee, and my single and exclusive committee assignment of this nature is to the Committee on Ways and Means.

It is the Ways and Means Committee that has responsibility and jurisdiction with respect to tax measures—measures concerned with the revenues. I should also say that the Ways and Means Committee does not appropriate money—this is a function of the House Committee on Appropriations. In other words, the Committee on which I serve has the primary responsibility to "get" as distinguished from "giving" revenue, and I don't need to tell you veterans of the business world that the "getting" is vastly more difficult and less popular than the "giving".

So this afternoon I wish to share with you some observations about tax policy, which is that division of fiscal policy falling directly within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee. In doing so I think it will be useful to review the uses to which tax policy has been put in recent years and to briefly refer to some of the present proposals and prospects for Congressional action.

When I came to Congress just before the turn of the present decade, the economic situation was vastly different from what it is today. You will recall that when we turned into the decade of the 1960's, the nation was in economic doldrums and unemployment was intolerably high. The unemployment rate reached almost 7 percent in the trough of this recession, which occurred in February 1961.

All of us are aware of the dramatic economic changes that have taken place since that time. This period of expansion—of economic transition over the past six plus years—was initiated and has been sustained in considerable measure by tax policy originating in the Committee on Ways and Means. I am referring to the Revenue Acts of 1962 and 1964 and the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. The stimuli of these carefully planned tax reduction bills effectively roused and renewed the energies of the private sector of the economy. The overall results have been very notably salutary and are now familiar to us all. During this period of expansion employment, production, profits and incomes have risen tremendously, and in many instances by record-breaking advances. The unemployment rate has dropped from 7 percent to under 4 percent, the gross national product has risen at an average rate of 5½ percent in constant prices, and there has been achieved an almost 25 percent increase in the real per capita standard of living of the American people.

But as those of you in the savings and loan industry know only too well there have been problems, too. Until 1965, when the demands placed on the economy by the conflict in Southeast Asia intensified, the course of this expansion was marked by an unusual degree of price stability. For instance, the wholesale price index remained at virtually the same level from the end of 1961 through the end of 1964. Over the same period the consumer price index rose at the relatively low rate of 1.2 percent a year. However, prices began to rise in the latter part of 1965, and by the end of the year it became apparent that price increases were spreading over the economy.

It was at this point, January of last year, that legislative action was commenced on the "Tax Adjustment Act of 1966," shifting our fiscal policy from one of stimulus to one of moderate restraint. That enactment, which became law in mid-March of last year, stepped up income tax collections and restored temporarily certain excises. This action, together with increased social security taxes and administrative action advancing corporate tax payments, removed over $10 billion of excess business and consumer purchasing power from the economy in 1966.

While this action aided in moderating somewhat the advance of the economy in the spring of last year, as the year progressed the pace of economic activity heightened, and business investment in plant and equipment reached boom proportions. We all know, regrettably too well, the results. The over-heated condition in the business investment sector was drying up the capital that would normally flow into other sectors, notably homebuilding. Money markets became extremely tight, interest rates rose to excessive heights, and the accustomed flow of mortgage money fell off sharply. These factors in turn were responsible in large measure for the precipitous decline in the number of new housing starts that occurred in 1966 and the depressed condition in the housing industry.

Thus in September of last year the President felt compelled to recommend enactment of legislation to temporarily suspend the investment tax credit and certain forms of accelerated depreciation. The principal goal of that legislation was to lessen demand for new capital goods and reduce borrowing for business investment. The theory was that this in turn would assist in bringing about lower interest rates and would also allow some of the money that had been diverted to business from the home mortgage market to, in effect, come home again. To put it another way, a principal purpose of the temporary suspension was to smooth out some of the distortions and imbalances that had developed in the economy—imbalances and distortions that were having a particularly adverse effect on the home building and savings and loan industry.

Let me make it clear that I am not saying that the legislation temporarily suspending the investment credit can be given exclusive recognition for the very welcome turnabout in the indicators relating to your industry—such favorable accomplishments as lowered interest rates, increased lending activity and the dramatic improvement in your inflow. To dramatize this last point, in the first quarter of this year Federal Home Loan Bank Board figures indicate that associations across the country took in almost twice as much money as in the same period last year.

Quite obviously other actions, both legislative and administrative, have helped in bringing about these markedly improved conditions. Some would emphasize the interest rate ceiling bill passed at the end of the last Congress as important in this respect. Some would give greatest credit to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's actions in authorizing timely increased advances to members and reducing interest rates thereon. Others would say that the free forces at work in the economy itself were responsible in greatest measure for the upturn. I believe, however, that it was a combination of all of these and perhaps other factors that has brought about the brightened outlook that we have today in the savings and loan industry.

Before I turn from the comparatively comfortable certainty of painting the present economic picture to the much more difficult and uncertain task of discussing possible future developments, let me just briefly mention another important—though less publicized—aspect of tax policy. I am speaking of tax reform, tax simplification or whatever else you wish to denominate it. This to me is one of the most pressing areas of responsibility within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. In each of the revenue acts to which I have referred, there has been included some measure of tax reform, but it is a task at which we must work ever harder if we are to make meaningful progress in simplifying the Internal Revenue Code and making its provisions understandable to the average taxpayer and businessman.

I can report that in the last session of Congress considerable effort was made in the area of tax reform. One such measure was the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 which attempts to modernize the law relating to Federal tax liens to bring it abreast of today's business practices. Another measure was devoted to revision of the tax treatment of foreign investment in the United States and providing more equitable treatment of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations.

Consistent study is being given, then, on the part of the Treasury Department and the staffs of the Congressional Committees to the updating of present law in specific areas. One of the major goals of this work is to make the tax law more efficient and workable, and most importantly, more understandable and usable by business and the individual taxpayer. In leaving this subject I should say that I am gratified that Secretary of the Treasury Fowler has recently indicated that one of the forthcoming subjects for tax revision will be our rather antiquated estate and gift tax structure. These statutes have not been extensively overhauled in a quarter of a century, and the time is long overdue for their modernization. We on the Committee are looking forward to receiving the Treasury's anticipated recommendations in this important area of the Internal Revenue Code.

Now what about the immediate future? The investment credit has now been restored and some of the indicators are now substantiating and vindicating the Council of Economic Advisers' prediction of a resurgence in business and industrial activity in the second half of this year. What does this portend for the savings and loan industry, and what about the much-buffetted proposal for a 6 percent surcharge on corporation and individual income taxes made earlier this year by the President?

Before I discuss the latter half of this question, let me say with respect to the first part of it that I do not think that under any circumstances should we fear anything like a repetition of the tight money situation that existed last year. Reassurances on this subject can be derived from many sources and particularly from a speech given on the first of this month by Mr. Michael Greenebaum. As you know, Mr. Greenebaum is a distinguished member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. He is from this bank district, and of course, many of you know him personally. In his remarks at the Management Conference of the National League of Insured Savings Associations at New Orleans, Mr. Greenebaum emphasized that last year's situation was—quote—"most unusual—almost unique, in fact—and there is nothing on the horizon that would indicate a recurrence of such severely constricted conditions. If the availability of money and the level of interest rates remains at or slightly below current levels, there will be plenty of money available to finance home mortgages."—end of quote. Mr. Greenebaum went on to say that the current concern of the savings and loan industry should be to—quote—"make certain, by getting our own houses in order, that the savings and loan industry will be ready to handle its share of the mortgage market and to increase that share."—end of quote.

Now let us turn to the question of the President's 6 percent surcharge proposal in which everyone understandably has an intense interest. The current question seems to be "Will he or won't he press it?" As was indicated in his budget message, this proposal was premised on a projected resurgence of private demand in the second half of this year. It was anticipated that after a period of sluggishness in certain areas of the economy in the first half, caused in large measure by inventory adjustments, there would be a strong revival after mid-year. To put it another way it was thought that there would be a necessity for a shifting of the foot to the brake to avoid a return to inflationary pressures.

Administration economists still adhere to this proposal, although they now advise that they are remaining quite flexible in the matter and concede that the anticipated strong upturn in demand could be delayed.

Thus, there is an absence of pressure at the moment for immediate Congressional consideration of the tax proposal. Another reason why it is not being pushed at this moment is undoubtedly Chairman Wilbur D. Mills' seasoned caution in such matters. You perhaps have all been advised or heard of his now oft-quoted remark that he is reluctant to espouse a policy that would raise and lower taxes from season to season in the fashion of women's skirts and dresses.

In summary then, the Administration, and I suppose everyone, is watching closely the indicators, trends and developments presently and for the period immediately ahead. I feel that within the next few weeks we shall be in a much better position to determine whether or not enactment of the 6 percent surcharge proposal, or a variation thereof, will be deemed necessary or appropriate.

The Administration's flexibility would indicate that the original proposal is susceptible to change in any of its original particulars—such as perhaps a delay in the July 1 effective date as originally proposed; a change in the 6 percent projected figure; or a change in the corporate and individual mix, as originally recommended.

At this point I have discussed the past, the present and the future, and I am sure that all of you will agree that it is time for me to terminate my remarks. Before I do, however, I must mention one matter that has impressed me greatly, although it may be common knowledge or "old hat" to you. I am speaking of the very significant portion of the nation's savings and loan industry that is centered right here in Cook County. According to figures of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, as of December 31, 1966, there were 215 insured savings and loan associations in Cook County. There may be more now. In any event your associations have almost 2½ million investors and savings capital in excess of $6½ billion.

To put this in perspective, Cook County alone has more insured savings and loan associations than each of some 44 states in the union. Those present in this room today, therefore, represent a very important segment of a vital national industry. You can take justifiable pride in the effective encouragement and assistance you are providing our citizens with respect to two universally commendable virtues—home ownership and thrift. These twin virtues have contributed immeasurably to the strength and moral fiber of America and have helped to make it the greatest nation on earth.

It has been an honor and a privilege to have been your guest here today.

Supersonic Transport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, as I have pointed out before, the development of a supersonic transport will not only keep the United States in the forefront of world aviation, but will result in many economic benefits to the Nation as well. In particular, it should significantly improve our balance-of-payments situation and will create many new jobs.

The Cincinnati Enquirer on May 15 carried an editorial emphasizing the superiority of the American aircraft over foreign entries in the SST competition which I believe my colleagues will find of interest. In addition, I would like to call attention to an article on the SST from the May 19 Cincinnati Post & Times-Star, written by John Russell, a very capable reporter with the Washington bureau.

I am inserting these informative articles in the RECORD at this point for I believe they will be of interest to many of my colleagues:

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 15, 1967]

THE DIE IS CAST FOR AMERICA'S SST

With President Johnson's authorization of contracts for the construction of two prototype supersonic transports, the nation moves into a probably commanding position in commercial aviation enterprise—and Cincinnati moves toward a new plateau of production of power plants for the new queens of the airways.

The supersonic transport is altogether a new generation of aircraft.

As a measure of its capability, you could get up in Paris at 7 a.m., breakfast and catch the 9 a.m. plane for New York. You would arrive at Kennedy International Airport at 7 a.m. again, with time for a third breakfast (having had your second breakfast over the Atlantic). You could be in Wall Street when the doors open, finish your business and take off at noon for California. It would still be noon when you landed at Los Angeles.

Flying at several times the speed of sound, the supersonic transport easily can outrace the Sun around the Earth.

Not too many years ago, it was highly conjectural that a plane could break the sound barrier. The U.S. version of the supersonic transport not only breaks it, it can cruise at between two and three times the speed of sound at 75,000 feet.

The 338-ton aircraft evolved from long design analysis and competitive performance. The Boeing Co.'s airframe—with a variable sweep wing—was chosen by the Federal Aviation Agency, and with it the nod was given to the General Electric's superb new GE–4 turboject engine.

By ever indication, this entry into the SST competition should land a lion's share of the business. There has been some hesitancy about proceeding with the SST, primarily because of its cost and the reluctance of aircraft industry to "go for broke" on development costs.

Russia has some sort of entry in the SST contest. Guesses vary as to the form it will take, but few in the business expect the Russians to take over the commercial contest prize.

France and England, pooling money and plans, are nearing the starting line with the Concorde, a smaller SST, with a seating capacity less than half that of the Boeing and a 20% slower top speed.

The American aircraft is expected to be superior in other ways also. The Boeing design allows the wings to be spread for landings and takeoff, with a high lift capacity. Indeed, the craft should be able to cruise very handily in the vicinity of airports—a factor to be considered when traffic is heavy. However, once the Boeing SST gets the sign to take off, it can almost rocket away. A climbing angle of 45 degrees wil be well within the capability of the thrust of its four GE–4 engines.

These magnificent power plants can develop 63,000 pounds of thrust apiece. It is a far cry from the first jet engine produced by General Electric a quarter of a century ago. Although powerful and efficient for its time, the 1–A developed only 1200 pounds of thrust.

An advantage of the great thrust in the American SST is that it can climb out of hearing quickly, making it less of a problem around an airport than many existing jets. At a cruising altitude of 75,000 feet the craft also will be able to hold its sonic boom to tolerable levels.

The superior power plants, enabling a top speed of 2.5 times the speed of sound, will also bring the new aircraft to the edge of the temperature barrier. The skin of the craft will grow quite warm in flight. In practical effect, this imposes a speed check on the Concorde and the Russian supersonic transport. The American craft is to be fabricated 90% of titanium, a light metal that keeps its integrity under heat far better than aluminum. An important breakthrough was scored when the United States devised ways of machining and fabricating the titanium.

Many arguments have been made against the development of the supersonic transport, but it is quite certainly the "wave of the future" in long-distance transportation. This is emphasized by the manner in which jet aircraft superceded piston-type planes. Several major airlines now boast that they do not have a single piston-type plane in service, although some of the planes that were queens of the skies only a few years ago still are in freight service. But nobody, it appears, wants to spend seven or eight hours crossing the Atlantic, or the nation, when faster planes can halve the time.

The huge GE–4 engines appear to be a $5 billion breadwinner for General Electric jet propulsion. The individual SSTs will cost $35 million initially, but when some 400 have been built and sold to the airlines of the world, Uncle Sam should have back his investment costs, with interest.

[From the Post & Times-Star, Cincinnati, May 19, 1967]

HUGE JET MEANS 2,500 MORE JOBS—IT'S "$$T" FOR OHIO'S ECONOMY

(By John Russell, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—The production of 16 supersonic jet engines in Cincinnati could pump some $178,240,000 into Ohio's economy within the next three years.

In addition, Ohioans can expect:

Approximately 2500 more jobs directly related to the jet-engine work performed at General Electric's Evendale plant.

Subcontract work parceled out to some 880 Ohio firms to produce items needed for the huge GE–4 engines.

These figures are the result of a behind-the-scenes economic survey conducted by GE economists who sought the Ohio dollar value of the government-financed supersonic program.

The survey is an expansion of already known dollar and cents figure for the production of GE's bread and butter engine, the J–79, now used in the all-purpose F–4 Phantom aircraft in Vietnam.

In addition to GE's subcontract work in Ohio, Boeing, the SST airframe manufacturer, plans to ask 49 Ohio firms for needed supplies.

These would be mostly rubber firms to produce items ranging from tubes to tires.

Contracts for the two test models—which are expected to be flying by 1970, is expected to involve a government investment of $1,144,000,000—subject to congressional appropriation.

If the SST proves successful GE will produce about 3000 engines which will have a potential sales value of $3 billion.

Once the SST program moves into the assembly line phase, to produce the 113 planes already ordered by the airlines, GE expects employment to climb to 9000 jet engine-related jobs. This peak employment would hold until 1990.

The bulk of new employment would be highly skilled machinists, technicians and engineers. Production line workers would be minimal, GE forecasters say.

Under the SST agreement with the government Boeing and GE must pay for the upkeep of plant facilities.

To prepare for the increased business at Evendale, GE plans a $20-million plant expansion at Evendale. This includes a $12-million engine test chamber which will test the GE–4 engine under simulated conditions of 70,000 feet altitude.

The GE planners did not consider plant expansion or new employment for the Ohio subcontractors.

It will take 18 months to two years to build each aircraft. Current production plans now call for 84 planes to roll out of the hangars each year.

GE officials privately are not too worried about the three-year head start by Concorde, the British-French entry into the supersonic field. The Soviet Union is expected to reveal its SST after the Concorde begins flying.

The Concorde and the Soviet SST will carry 120 passengers. America's entry will carry up to 350 passengers from Washington to Paris in two hours and 55 minutes.

The U.S. SST will cost the airlines under a penny a mile to fly. Both the Concorde and the Soviet entry are expected to cost 1.4 cents a mile.

The turbulent skies for the SST now is the public reaction to the sonic boom and airport noise. Also the program must sail through a Congress that is more concerned about the costs of the Vietnam war.

U.S. Exhibit at Expo 67

SPEECH

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from Canada where it was my privilege to attend the 10th Canada-United States Interparliamentary Conference. At the conclusion of the conference, our gracious hosts invited us to visit Expo 67, the outstandingly beautiful and successful world exhibition being held in Montreal this year.

I congratulate the people of Canada on the success of Expo 67 by which Canada is sharing with the world the happy occasion of the 100th anniversary of Canadian Confederation.

It was also with great pride that I visited the 20-story "Sky Break Bubble," which is the U.S. pavilion at Expo 67. This giant geodesic dome, designed by R. Buckminster Fuller, led the New York Times to aptly state in an editorial of April 27, 1967, "Canada and the United States both have hits in Expo 67." The editorial went on to state:

> The fair bids to be one of the great international shows of the century, and the United States Pavilion is a standout—a joyous distillation of the best American art, science and culture, no less profound for its easy wit and beauty.

We must keep in mind that although Expo 67 will be visited by a large number of Americans, the U.S. pavilion is there for our friends in Canada and other countries who will visit Expo 67. It was planned to enter into the true spirit of Expo 67 in providing a joyous experience for all who attend.

I know some Americans will disagree with our exhibit inside the dome, especially so if they compare the hardware and consumers goods of the Soviet pavilion with ours. The space exhibition alone with the actual space vehicles is enough to tell that story of American might. But by now people in the world know of our industrial capacity. Perhaps what they no longer associate the United States with is our fundamental values and beliefs. We are basically a peace-loving people who still hold dearer than material values our ideals, our faith in the future, our hopes for our children. I think our exhibit does an excellent job in putting this in proper perspective. It is a side of America that needs retelling, for it is not told very often these days. The American exhibition in Expo 67 tells it very well. And it tells it with a quiet confidence that is in itself impressive.

I wish to congratulate the former Congressman from Maine, the Honorable Stanley R. Tupper, Commissioner General of the U.S. exhibit at Expo 67, for a job well done.

That the pavilion has succeeded in capturing the spirit of creative America could be no better illustrated than by an article in the Montreal Star of Saturday, May 13, 1967, under the headline "251 Hats Off to Those Subtle Americans."

The article praises the geodesic dome, pointing out that it "glitters in sunlight and sparkles with a breathtaking interior light at night," and goes on to state "it is spectacularly beautiful."

The reporter writing the article, Dusty Vineberg, captures the spirit of the exposition in these words:

> The fact is that the American Pavilion, which girdles a pond, a tree and a mini-rail as minor details of interior decor, is possibly the most brilliant manifestation of man and his world at Expo 67. However, it is a sophisticated and subtle exhibition, to be understood as much by what its designers have dared to omit as by what has been included, as much by what it is not as what it is.

Our own U.S. publication, U.S. News & World Report, states in the May 23, 1967, issue:

> The American Pavilion has an "Alice in Wonderland" air. People say you catch your breath and exclaim "Gee Whiz." Its an entertainment.

The Virginia Pilot, of Norfolk, Va., summarized it with these words:

> The Montreal Universal and International Exposition—EXPO 67, for short, as befits a gay birthday party—celebrates the 100 years of our neighbor, Canada, by depicting man as creator, explorer; producer, provider, and member of the community.
>
> And celebrates is the right word. The overall impression of EXPO 67 is one of delight with the world around us an optimism for its future. The exhibition itself, which makes a Venice of what had been acres of pollution, is an exposition of how modern planning can transform man's environment.
>
> No exhibit is more expressive of the mood of creativeness that the 20-story dome, gay as a Christmas baubel, conveying an impression of life in the United States. The airy presentation of pop art and space capsules, cheek by jowl, is daring and controversial; but that, too, represents this nation's willingness to experiment. If the U.S. exhibit invokes debate, that is evidence that it is way out, which is where this country ought to be, whether exploring the universe in space or at a world's fair.

I would like to include for your attention some reactions from Montreal papers:

[From the Montreal Star, May 13, 1967]

U.S. POP-ART AT EXPO—VIETNAM "CAMOUFLAGE"

Moscow, May 13.—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia last night said the U.S. hoped to use "five-story" pop-art paintings at the Montreal world's fair—Expo 67—to draw attention away from U.S. aggression in Viet Nam.

Izvestia correspondent S. Kondrashov praised architect Buckminster Fuller's geodesic dome, which houses the American pavilion, and said the space exhibit was interesting, but had few kind words for the "creative America" section of the exhibition.

He singled out mammoth paintings by Barnett Newman and Robert Indiana for special criticism. Indiana's painting "cardinal numbers," a 53-foot high canvas in which numbers are written in both figures and words, "freezes the soul of art," he wrote.

Kondrashov accused the U.S. information agency of cold-bloodedly drawing attention away from the war in Viet Nam—"a war that is present only in the form of polished medals on the chests of the burly Marine sergeants guarding the pavilion."

The Soviet Union, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the October revolution, has the biggest pavilion at Expo 67.

[From the Montreal, Saturday Gazette, May 13, 1967] .

THE AMERICAN PAVILION AT EXPO '67

A POET'S VIEW

(By Louis Dudek)

The popular U.S. Pavilion at Expo is a good subject of conversation these days. Everyone has his pros and cons, and reactions vary from praise to paltry prejudice. But there's a reason for all these discussions.

The dome is like some miscroscopic structure vastly enlarged, one of the protozoa, or perhaps a molecular arrangement from beyond the scope of human vision. The inside, one would expect, should be stuffed with biophysical displays, models of atoms, studies in physics and metaphysics to fit the external appearance. Actually it contains nothing of the sort.

R. Buckminster Fuller, the architect who designed the geodesic dome, indeed is interested in the mystery of the creation. He believes that we do not merely live in a universe where all energy is running down (entropy), but that we are also accumulating energy as creative living beings and releasing energy of our own.

Jack Macy at the American Pavilion, who had the job of "filling the bubble," explains that the aim was simply to give "a visual statement about a cross-section of America" . . . and to make it all "big, American, and beautiful." It certainly is, and most visitors are hugely pleased and stimulated by the lively "happenings" inside. Like much of Expo, it is designed for popular consumption—since, let's face it, Expo is one of the mass media—but it also has its serious intellectual side.

Actually, the new technology is against old art; it demands a new kind of art that comes straight out of the new technology. The old principles of individual creativity and expression are replaced by new impersonal and functional products. The result is a state of crisis in all the arts, a kind of hysteria that seems ready to abandon all known distinctions between art and non-art, all aesthetic principles, and yields to the process of mechanical transformation. Camp is one of the results, a state of mind which says "Nihilism is fun . . . Since there are no gods, let's collect the clay fragments of what other foolish people have admired."

The geodesic dome at Expo is filled with blow-ups of film stars, exhibits of famous guitars, antique folk-art, 197 hats (count 'em), Raggedy-Ann dolls from New Jersey, and retrieved components of space vehicles. It all adds up to modern America, like Dos Passos' U.S.A.; but the modern hysteria is also there, and the crisis in values is recorded in the various exhibits as well as the Andy Warhol picture overlooking the lot. This is all very contemporary, and it reflects the dilemma of modern art and life, better than any poetry.

Our problem, since T. S. Eliot's The Waste Land and Mr. Bloom in Ulysses, is one of triviality and how to transcend it. The trivial, in everyday life, is really absurd, stupid, unreal—and we know it. We try to escape it. Art was always the answer to the unreality of commonplace existence: art, or religion.

When the trivial is recent enough, and we can remember it with affection, we bring it back as the art of nostalgia. The old film stars, at the U.S. Pavilion, are suffused with nostalgia. Children's games, on the other hand, shown in the Art Kane film in the auditorium, are the ideal itself reduced to the sentimental, a very attractive cliché. Neither is really strong enough to save us from futility.

The realism of the Apollo space capsules, and the stark replica of the moon's surface, are something else again. These might take us up, out of the realm of trivia; but then we know that the space game is really a misguided missile. It doesn't really answer the problem of technological and scientific meaninglessness.

The permanent, the durable in art, is the only index in experience of what is not absurd, stupid, or unreal, and that is why we will always return to it. No matter how distracted or confused, we will return to the idea of art after the hysteria of technological discovery and innovation peters down. In the meantime, the excitement of new adventure leads us on.

AN ARCHITECT'S VIEW

(By Satish Dhar)

This is not the first time the Geodesic Dome has been used in a Fair. For the last nine years the United States has been laying it, like a golden egg, at many International Trade Fairs, particularly in underdeveloped countries. Different versions of it have appeared at Istanbul, Kabul, Tunis, New Delhi, Accra, Tokyo and even Moscow, where incidentally the Russians liked it so much that they bought it.

But in these cases there were reasons for the United States to act the protective hen to Buckminster Fuller's Dome. It was easy to ship, easy to put up and take down and then reassemble on another site with unskilled labor. It did not mean that the Americans were taking the Dome seriously as a piece of architecture. But its inclusion in a fair in North America, where there are no problems of transportation or construction indicates that it has now been canonised by the architectural profession and has triumphantly come of age.

It is easy to wax poetic about Buckminster Fuller's glistening bubble with its interlacing steel filigree-work, the everchanging sheen on its glassy skin or the endless play of the sun on its surface. It is easy also to get carried away by the sheer purity of its beauty or the lightness, the airy soaring vitality of its interior. But it is not easy to understand why it took a non-architect. Fuller, to give one of the most satisfying answers to a purely architectural problem.

An exhibit pavilion is in the realm of pure visual design where structural and utilitarian problems are secondary.

It is for this reason that an exhibit pavilion has been called the architect's delight. And yet, where most architects have got lost in their own aesthetic virtuousity or their orgiastic imagination, the American giant bubble has a directness and simplicity with few parallels in this Fair or others that have gone before it. It is almost as if modern architecture, whose most important contribution on the aestheic level has been simplicity, has lost its pristine innocence and has had to look outside its own realm to win it back.

It is small wonder that Buckminster Fuller got his inspiration for his new building system outside the field of architecture. Long ago he discovered that the building industry was geared to obsolete materials based on their strength in compression. These materials were not as strong as the tensile materials developed by the aircraft industry. He realised that a structure built on tensile structural principles would be lighter, faster to build and cheaper.

Fuller had been probing into the nature of forces in the Universe and he realised the ascendent law of the Universe was not the state of rest as Newton had described it in his First Law but that of motion as discovered by Einstein. Fuller then carried his researches to the building industry, where the structural system was based on the principle of materials in compression. But a structure in compression is a structure at complete rest. This to Fuller was going against the grain of the Universe.

So he invented a new building system—the geodesic principle. This system is a combination of structural members in tension and compression which balance and thus distribute the stresses evenly throughout the structure. Such a balancing of contrary forces, such as interaction of stresses is directly opposed to the "structure at rest" bases of the compression system. Such a self-annuling of forces has resulted in a prodigiously strong structure in comparison to the weight.

It is therefore not surprising that the American pavilion at Expo is one of the lightest structures of this size devised by man.

It is this springy, almost effervescent lightness that is the most striking aspect of the American Exhibit, and the designers of this pavilion have sought to enhance this quality of lightness by every means at their disposal. Such an attitude on the part of the designers makes this particular Geodesic Dome more successful as architecture when compared with the 5000 or so that have gone before it. Though based on the same principle the earlier domes looked squat and rigid like an inanimate weight on the ground. This was because they were designed as pure hemispheres and placed on flat ground.

The American pavilion on the other hand a ¾ sphere and is placed on a raised platform on one side and a pool on the other. The fact that it is not a rigid hemisphere gives it a soaring dynamic quality: like a transparent balloon caught in its ascent to the sky.

It is understandable that in the presence of such a spatial fantasy that the interior organization should seem like a hindrance, an intrusion. For what takes place inside the structure is architecture, and architecture, as it is today, is like an anachronism when it has the Geodesic Dome for its backdrop. But within the limitations of architecture the Cambridge Seven who have designed the interior, have done a valiant job, putting up the exhibits so as to set off the dome to the best advantage.

This pavilion will be remembered by architects if only because it has underlined for them the limitations of their profession. This may in turn encourage them to look beyond their discipline for inspiration. If it does that, architecture may yet get another lease of life.

[From the Montreal Star, May 13, 1967]

251 HATS OFF TO THOSE SUBTLE AMERICANS

Ever since opening night many Americans have come away puzzled and angry from their nation's pavilion at Expo 67. They concede that Buckminster Fuller's dome, which glitters in sunlight and sparkles with a breath-taking burst of interior light at night, is spectacularly beautiful. But they feel let down by its contents. They say it is a hollow bubble.

Always in the minds of visitors, it seems, is that otner pavilion across Cosmos walk, the huge, didactic exhibit of the U.S.S.R., jam-packed with every last nut and bolt manufactured in the Soviet Union.

The fact is that the American pavilion, which girdles a pond, a tree and a minirail as minor details of interior decor, is possibly the most brilliant manifestation of man and his world at Expo 67. However, it is a sophiticated and subtle exhibition, to be understood as much by what its designers have dared to omit as by what has been included, as much by what it is not as by what it is.

It is not boastful or aggressive, it is not militaristic. There is nothing of the hawk in the theme of "Creative America" or in its execution. And strangely the Americans, normally masters of the hard sell, have not even publicized it very much, fearing perhaps, congressional watchdogs and the Un-American Activities Committee.

The fact that somehow it got away from that kind of officialdom, although it was organized by the United States Information Agency, is a miracle.

Art is rarely created by committee, that is to say, by democratic processes, but governments tend to see it as their duty to dilute the unique and individual, to be all-inclusive, to represent in their exhibitions every aspect of their countries and their peoples. Unfortunately, as Sir Herbert Read has pointed out, art is the opposite process of choosing, selecting and emphasizing.

The designers of the American pavilion, working with Jack Masey of the USIA, understood this. Headed by Ivan Chermayeff of the young design group called Cambridge Seven, they have shown the world certain aspects of their country, confident no one would misunderstand such selective emphasis.

Can anyone really imagine that the Americans are unable to lay out as much hardware as the Russians if they wished? The designers of this exhibit, civilized and world-oriented as they are—Buckminster Fuller refers to them as "world men" like himself—simply take for granted their country's ability to achieve technologically whatever is necessary for survival, health and social welfare.

That, in fact, was their starting point. It left them free to explore the theme of "Creative America." And they started with the physical situation, the geodesic dome, which in itself is a statement. As Marshall McLuhan might put it, the pavilion is the message.

With its computer-controlled sunshades, its forecasting of temperature-controlled cities under plastic, its spectacular view of the city, fair, river and mountain, it makes, by itself, an overwhelming statement about American architectural and engineering genius. It also provides a thrilling sense of space and one of the longest escalator rides in the world.

In short, it is fun and it really does feel, as Busckminster Fuller described it, like going aboard an ocean liner. And like the rest of the American pavilion, it requires no captions. This cinematic virtue is also a virtue of pavilions at a fair the size of Expo 67 where the ability of foot and brain to absorb punishment is a factor to be respected.

As for the four main exhibits—two for space research and exploration and one each for Hollywood memorabilia and contemporary art—visitors will find some more rewarding than others according to their inclinations. Only the space exhibits, dramatic demonstrations of technological creativity, are unanimously accepted. The movie display has been deplored as superficial, the art show described as "a clubroom for an American clique," and the four-area division felt to be vaguely unsatisfying and unexpected.

It seems to me on the contrary that the division is bold but valid, an intriguing and original conception that highlights important aspects of creative America.

And it is counterpointed by the sub-exhibits of folk arts and "The American Spirit." No history professor has been at work here. There has been no effort to teach anyone anything except indirectly, through the startling beauty and variety of the objects and the dash and elan with which they are exhibited.

From Indian beadwork to patchwork quilts, they have been lovingly assembled by people who recognize quality whether in a museum or at a country fair. They create a mood and they convey also a sense of the past and of tradition that contrasts brilliantly with the space world of today and tomorrow. Like the rest of the exhibits, they have been mounted with with and elegance.

Yet, since the pavilion opened, these displays and especially a collection of 250 men's hats, have displeased visitors who appear to feel that anything that is fun cannot be serious. The hats—from cowboy to hard hat—are intended to represent in a lighthearted way the diversity of American life. There are some among us, it seems, who would have preferred hard facts to hard hats.

Even they must concede, however, that the American pavilion achieves the nearly impossible in this day of over-shocked, supersaturated people: it is surprising. As one visitor reported joyously the other day, it is for artists and children. It is not what one expects of the United States. It does not take itself too seriously. It is elegant, witty and fun.

What the world expects these days is more in the military line—rockets, napalm, the blindfold blunder into a quagmire from which it is impossible to extract the nation and where hate, fear and fanaticism are bred, dark companions of the qualities of love, hope, optimism, genius, grace and joy which have built the American pavilion.

The pavilion stands as a reminder of American diversity which resists generalizations about the country. As Germany was a nation which nurtured Goethe and Hitler, so the United States is a country of warring forces. Our future may depend on which ones prevail.

Standing under that soaring dome which offers—unfortunately it can't be tagged, labelled and exhibited in a showcase—"an aesthetic sense of space," it is possible to feel happier with the answer to the question: "How goes the battle?"

Red Ties to Civil Rights Movement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT W. WATSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, Washington correspondent Frank van der Linden has written a very perceptive story about black power advocate Stokely Carmichael which appeared May 21 in the Charleston, S.C., News & Courier.

Mr. van der Linden has repeatedly warned us over the past few years about the existence of Communists in the civil rights movement. I recall that, when most Americans were intrigued and amused with some of the militant civil rights groups, Mr. van der Linden foretold of the violence and internal strife that would eventually result from their activities. Can there be any doubt now that Stokely Carmichael and his cronies are working toward revolution?

I respectfully submit Mr. van der Linden's story as a part of my remarks and commend it to the attention of the Congress and the entire Nation:

CARMICHAEL TIES TO RED-ORIENTED GROUP ARE BARED

(By Frank van der Linden)

WASHINGTON.—Black Power leader Stokley Carmichael "has been in frequent contact" with Max Stanford, field chairman of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), "a highly secret all-Negro, Marxist-Leninist, Chinese-Communist-oriented organization," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has testified.

Hoover told a House Appropriations Subcommittee, in closed-door testimony released today, that Carmichael has helped Stanford in forming a Black Panther Party in New York City. The "RAM" "advocates guerrilla warfare to obtain its goals," the FBI chief said.

Carmichael was replaced a week ago by H. Rap Brown as national chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. Mayor Allen Thompson has blamed rioting at Jackson, Miss., on "those agitators like Stokely Carmichael and his Black Power movement, which is not only anti-white, but almost all that is anti-American."

FIERY SPEECHES

Carmichael also made Fiery speeches in Nashville just before three nights of rioting in the Tennessee capital in April.

Hoover said Carmichael was born June 29, 1941, in Trinidad, West Indies, and became an American citizen in 1953 "by derivation after both parents had been naturalized."

The FBI director quoted the Howard University graduate as having said: "Violence is inevitable. When you talk of Black Power, you talk of bringing this country to its knees. When you talk of Black Power, you talk of building a movement that will smash everything Western civilization has created."

Hoover told the House subcommittee, in detail, how the Communist party is using racial strife, recruiting young people, and promoting demonstrations intended to end the Vietnam war with a Communist victory and a pull-out of U. S. troops.

ANTIWAR RALLIES

He said the anti-war rallies at New York and San Francisco April 15 were planed at a Cleveland meeting Nov. 26-27 at which known Communists were among the leaders.

Hoover said a Chicago conference Dec. 28–30 embracing Communists, W. E. B. DuBois Club members, and Socialities, with the admitted Red Bettina Aptheker as "the dominant force," set up the "Vietnam Week" of action April 8–15.

The Chicago conference, he added, "urged that student action during that week focus on bringing U.S. troops home, supporting the right of students to refuse induction into the armed forces, and ending university cooperation with the war effort."

Hoover deplored the increasing number of Communists invited to speak to draft-age audiences at college campuses where they invariably "hit hard at the United States for its role in the Vietnam war", and falsely present the Communist Party as devoted to liberty.

"THERE ARE THOSE"

"There are those who say that it is proper and fitting for the Communists to present their views before student groups," Hoover said.

"We all believe in academic freedom but this does not grant license to deliberately present distortions or falsehoods. Communists are not obligated morally or otherwise to seek for or to tell the truth.

"Some young people are capable of recognizing and exposing propaganda and propagandists. Others are not. This is the dangerous thing."

Hoover also said, of the Communist Party: "To get back into the mainstream of American life, the party hopes to become the catalyst to unite the dissident elements in our society into a new 'Peoples Party'; to run an independent candidate for President of the United States in 1968; and to develop a grassroots movement to end the war in Vietnam on terms favorable to the international Communist movement."

DECLINES BID

Dr. Martin Luther King recently declined a bid to run for President on a peace ticket but left the door open to such a race in the future.

Hoover said that "unfortunately, some civil rights leaders have condoned civil disobedience" and he singled out Dr. King who said at Chicago last year: "It may be necessary to engage in such acts . . . Often an individual has to break a particular law in order to obey a higher law."

"Such a course of action is fraught with danger, for if everyone took it upon himself to break any law that he believed was morally unjust, it is readily apparent there would soon be complete chaos in this country," Hoover said.

"Respect for law and order cannot be a part-time thing."

"For the most part, legitimate civil rights organizations have rejected the Communists' efforts to penetrate them," the FBI chief said. "However, there have been some segments of these groups that covertly seek Communist advice and direction and in some instances accept Communists within their organizations.

"Communists and other subversives and extremists strive and labor ceaselessly to precipitate racial trouble and to take advantage of racial discord in this country," Hoover said. "Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago.

"The riots and disturbances of recent years have given Communists a golden opportunity to emphasize the Marxist concept of the 'class struggle' by identifying the Negro and other minority group problems with it.

"Communists seek to advance the cause of Communism by injecting themselves into racial situations and in exploiting them . . . For years it has been Communist policy to charge 'police brutality' in a calculated campaign to discredit law enforcement to accentuate racial issues. The riots and disorders of the past three years clearly highlight the success of this Communist smear campaign in popularizing the cry of 'police brutality' to the point where it has been accepted by many individuals having no affiliation with or sympathy for the Communist movement."

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

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An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

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Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses cleared military procurement authorization bill for White House.

Senate passed Treasury-Post Office appropriations.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S 7199–S 7274

Bills Introduced: 29 bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1824–1852; S.J. Res. 87; S. Con. Res. 30; and S. Res. 129–130. **Pages S 7201–S 7202**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 7965, authorizing exchange of certain lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont. (S. Rept. 284);

S. 1788, authorizing feasibility studies of proposed irrigation projects in North Dakota, Arizona, and Oklahoma (S. Rept. 285);

H.R. 4374, private bill (S. Rept. 286);

H.R. 399, authorizing conveyance of certain land to the city of Batavia, N.Y. (S. Rept. 287); and

Report of Committee on the Judiciary entitled "National Penitentiaries" (S. Rept. 288). **Pages S 7200–S 7201**

Military Procurement: S. 666, fiscal 1968 authorizations for military procurement was cleared for President when Senate adopted conference report thereon. **Pages S 7274–S 7275**

Treasury-Post Office Appropriations: By 74 yeas to 1 nay, Senate passed H.R. 7501, fiscal 1968 appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, after adopting all committee amendments en bloc.

Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House, and appointed as conferees Senators Monroney, Bartlett, Yarborough, Randolph, Brewster, Case, and Allott.

Secretary of Senate was authorized to correct any clerical or technical errors in H.R. 7501. **Pages S 7274, S 7279–S 7283**

Legislative Program: Majority leader announced that on Wednesday, May 24, Senate will consider several bills reported by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and possibly on Wednesday or on Thursday conference report will have been filed on H.R. 6950, restoration of investment tax credit, so Senate may consider it. **Page S 7284**

Nominations: The following nominations were received: Alexander B. Trowbridge, of New York, to be Secretary of Commerce; Fred B. Burke, of Michigan, to be Alternate Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission; Walter Dunbar, of California, to be a member of the Board of Parole; and three Marine Corps in the rank of general. **Page S 7309**

Record Vote: One record vote was taken today. **Page S 7283**

Program for Wednesday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 5:21 p.m. until noon Wednesday, May 24, when several bills reported by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be considered, and if conference report has been filed on H.R. 6950, investment tax credit, there is a possibility the conference report will also be considered. **Page S 7284**

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences: Committee held an executive meeting to discuss various pending items of business, but made no announcements.

APPROPRIATIONS—LEGISLATIVE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1968 budget estimates for the legislative branch of the Government, having as its witnesses James L. Harrison, the Public Printer, and Carper W. Buckley, Superintendent of Documents, both of the GPO; and L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, who was accompanied by his associates.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

CIA BRIEFING

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittees on the CIA met in executive session to receive a briefing from Richard Helms, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

Appendix

His Abbey Life Led From Student to Priest to Abbot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BASIL L. WHITENER
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N.C., is one of the outstanding senior institutions of higher learning in the United States. The college is in its 91st year of existence, and on May 23, held it 89th commencement exercises.

Belmont Abbey College was founded by members of the Benedictine Order. It continues to be operated by that great Catholic teaching order.

The college has made an outstanding contribution to the life of North Carolina, and indeed to nearly every section of the Nation. Students can be found at Belmont Abbey from practically every State in the Union and from many foreign countries.

The success that the college has enjoyed has been due in a large measure to the dedicated men who have taught in its classrooms and who have served as Abbot-Ordinary of Belmont Abbey Nullius Diocese.

The Right Reverend Walter A. Coggin, O.S.B., D.D., Ph. D., is the present abbot-ordinary of Belmont Abbey Nullius Diocese. In addition to his duties as a clergyman, Father Walter has the overall jurisdiction over Belmont Abbey College. He is an outstanding educator and a fine Christian gentleman.

I believe my colleagues will be interested to learn more about Belmont Abbey College and the important part that Father Walter has in the life of the institution. In that connection I insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an article by Marcia Martin, women's editor, the Gastonia, N.C., Gazette, which appeared in the May 21, 1967, issue of the Gazette.

THE RIGHT REVEREND WALTER COGGIN AND BELMONT ABBEY GREW UP TOGETHER—HIS ABBEY LIFE LED FROM STUDENT, TO PRIEST, TO ABBOT

(By Marcia Martin)

If anyone knows Belmont Abbey College from the inside out, Walter A. Coggin should.

As a student, he studied in the classrooms and played varsity football and baseball on the athletic fields.

As a young man, he entered the Benedictine Order at Belmont and as a priest he taught in the same classrooms where he once studied.

Today, as The Right Reverend Walter A. Coggin, O.S.B., D.D., Ph.D. Abbot-Ordinary of Belmont Abbey Nullius Diocese, he must know it better than anyone else.

An Abbot-Ordinary, elected for life by the life members of his Monastic Chapter, is the equivalent of a bishop, possessing all the authority and jurisdiction of a bishop in his own diocese.

In his present position, Abbot Walter rules over a unique situation. He is the only Abbot Nullius in the United States and his Cathedral is the only Abbey Cathedral in this country. His diocese consists of the 900 acres owned by the Belmont Benedictine Order, this having been reduced from the original eight county jurisdiction.

On Tuesday, Belmont Abbey College will mark its 89th commencement ceremony in the 91st year of the college's existence.

During these years, the school has grown from a prep school and junior college to a senior college.

Abbot Walter has watched the college grow and has had a hand in the past and future plans for expansion.

The years have been good to the Abbot. At 51, he is alert and eager to meet the educational challenges of today.

His dark hair is sprinkled with gray and a little thinner on top and his clear blue eyes wrinkle at the corners when he smiles. For years now, he has fought with the demons of the waistline, and weight-watching is a constant source of annoyance to him.

"I've put on entirely too much weight," he mutters when greeting an old friend for the first time in several years.

As a younger priest and teacher, he was famous among his students for his merry disposition and mild-mannered ways.

Despite the awesome responsibilities and demanding duties of his position, that same disposition has transcended the years and today he is often seen laughing and talking with a group of students.

He misses teaching classes. "I like to get out of some of the administrative duties and get back to teaching," he said. "Maybe next year, since Father Jude has taken over as president of the college, I can teach a couple of classes."

Abbot Walter taught both mathematics and philosophy at the college for many years. He was appointed Vicar-Coadjutor at Belmont Abbey in 1956 and was elected the third Abbot-Ordinary on Nov. 5, 1959.

He was the fifth president of the college and for a few years held the dual posts of Abbot and president. He looks forward to the day when he can return to the classroom.

Abbot Walter was born in Richmond, Va., attended local parochial schools and Benedictine High School. He was graduated from Loyola High School, Los Angeles, Calif., where his parents lived during his senior year of high school.

He attended Belmont Abbey College and received his A.B. degree from St. Benedict College, Atchison, Kan. He attended the University of North Carolina and pursued his graduate studies at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., where he earned his master and Ph.D. degrees in philosophy.

It was in 1936 that he joined the Benedictine Order at Belmont, he was professed solemnly in 1939, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1943.

Having had to come from his native Virginia to North Carolina to attend a Catholic college, Abbot Walter is very aware of the position of Belmont Abbey College in the southeast. While there are many Catholic prep schools, there are no church-maintained colleges in South Carolina, Georgia or Virginia.

"The prime purpose of Belmont Abbey College is to serve the community," explained Abbott Walter. "The school was established to have a facility to give a college education to our local boys."

One of the major steps taken by the school was in 1952, when it became a senior college. Prior to that time, it had been a prep school and junior college.

"We recognized the need for a Catholic senior college in this part of the country, and therefore, we made a decision to drop the high school department and concentrate on a complete four-year college program," said Abbot Walter.

"The appointment of a lay board of advisors has helped tremendously in our planning. They assist us in the development of various phases of the college," he continued.

Expanding scholastically to a four year school brought the necessity of physical expansion and any visitor to the campus can quickly spot the new buildings that have been constructed. Many more plans are on the drawing boards, including a new monastery, gymnasium, fine arts building, classroom building and on and on.

In addition to the physical changes in the college since Abbot Walter came into office, the Cathedral has also been renovated. "The structure was in bad need of repair," explained Abbot Walter. "Actually, it was a good time for the renovation because with the new liturgical movement in the Church we were able to design it accordingly. The sanctuary has been re-arranged so that the people and monks can more easily participate in the worship service."

While the construction work was being done, mass was held each Sunday in the gymnasium for the public and in the dormitory halls for the students.

Because of his position, Abbot Walter was entitled to attend, participate in and vote in the four sessions of the General Ecumenical Council held in Rome during the years of 1962–65.

While there, he put to use his hobby of photography and recorded many scenes of the Council on film as well as on a tape recorder.

The Abbot began his serious interest in photograpy at the suggestion of an aunt during an illness about six years ago. Not content with merely taking pictures, he has developed his own method for putting sound on 8mm film he shoots.

His first and real love, as far as hobbies go, is puttering with anything electrical. He has built onto a wall in his office an elaborate radio and sound system which carries music into all of the administrative offices and the dining room. He installed a timer on the system so that it cuts on and off automatically.

"I've been fooling around with electronics since I was a kid. I'd rather do that than anything else, it gets my mind off everything else," admitted Abbot Walter.

"I brought a small radio from home with me when I was a student here. I finally worked with it until I could actually broadcast for a short distance with it."

In addition to his football and baseball days, Abbot Walter was an avid tennis and handball player. But with the advent of years and weight, he restricts his physical exercise to walking (and, of course, the bending and stooping when wiring up one of his pet projects).

Abbot Walter is enthusiastic about the future of Belmont Abbey College. Even with the establishment of Gaston College on one side of the school, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte on the other side, he feels there is a great need for the services of Belmont Abbey College.

There is talk now of some type of coordinated program between Sacred Heart College and Belmont Abbey College. "We need more than just an exchange of teachers between the schools. Possibly expanding and specializing in departments, some at one school and some at the other, is possible," he commented.

With two such religious communities, both dedicated to teaching, the future of higher education in Gaston County looks brighter indeed.

Speech on Happiness at Graduation Exercises at Midway Junior College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to insert in the RECORD at this point a thoughtful speech made by our colleague, Congressman CHARLES E. BENNETT, yesterday at the commencement exercises of Midway Junior College at Midway, Ky. Congressman BENNETT, on behalf of his mother, presented to the school a portrait of Prof. Robert A. Broadhurst, who headed the school from 1858 to 1871. Professor Broadhurst's wife and Congressman BENNETT's grandmother, was of the Fugate family, who were pioneers in the settlement of both Kentucky and Florida; and many of the family descendants reside in both States today. Congressman BENNETT's speech was as follows:

I come here primarily as a messenger from my mother, Mrs. Roberta Broadhurst Bennett, who could not come because she is in the infirmary in a retirement home in Florida, but she sends her love and blessings to each of you. She is 81 years of age and the heaviness of those years make it impossible for her to make this long journey. She sends as a token of her love an oil portrait of her father after whom she was named, Professor Robert A. Broadhurst who headed this institution from 1858 through 1871. She was born to him when he was 72 years of age. And her mother, Mrs. Irene Fugate Broadhurst was a teacher in this fine institution when Professor Broadhurst married her in 1870.

Quoting from Perry Giovannoli, "Kentucky Female Orphan School, A History," (Midway, Kentucky, 1930): At the close of the school year 1870–1871, Professor R. A. Broadhurst, after 13 years of self-sacrificing labor, resigned the position of Principal and went to Camden Point, Missouri, to establish a school for orphan girls which the Christian brotherhood of that state had projected."

Born in England on January 18, 1813, when our country was still at war with England, he completed his education and emigrated to this country as a young man to lead a life of teaching young people and preaching in Christian churches, primarily in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. He headed three educational institutions, this one, and the one in Missouri, and another in Clarksville, Tennessee, which bore his name, Broadhurst Institute.

My living room in Washington is dominated by his eight foot tall secretary-desk, which he used when he was here at Midway. In the depths of the Depression this desk formed a wall in the one-room habitation in which I lived as a youth in Florida. And on the back of the desk we hung the picture which my mother is now giving to this Institution. It has been a treasure in our family and I hope it will be a treasure and inspiration to you here at Midway.

Professor Broadhurst was a warm-hearted, kind man, who loved his fellowman and God. And many of his descendents carried on for him and do to this day in expressing dedication to these ideals. Three of his descendents are today Professors at Yale, The University of Michigan, and the University of Florida. One of his grandsons, Dr. Robert Hopkins, once was the chief administrative official in the Christian, or Disciples of Christ Church, in which brotherhood I am also a member and an elder.

His work here on this campus leaves to you as well as me not only the inspiration of his life but also a material reminder, your Pinkerton Hall, which was built during his administration early in 1859.

In searching about for a topic for this talk to you today, I came upon the word, "Happiness", because this is the characteristic of Professor Broadhurst's life which most of his associates found most typical of him.

My 11 year old son, Charles, Jr., brought home from school a paper in which he had started by the simple statement, "Happiness is work well done." In a world in which most of the news seems to be in the field of unhappiness, it might be well for us to think about just what happiness is.

Happiness is not what is in our pockets, happiness is what is in our hearts and minds. Multi-millionaire Jay Gould, said: "I suppose I am the most miserable man on earth."

When our founding fathers wrote the Declaration of Independence they specified three unalienable rights with which we are endowed by our Creator: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There was no reference to the pursuit of pleasure and certainly happiness does not lie in the pursuit of pleasure. Lord Byron, after a life of pleasure-seeking, summed up his life by saying: "Grief is mine alone."

Happiness is not power. Alexander the Great, after conquering the known world wept and said: "There are no more worlds to conquer."

Happiness does not exist in believing God is dead. Voltaire, the athiest said: "I wish I had never been born."

Happiness does not lie in the absence of defects. Beethoven was deaf and despite his deafness produced some of the most beautiful music in all times and brought happiness not only to himself but to centuries yet to come. Edison was a dull student and was asked to leave school at an early age. And yet, he found in himself, with God's help, the ability to produce happiness by his own achievement and in great service to mankind.

Winston Churchill lisped as a boy, and yet went on to become the greatest orator and inspirer of his era. Queen Victoria once said to Paderewski: "You are a genius." To this Paderewski replied, "Perhaps so, but before I was a genius I was a drudge." These people show that happiness does not arise from the absence of defects and obstacles. Reverend Billy Graham recently said: "Happiness is a strength to rise above adversity and sorrow and live triumphantly over them."

Let us think for a moment or two about the affirmative side of what happiness is. Happiness is knowing. Eighty percent of the world's knowledge has been developed in the past 10 years, and it is doubling every 10 years. In your lifetime we have split the atom and harnessed it for the production of power for good things as well as bad, and we have penetrated into the depths of outer space, and we are now penetrating into the depths of inner space. A nephew of mine is now working at Yale in the field of thought and science, in one of the greatest breakthroughs of knowledge in recent years, the study of DNA and RNA, which opens up opportunities for hereditary improvement and protecting life against a host of diseases and even congenital insanity. In every area of thought advances are being made with the speed of wind, and the attainment of this new knowledge is one of the happy things of our time.

Happiness is freedom to choose to do God's will, not license to sin.

True freedom is in fact the decision to serve God. When men make that decision they are free. When nations make it, a new world of brotherhood is at hand.

As the outstanding preacher of a generation or so ago, Henry Beecher, said: "The strength and the happiness of a man consists in finding out the way in which God is going, and going in that way too. Happiness is not the end of life; character is."

Happiness is inequality. Great things are done by individuals, not by the masses. There is no way to make a great or good society out of bad men. Social consciousness is no substitute for individual conscience. Neither appropriations nor statutes can establish character. Each of us should do our very best to fulfill our greatest possible attainments and in doing so, happiness will be our reward.

Happiness is service above self. It is the legitimate fruit of love and service. It never comes by making it an end in itself. If we choose our aspirations and do our daily deeds with the thoughts of helping others, it can be obtained. We remember from the Scripture that God so loved the world that he gave.

Happiness is love. There is nothing worse in the world than being unwanted and unloved. There is no greater human need than to be loved. So, if we love others we give man's greatest gift. I am reminded by a sentence in a recent introduction of me when someone said: "He is our friend, and a friend is someone we know all about, but whom we still love."

We can show our love to God by showing our love to our fellow-man. As we love mankind, we love God.

So as I conclude my remarks to you on this beautiful day, I hope that you will consider a heritage you have here at Midway Junior College, the happy life of Professor R. A. Broadhurst, my grandfather. From all I can understand, that he followed the challenge of our forefathers to pursue happiness and he did it in such a way as to know its true meaning in the way in which we have thought about it together today.

As I left my mother's hospital bed in Florida yesterday, she sent you all a special message. She said "Tell them all I love them and to remember that happiness cannot be bought or given to you. You must create it yourself."

Farmers Forgotten

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dave L. Pearce, commissioner of agriculture for my State, reports that our American farmers feel they have been forgotten and suffer undue interference from bureaucrats in Washington.

If all our large cities were to be destroyed, they could be rebuilt, provided we have farmers to supply food, their sons and daughters to replenish the labor, and management supply their industriousness.

However, if our foodgrowers—the farmers—were destroyed, our cities would soon turn to wasteland. We can appreciate the seriousness of his charges.

I ask that the report of Mr. Pearce be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks.

The report follows:

DAVE PEARCE TALKS ABOUT UNDERSTANDING FARM PROBLEMS

(By Dave L. Pearce)

A former USDA official has charged that the administration in Washington—and Congress as well—do not understand farm problems. The statement was made by Frank LeRoux, former sales manager of the United States Department of Agriculture, as he addressed a feed manufacturers convention recently.

What LeRoux said was, "There is a definite lack of understanding today—or even a lack of desire to understand farmers' problems in the administrative end of government, and even a lesser degree of interest on the part of urban congressmen for rural problems."

LeRoux is author of the book "The Farmer's Worst Five Years—1961 to 1965." He pointed out that in this period of unequalled prosperity, the farmer's returns on capital investment are steadily decreasing. Parity has dropped to a new low of 78% as compared to 10% during the Truman years, and a record such as this "could only have been accomplished through intent."

To implement this point, LeRoux stated that while he was a government employee his salary increased some 50% in five years to keep pace with the rising cost of living. During those same five years, in his role as a farmer up in Washington State, his return was decreasing. The question he posed was a good one: "Why shouldn't I, as a farmer, have had as just treatment as I, a government employee?"

Typical of the lack of understanding at the administrative level of government agriculture, LeRoux quoted the present undersecretary of agriculture as saying this about farming in 1965. Here is the under-secretary's statement: "Other things are maintaining the national economy." In a rebuttal to this, LeRoux said agriculture is the biggest business in America and it employs close to 40% of the nation's workers.

LeRoux said that no amount of laws and support of Congress can overcome an unfriendly administration, or unsympathetic high-level administrative officials.

He went on to show that in 1965, the American farmer made $4,210 on $59,359 invested capital, and no salary for his labor. Commercial livestock operations in the years 1963–65 returned after allowance for capital at current interest rates an average of 32 cents per hour for management of an average investment per farm of $108,361. Finally, imports of milk have steadily risen to an expected high this year of some four billion pounds. "Certainly this has not helped our American dairymen, our balance of payments, or our economy," LeRoux said.

What Mr. LeRoux has said here parallels what we've been saying now for a long time.

This nation must recognize the importance of agriculture—and also the necessity of the farmer making a fair return on his investment—or else pay the price in empty stomachs. Personally, we've had enough bureaucratic interference in agriculture from Washington. How about you?

He also charged that the administration is courting the consumer vote and that it is deliberately playing down the role of agriculture. He intimated that the consumer is now aware of agricultural production costs and that this should be made known to them by a thorough analysis by the USDA.

Education of the consumer along these lines will continue to assure him of fairness, because if the present population trend continues, land will be at a premium and food will be in short supply.

Clean Streams by Oil Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, this year's annual convention of the American Society of Lubrication Engineers was held in Toronto. This was the first of 22 annual meetings to be held outside the United States.

On the first day of the 4-day convention, May 1, Alfred B. Two, a lubrication engineer with Motor Oils Refining Co., which is located at Lyons, in my district, read a paper entitled "Clean Streams by Oil Conservation." As all of us are very much interested in the problems presented by pollution of our rivers, I believe Mr. Two's treatise deserves a wider audience.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am including an extract from his paper:

CLEAN STREAMS BY OIL CONSERVATION

(By Alfred B. Two, lubrication engineers, Motor Oils Refining Co., Lyons, Ill.)

The demand for water in this country is increasing in such proportions that more reuse is indicated. Elimination of petroleum oils and lubricants from waste water and sewage is necessary for the efficient operation of sewage treatment plants. For the maintenance of clean streams, neither the effluent from treatment plants nor waste water introduced directly can contain oils.

Many methods for the disposal of used oils are applicable; however, they each have disadvantages.

Re-refining is an economical method of disposal of used petroleum oils which has two distinct advantages.

1. This method prevents the possibility of these oils recahing either a sewage treatment plant or a stream.

2. Re-refining results in the conservation of a vital natural resource while assisting in providing clean streams.

This country consumes 355 billion gallons of water daily. The estimated daily consumption for 1980 is 600 billion gallons, and for 2000 the rate is one trillion gallons.[1] Based on 270 billion gallons per day[2] of water withdrawn in 1960, exclusive of water for water power, this country consumed 61 billion gallons of this water. These amounts were distributed as follows:

	Percent withdrawn	Percent consumed
Industry	51	5
Irrigation	40	85
Public supplies	8	6
Rural	1	4

Thus, it appears that this mounting consumption would exceed the available supply in something like 20 years. However, this assumption is based upon calculations that water is and will continue to be used only once. In fact, water today is and will increasingly be used many times. One stretch of the Ohio River is currently being used seven times. On this premise, it may be stated that what is short is not water, but good engineering in using water.

It is agreed by health and water authorities that sewage is about 99 per cent plain water. There are processes for removing those pollutants present. Thus as the population grows, industrial production increases proportionally and the disposal of this additional used water becomes a problem. Moreover, indiscriminately discarding waste water usually means imposing it on another community. By processing the waste water through controlled scientific methods, what had been done haphazardly (that is waiting for purification through the workings of nature) will have to be done more effectively to make more water readily available.

No one as yet envisions the need to use this renovated water as the main supply of drinking water, but its use for industry and recreation purposes would lessen the demand now placed on traditional natural water supplies. For many purposes waste water does not have to be processed anywhere near drinking water quality. Much of the sewage from Baltimore, Maryland, for example, is routinely treated and disinfected with chlorine. This water then goes to a steel plant. Throughout the dry Southwest, disinfected sewage plant effluent is used to water lawns golf courses and some crops.

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[1] Memolo, Ralph J., "The New Englander", June 1966, pp. 12–13.

[2] Leopold, Luna B., "Water Supply and Management Concepts", Industrial Water Engineering, Volumn 2, Number 1, 1966, pp. 10–13, 22.

No Easy Solution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very timely and penetrating commentary on major domestic problems facing this country is found in an effective editorial in the Sunday, May 21, Chicago Heights Star.

At a time when the administration is completely preoccupied with Vietnam, and as a result is letting slide any attempt to solve nagging domestic problems, this editorial dramatically points to the need for practical evaluation of the areas to which it directs its concern.

The editorial follows:

NO EASY SOLUTION IN FIGHT ON THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS

It seems to us that the government finds itself at cross purposes in attempting to solve the knotty problems posed by unemployment, subsistence wages and inflation.

On the one hand, federal authorities attempt to outreach one another in urging extra efforts to employ youths, while at the same time they address themselves to pricing many youths, and adults as well, out of the labor market by setting continually higher minimum wage standards.

From an idealistic point of view, there is something to be said in behalf of minimum wage regulations. In instances where they can be used to prevent exploitation of workers without cancelling out jobs, they are beneficial both to the marginal employe and society as a whole. But it doesn't seem to work out that way in the broad scheme of things.

Surveys have shown that particularly among small business firms and in small communities, imposition of a higher minimum wage—such as this year's boost from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour—has accounted for an upturn in unemployment. Even some relatively small firms have turned to automation as a means of remaining in business. And while nobody of sound mind will argue that $1.40 per hour is a handsome wage, it has been fairly asked: "Is a person better off being unemployed at $1.40 per hour than employed at $1.25 per hour?"

With respect to larger employers, there is a question as to how far they can go in supplying "training-ground" jobs for those with minimal capability. A raise at the base pay level almost inevitably involves an increase at the next higher level, and so on up the line. What is the ultimate cost, then, of providing jobs at a loss for training purpose? And isn't all of this inflationary, adversely affecting senior citizens on fixed incomes?

As the minimum wage escalates, according to plan, it can be expected that jobs for teenagers will become even more scarce than they are now. The same will be true of unskilled adults.

There must be a better answer to the problem of offering livable incomes without killing the jobs. As far as unskilled adults are concerned, it would seem better to supplement their wages with whatever welfare payments are needed rather than remove them from payrolls.

At the same time, there is strong sentiment for what some members of Congress call the Human Investment Act. Just as the investment tax credit encourages industry to enlarge plants and offer more jobs, the Human Investment Act would allow a tax credit for expenses involved in on-the-job training programs designed to equip people to earn more money and advance up the payroll ladder. The proposal enjoys the enthusiastic support of such United States representatives as Leslie C. Arends, minority whip from the 17th district.

At a time when concern over the number of unemployables exceeds that over the number of unemployed, it would seem better to encourage training people rather than thinning down the field of apprentices.

A Letter From Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, the following is a letter from Vietnam, written by Pfc. Thomas W. Mills to the editor of the Santa Maria Times newspaper, which appeared on May 16, 1967:

FACTS OF VIETNAM WAR IGNORED BY PROTESTORS

SAN FRANCISCO.

To the EDITOR:

To those of us stationed over here in Vietnam, the demonstrations, "love-ins" and anti-war rallies are amusing and a bit tragic. These rallies don't really help to prolong the war because the American and Asian democratic forces here have the necessary tools to end the war swiftly at their disposal. We are amused by the reasoning and blatant disregard for facts or attempts to get facts about the true situation over here. Even I, no lover of this war, couldn't shut my eyes or ears to what is going on over here.

Laying aside the bearded weirdies who protest just to protest something, and the Black Muslims who daily spit on the memory of Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation, the anti-war argument runs something like this: America's presence in Asia is immoral, senseless, and leading us to even greater dangers in the future while killing of lot of innocent people in the bargain. It would be easier to pull up and leave. This is the main argument. The other arguments propounded by that paragon of peerless contradiction, Cassius Clay, alias Muhammed Ali, and America's self-appointed foreign policy know-it-all, Martin Luther King, that this is a ruthless "white man's war" to suppress colored minorities is too illogical to bother disputing. The former argument is more rational than the latter, but its foundations are shallow.

(1) American soldiers are here to help a brave, gutty people fight off an insidious communist conquest under the guise of being a "National Liberation Front" with the purpose of expelling colonialists and foreigners. The communists are clever—they have local indigenous cadre do the dirty work while strings are pulled in Hanoi, Peping, and Moscow. Why doesn't someone demand that North Vietnamese troops get out of South Vietnam? Why don't the marchers organize a march for downtown Hanoi? I'd like to see if Ho would be as tolerant of them as Lyndon is.

(2) Obviously no war is moral (whatever the dissenters mean by that term). Neither is free love, legalized "pot", abortion or free license to be profane. Neither are the thousands of "butcher murders" or kidnapings of local village officials or the brutally mutilated bodies of young girls volunteering to help their people at the local level to counteract the Viet Cong. The G.I. has seen too many Cong atrocities over here to buy that argument. Their number runs into the thousands. Who marches for these people? Who speaks out for the deliberately murdered village chief? Who represents the orphans who die when the Cong deliberately mortar their orphanage? Who speaks for the G.I. who drops leaflets warning of a bombing attack hours before it is scheduled so that there is not a soul in the area when the attack comes? Who speaks for the G.I. who must go through at least four chains of command for permission to hit Charlie even when Charlie is readily identifiable?

Yes, there are women and children being murdered over here, but you won't find them dying from napalm or find any napalm victims in any hospital over here. The real victims are slaughtered in the night by communist insurgents. Yet the disgusting "bleeding hearts" blame us and not the Viet Cong.

(3) Does any war make any sense? Is the United States the world aggressor, or would there really be peace if there was no communistic enterprise? Doesn't every Vietnamese with the courage to run for office knowing he may be dead in the morning deserve some help? Doesn't every rice farmer who wants to keep his rice and not pay "taxes" in kind to the Cong deserve some help? Doesn't a man who wants to live out of the shadow of terror deserve some kind of help to make this possible? Doesn't the young teacher standing by her gutted school after the Cong bombed it deserve the chance to tell her students of the joy of being free and the opportunities freedom brings?

(4) Are we being led to greater dangers here? Wouldn't it be easier to pull up and leave? Senator Fulbright, who has never to my knowledge bothered to come here and see if what he's saying holds water, would have us do this. So we abandon the people to their fate. Mass murders of anti-communists and the everlasting night falls forever on one more brave people. The free people of Southeast Asia don't want us to go; they want us to stand firm and they are helping us. That's why we can't let the Vietnamese have communism because they'll never get rid of it. It's a disease like cancer and it must be destroyed. That's why in the smallest part we are here. We fight and die. The North Vietnamese have oil, radar equipment, air borne navigation equipment and other "nonstrategic" material imported from us to the satellites of eastern Europe. (Remember when we sold scrap iron to Japan?) We in return receive flag draped pine boxes, about 9,000 so far. We die. It is nothing—for this we are soldiers.

Pfc. THOMAS W. MILLS.

The Katzenbach Image

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Nicholas Katzenbach, former U.S. Attorney General, now Under Secretary of State, and trying to run both agencies, speaks for whom when he says:

> If Vietnam chooses a Communist government, the United States will say O.K.

If this truly represents the leadership's views in Vietnam, then what are we fighting for? If it does not represent our leader, where is the rebuke? Why has Katzenbach not been removed from his many thrones of leadership?

He might at least have told the Senegalese that if the Vietnamese choose a non-Communist, non-Socialist type government, the U.S. people would say OK.

Just what kind of unelected voices, not representing the American people, do we have tainting our image abroad? Too many British-oriented Socialists, I fear.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the AP release of May 13 on "Katzenbach Visits Senegal" following my remarks:

KATZENBACH VISITS SENEGAL

DAKAR, SENEGAL (AP).—Nicholas Katzenbach, U.S. under secretary of state, Thursday told Africans worried about the war in Vietnam to pay more attention to their own affairs.

Katzenbach held a news conference after he had met President Leopold Senghor.

A local newsman asked Katzenbach to comment "on the diminution of U.S. prestige because of the war in Vietnam." The former U.S. attorney general replied that Africans should pay closer attention to problems on their doorstep.

"What do you expect to gain from the war?" another newsman asked.

"Nothing at all," Katzenbach said. "The people of Vietnam must have the right to choose their own government."

A few hours earlier Katzenbach told a group of young African intellectuals: "If Vietnam chooses a Communist government, the United States will say 'O.K.' "

Katzenbach, who arrived Wednesday, left by plane this morning for Conakry, the capital of Guinea.

Judge Samuel H. Silbert

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most distinguished and highly respected judges of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga County—Cleveland—Judge Samuel H. Silbert, is planning to retire. Although he gives his age, 84, among his reasons for retiring, he has the keen and agile mind of a man of 34. Judge Sam, as he is affectionately known, has earned the affection and respect of all who have come in contact with him, either personally or professionally. For a number of years, Judge Silbert handled the divorce calendar in common pleas court in Cleveland. There is no way to estimate how many marriages, on the brink of collapse, were rebuilt, and husbands and wives reunited by his warm and sympathetic understanding of their problems. He had his own patient, diplomatic method of approach to marital difficulties, and his success in this direction was most gratifying to him.

Judge Sam felt a deep and abiding obligation to those who had so loyally supported him throughout the years, and he was honored by the confidence repeatedly placed in him and in his public service. Respect for the law was always of paramount importance to Judge Sam, and this he impressed upon litigants who came before him. Countless people remember their appearance before him in his court room, to which he brought dignity, and his judicious opinions held the respect of lawyers and litigants alike. He was never so concerned with mundane matters as to lose interest in the problems of the common man. The Plain Dealer has referred to him as "a poor immigrant lad from the Ukraine." That he was, but this "poor immigrant lad" was well endowed with exceptional intelligence, determination to succeed, and strong physical fiber.

Judge Silbert has lived a long, rich, happy, useful, and exemplary life. I join his legion of friends in wishing him many more years of good health in which to enjoy the abundant rewards which he has so studiously and diligently earned.

Under leave granted, I insert in the RECORD a news item and an editorial which appeared in the Plain Dealer, May 19, 1967:

JUDGE SILBERT IS PREPARING TO RETIRE

Judge Sam is getting ready to step down.

"I was in love with the court," said Common Pleas Judge Samuel H. Silbert, 84, dean of the nation's judiciary, after he announced yesterday he would not run for re-election next year.

"It was my second love after I was married. But I feel that time is marching on, and the tendency is to push out the old and bring in the new.

"I plan to continue my study of the law, which is never ended—do some writing and lecturing, possibly another book—do some traveling, and give a chance to some young aspiring lawyer who may want to run for judge."

"Judge Sam" (the title of his book of courtroom reminiscences, which he published several years ago, is also the name by which he is affectionately known around the Lakeside Avenue Courthouse) has been in public service 56 years. He has been a judge—first in Cleveland Municipal Court and since 1924 in Common Pleas—for 52 years, longer than any judge in the country.

His re-election every six years was a Cuyahoga County institution, and for decades no lawyer would oppose him at the polls. But for years now he has been insisting that, since his retirement pension equals his judicial salary, his only motivation was his love of the law and the court.

Judge Silbert, chief justice emeritus of the court, said he would not seek another job.

"I could go into practice," he said, "but I feel that the position of judge is so exalted that one should not capitalize on it in going from public service into private business."

Judge Silbert's current term ends in January 1969. A successor will be elected in November 1968. Chief Justice Donald F. Lybarger said Judge Silbert would be assigned for the time being to pretrial work in personal property tax lien cases.

SILBERT'S DECISION

Judge Samuel H. Silbert's determination to retire from the bench at the close of his term next year is a typical wise decision.

Judge Silbert now is 84 and has been on the bench here for 52 years. He was elected to the Municipal Court in 1915 and, in 1922, to the Court of Common Pleas.

His career has been distinguished as well as long in public service. Judge Silbert, who is chief justice emeritus of common pleas court, was admitted to the bar in 1907 and served as assistant police prosecutor in 1911. He became nationally known as a divorce court judge. He also was the first judge to impound cars of motorists convicted of reckless or drunk driving.

Two year ago his friends and legions of admirers, including Gov. James A. Rhodes, staged a special day for him; by proclamation Gov. Rhodes made it "Judge Samuel H. Silbert Day" in the state.

This illustrates the esteem of his fellows. A newsboy, an amateur boxer, a lawyer who came up the hard way as a poor immigrant lad from the Ukraine, Judge Silbert epitomizes the Horatio Alger theme of the small man with the heart of the lion who succeeds despite adversity. Retirement next year is a sensible assessment of his own case and acknowledgment of the growing public feeling that a judge doesn't have to spend his entire life "in harness" to prove his dedication to duty.

Small Texas Rural High School Gets More Federal School Aid Than It Can Use or Digest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, my attention was recently called to a classic example of excessive Federal aid. It is assumed that what happened in this one instance must be taking place all over the country.

In the case I am speaking of there are 80 in high school and there are 160 in the elementary grades. After some hesitation, the school officials finally decided to seek Federal aid. Here is a report on what happened after that:

1. A Youth Corps was set up in the summer of 1966 which resulted in a teacher being hired to supervise the program and local youths being paid $1.25 per hour when $1 was the going wage for such boys working on ranches in the area. They did "made work" of no particular value or need. The main beneficiary was the school janitor who had less cleaning to do and more time to do nothing.

2. A large shipment of new books arrived for the library. There had been no consultation with the teachers resulting in only about half of the books received being of any value for student use in the school. The teachers were disappointed and regretted that the money was not spent for books they could use.

3. Visual education through use of projectors. Again, without consultation with school staff the following equipment was received:

Eight EDL control reader propectors. These are used by the grade school and the junior high. Two of these machines would have been ample at maximum use.

Eight EDL tach X projectors. Again not used in the high school, and in any event two would have been ample. Officials at school were advised a pilot school in Austin, after use, rejected the EDL control reader and the EDL tach X for regular use.

At first most of teachers—at subject school—used these machines but the students showed eye strain and lack of progress. Also, the classes got so far behind in their regular studies that they have now virtually stopped using the machines.

Ten overhead projectors, with a large screen installed in every room. Had the school purchased this equipment one would have been considered adequate. Certainly three machines would have been the very most that could be used. There is a very limited use of the overhead projectors.

One movie projector. This is used and is OK.

One record player. This is used and is fine.

These last two units might well have been purchased by the community as they have raised funds for Little League Baseball and a youth center.

All the teachers felt that the number of projectors was an incredible waste.

"Humor in the Night"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House the Time magazine cover story of May 19, on Johnny Carson entitled "Humor in the Night." Although Johnny Carson was born in Iowa, Nebraska claims him as her own. His family moved to Norfolk, Nebr., when he was only 8.

Johnny spent his childhood in our great State and in 1943, went from high school into the Navy's V-12 program. After the war, he returned to Nebraska to enter the University at Lincoln. His proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. Carson, reside in Columbia, Nebr.

Today, Johnny Carson is one of the outstanding entertainers in this country.

His Tonight Show has dominated, and continues to dominate, the late night hours of television. Each night, upward of 10 million viewers watch this program. Time says Johnny is "an assured, natural entertainer—he was already a network headliner at 29—Johnny is the epitome of cool. He is intelligent, laconic, deferential, and facile."

His peers praise him in the article. "I do not think there has ever been a mind like it in show business," says Ed Sullivan of Johnny. Steve Allen, who ran the Tonight Show from 1953 to 1956, says that Carson "just does not look like show biz. He has got that just-folks look about him. He does not let that professionalism show through." Al Capp, a frequent visitor on the program, attests to Carson's intellectual superiority over the other sitdown comics.

The article concludes:

> What counts with Carson is that his audience, faceless and distant, stays with him. "I think you can tell I'm having fun out there", Carson says. "I love the applause, the cheers, and sometimes when an audience rises to their feet—that's a hell of a thrill. It's a great thrill to go home in the evening and know you've entertained thousands of people—that all those people are saying, 'Gee, I had a good time.' I wanted to be an entertainer and to be myself, and I made it."

Mr. Speaker, it is with particular pride that I and other Nebraskans salute Johnny Carson and enthusiastically claim him as a Nebraska native son.

Peace Is Attainable

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the Lions Clubs have conducted a peace essay contest in York, Adams, and Cumberland Counties, Pa., counties which I am privileged to represent in the U.S. House of Representatives. The contest was open to all students between the ages of 14 and 22.

It gives me great pleasure to state that David C. Wilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. J. Kelley, 1749 San Gabriel Drive, and a junior at Central High School, North York, was one of three $1,000 prize winners. The winner was kind enough to present me with a copy of his winning essay, and because of its unique nature, I insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

PEACE IS ATTAINABLE

(By David C. Wilt)

I believe that peace could be attained if all nations on earth agreed to four basic ideas, or postulates. If each nation adopted some type of programs or legislature-to carry out these ideas, it is my opinion that peace may yet be a reality.

The first of these ideas is a comprehensive program for education. What the world needs most is not the disappearance of guns and bombs, but the disappearance of ignorance. Take the example of a peasant who farms a small rice paddy. He plants his rice and harvests it at the same time of the year that his ancestors did, employing the same methods his ancestors employed, and using the same tools that his ancestors used. He has no opportunity or need to think; he has no education. Then we see the arrival of the propagandist. He presents to the peasant a twisted structure of facts without a logical groundwork of ideas to support it. The peasant, who is woefully ignorant, has never been taught to question. Therefore, he accepts the "theory" set forth to him by the propagandist no matter whether he is "white" or "red." The peasant then continues to plant his rice until a representative from the other great political system of the world arrives and speaks his propaganda. The peasant is now thoroughly confused, for he sees the merits of the new system but has not completely forgotten the old.

Fairly soon afterwards there is an uprising, a coup d'etat, or a civil war in the peasant's country, and the confused peasant does not know which side to take. Of course, it really does not matter, because in any case his rice paddy is destroyed. Thus because of his lack of education this ignorant farmer accepts everything without question and sees his land destroyed. Consequently, he becomes resentful to all government in general and will fight the next foreigner who sets foot upon his sterile acre of ground. And resentment is not peace.

Continuing on the education theme, let us look at the question of food. We usually find that the person with no education is desperately poor. And being desperately poor in the majority of countries of the world today means being tied to a barren acre of ground to scratch out an existence for the wife and ten children. (For, do not forget, lack of education many times leads to large families.)

Let us return to the peasant mentioned in the previous paragraphs. As was stated, he now resents foreigners because of his political involvement. Therefore when the United States sends an agricultural expert to his country to teach him how to plant his crops in a different manner, he does not believe what he is told. Finally after twenty-five years his children have moved from the farm and gotten an education in the city nearby. They then return to the farm and set their parents straight on the new farming methods. Then, and only then, after twenty-five years of starvation, does the farmer realize that he can increase his crop by one hundred percent. And why has he starved for all these years? Ignorance. What does hunger breed? Rebellion. And rebellion is not peace.

There are many cases and examples in which lack of education and poverty go hand in hand, and produce unrest and rebellion. If the peasant is not educated and cannot get off the farm, it is probable that his children will not, nor their children either until education comes to one generation. However, education may come too late. Centuries of misery under the oppressions of poverty usually lead to uprisings and revolutions. If the world hopes to attain peace, education must be the first great step forward.

The second of the four postulates is poverty. I am certain that all nations must make an effort to combat poverty if we are to see a peaceful world. Poverty and lack of education are nearly always found together, so it is not enough to concentrate on one yet neglect the other. Poverty produces lack of education, and a lack of education generally produces poverty. This is a vicious cycle and we must not be content until we have conquered not one but both of these hindrances.

On the earth today there exists a very unequal distribution of wealth. Certain people, certain countries have high standards of living while others are miserably poor. Let us look at the example of some of the countries of the Middle East, notably those on the Arabian Peninsula. Recently vast resources of mineral wealth in the form of oil have been found in some of these nations. This wealth, if equally distributed among the total population of these countries and spent for the good of the people, would bring a new life to the common man. The peasant in these countries would no longer be at the mercy of the land or the weather. He would no longer be plagued by disease or famine. This, unfortunately, is not the case. The few, the very few who hold the dividends are the very rich. Everybody else is the very poor. The peasant looks upon the rich man in all of his splendor and hears of the millions being given to his country by the petroleum-seeking Western Powers. He does not have to wonder where the money is or how it is being spent. Thus resentment builds again. Soon this country is visited by the agent of communism and subsequently by the agent of the "free world." Result: confusion, unrest, revolt. And these are not peace.

But why should I quote an example from one country alone? Why speak only of internal unrest? This can be seen just as easily on a worldwide scale. We ask ourselves why it is that among the lesser powers of the world today—the emerging nations of Africa and elsewhere—the United States has become so unpopular. The answer is found in the concentration of wealth in the United States. The "Great Society" and the "Poverty Program" (ironic, isn't it?) are both reflections of our high standard of living. We do not wish that anybody should have rags on his back and nothing in his stomach. Ask the average foreigner what he thinks the average American possesses in the way of material objects, and he will tell you a ten-room ranch house, three cars, a backyard swimming pool, a private airplane, and plenty of money. This impression is of course a false one, but nonetheless it is we who created it, and now it is we alone who must bear the malice for it. The countries and the people whom we so nicely term "underdeveloped" dislike us simply because we have some wealth and really could not care less whether John Smith who sleeps on sidewalks in Calcutta has any or not. Soon this dislike may turn to outright hatred when the peasant sees our hypocritical foreign aid programs fill the pocket of his landlord instead of buying food and tools for the common man.

Therefore it is up to us, the great powers of the world—the "red giants," the Pro-western European Powers, and that Rome of the twentieth century known as the United States—to eliminate poverty. The poor themselves cannot do it, but we must if there is to be an easing of friction and malice between peoples. For malice is not peace.

My third postulate for peace is one which perhaps would (or at least should) be easier to obtain than the first two, for it involves mainly the ruling class of people. It is a less strict interpretation of political theory on the side of both the Western and Eastern Powers.

Often we criticize the communistic society for the employment of so-called "brainwashing" techniques in order to obtain fanatical nationalistic support. We neglect to see, however, that this often occurs in a less obvious way in the United States. Ask the United States citizen on the street which of the two political systems predominant in the world today—democracy and communism—is the better one. He will retort "Democracy!" in an instant and with much indignation, as if it is ridiculous even to ask such a question. "Everyone knows which system is better," he will say. But then ask this same individual why his democracy is better. Ask him whether he really understands the other side—the communistic system. Or ask him if he understands the actual principles behind his own system—his cherished democracy. Then ask him to compare several points in both systems and arrive at two or three solid reasons why democracy is better. You will find that if you ask these questions of the average American, chances are the only one he will be able to answer is the first one.

Then ask these questions of the Chinese peasant on the commune. He will also tell you that his system of government is the better one simply because Radio Peking has been telling him so for the last twenty years. He does not understand communism because he has never been educated and probably never will be. He does, however, think that he understands democracy very well. He will tell you that it is a capitalistic system built upon the exploitation of the working man. He will proceed to describe the industrial tycoon sitting in his plush office atop a skycrapper overlooking the slum tenements inhabited by his underpaid workers. He will go on to quote all of the eloquent phrases that Radio Peking used to deride the British last night and the night before that, and the night before that.

So let us bring these two people together and observe an interesting paradox. They are truly a study in irony. Both are absolutely certain that their respective political systems are the best conceivable, but neither knows exactly why. Both will vehemently criticize the other's system, although neither one really understands the other's system. Even this would not be so tragic were it not for the startling fact that each of these men represents millions of others just like him. But the most appalling fact, the most ironic fact, the most pitiful fact is that these countless millions of people would die fighting, fighting for something they do not understand and fighting against something they understand even less. And combat certainly is not peace.

This is what I have reference to when I say that we need a less strict interpretation of these political theories. We need the fascist, the federalist, the communist, the totalitarianist, the socialist, and all the rest to meet and put an end to all this rigid, blind adherence to one political system. Of course, we cannot have worldwide uniformity of government, but we can promote understanding and tolerance for the other systems. And what is more important, we can stop influencing the populaces of the emerging nations with one-sided philosophy and thus creating potential belligerents in a world war. As the situation stands now, each nation walls itself in with an arsenal of weapons and at the same time shuts out truth and understanding. And stockpiles of weapons, used or unused, are not peace.

Finally I shall consider my fourth postulate for obtaining peace, which is stronger organizations for world consultation. We have a few treaty organizations and the United Nations, but as these stand they are, in my opinion, totally inadequate to fulfill the tasks assigned to them.

I have previously stated that we need to abolish ignorance, poverty, and narrow-minded political convictions if we are to obtain peace. The only possible avenue of approach which I can see towards accomplishing these goals is a strong world organization. We must have a means of coordinating programs to bring about peace.

Let us examine our present world organization, the United Nations. I believe that the United Nations is not making any significant contribution towards a unified council of nations. The United Nations has no real power in world affairs today. It may suggest to the nations that which would be the best action to take, but no nation can be compelled to follow a United Nations' policy if it does not wish to. This is exemplified by the fact that many of the member nations do not even bother to pay their dues. In order to get anything accomplished in our world today, we need a strict organization—not this weak agreement among nations. Of course, the United Nations gives member nations a chance to sit in council and talk, and many times has successfully handled small-scale skirmishes. However, the programs which I think would be meaningful in today's world—a universal drive for better housing, more food, and more education—simply cannot and will not be enacted so long as we have no firm, uniting movement in the world. And lack of cooperation and unity is not peace.

It is my firm belief that the world organization which we need must be composed of basically two bodies. There need to be, of course, leaders from each country present to agree on policies, but we need more than this. We need a worldwide meeting of the common man just as desperately as we need a broad-minded meeting of the great man. Each country would send representatives designated by the common people to represent the emotions of the common people. If any worldwide organization of the future is to function properly, it must hear the testimony of the Indian Untouchable, the Arabian Bedouin, the Chinese peasant, and the American Negro. And when this council acts for the betterment of the world, it must have both the power and the money to carry out its resolution. The power and the money must be provided by the member nations through cooperation. For a lack of cooperation will never lead to worldwide peace.

Peace is attainable. But peace is not resentment; peace is not rebellion. Peace is not confusion, unrest, or revolt. Peace is not malice. Peace is not lack of unity or cooperation. Peace is not weapons, and peace is not combat. All of these exist in the world and doubtless will always exist as long as mankind inhabits the face of the earth. However, the object that all peoples on this planet must strive for is the reduction of these barriers between races, creeds, nationalities, and religions.

I have expounded in some detail on the four factors which I deem necessary for the peace of the world. There are many people who disagree with me. Some say that we must abolish the bomb. I hold that we must abolish ignorance. Some say do not allow anyone to become too rich, while I say do not allow anyone to become too poor. Many people believe that the United Nations is the only hope for the world. I agree that perhaps not this United Nations, but some united nations of the future which has the power to affect the world will be a great step forward. But perhaps the most important thing to do is not to talk about peace (man has been doing that for five thousand years and look at our present situation), but to act upon peace.

I have spoken to those dreary pessimists who claim that we will never see peace and that ultimate thermonuclear war will annihilate civilization. As for myself, I refuse to believe that such a thing will ever occur. It is my belief that we will continue to regard each other with suspicion from behind our uranium stockpiles until one day enough people realize that the key to peace is merely understanding the other person's view and tolerating it. All present efforts for peace and my four ideas are directed towards one goal. All future efforts for peace must be directed towards one goal. What is this goal? Tolerance. With the intermingling of races, languages, and religions in our modern world, one day we must inevitably obtain universal tolerance, and simultaneously obtain peace. For the very essence of peace is tolerance, and peace is attainable.

Address by William F. May, Chairman of the American Can Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of Geneva, N.Y., which is the home of one of the many plants of the great American Can Co., it is my pleasure to include in the Record the text of a recent speech by Mr. William F. May, chairman and chief executive officer of that company on the subject of collective bargaining and the National Labor Relations Board.

Incidentally, Mr. May, who is today one of the outstanding industrial leaders of our country, was a classmate of mine some 30-odd years ago at the University of Rochester. We are all proud of the success he has achieved, and I know Members of the House will find that his remarks are most stimulating and provocative in the important field of labor-management relations:

"NLRB 25-MILLIONTH VOTER DAY"

(Luncheon Talk by William F. May, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Can Co., at New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., March 2, 1967)

It is a distinct pleasure to speak at this luncheon on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers and the substantial segment of the industrial community which it represents, to observe the casting of the 25-millionth secret ballot in a representation election.

This ceremony represents more than a tribute to the National Labor Relations Act, the National Labor Relations Board, labor unions or management—it is really a tribute to the American concept of democracy. We place a high value in this country on the right of self-determination, whether it be to vote freely for government representatives or in this case, to vote on whether to have a bargaining representive. We recognize that the expression of individual freedom is a vital aspect of the dignity of man.

As you all know, the right of an individual employee to decide in a secret ballot election whether to be represented by a union was one of the foundations of the Wagner Act of 1935. We in industry have expressed concern about the use of authorization cards as a substitute for the secret ballot because we feel so strongly that the secret ballot is a right which should be preserved intact. Therefore, we are glad to join with labor unions, the NLRB and other interested parties in taking special note that, in this free country of ours, 25 million employees have exercised this important right.

The same democratic principles which inspired the secret ballot election have produced free collective bargaining. Collective bargaining is at a critical juncture today, with the public becoming increasingly aroused by major disputes which evidence a failure in the collective bargaining process. We hear frequent proposals for compulsory arbitration or other types of third-party intervention, which can only significantly undermine collective bargaining and the ability of the parties to reach agreement on their own. Despite occasional breakdowns, the collective bargaining process has been an important stabilizing influence in our industrial system, and we take this opportunity to reaffirm the need to preserve rather than destroy it.

There is an impelling need for labor and management to improve the collective bargaining process and to recognize their strong community of interest in achieving this goal. In fact, there is an impelling need today for the leaders of business and labor to recognize the importance of replacing antagonism and conflict with accommodation and cooperation.

Our joint support today of the secret ballot election demonstrates that the old philosophy of conflict in labor relations is being replaced by more constructive and responsible thinking. The Board recently issued a press release which referred to this event as an example of "unique cooperation" between major labor and management organizations. We believe that cooperation between labor and management should be a normal and continuing relationship. It is time that leaders of business and labor recognize the expanding scope of their common interests and the importance of advancing them together.

Our common goal must be increased productivity, for only then can wages and profits increase without contributing to inflationary pressures which are of such current concern. Management recognizes that strong, responsible and democratic unions can be an asset to management and can represent an important force in our industrial system. Unions must accept management's right to manage and recognize that a profitable enterprise underlies gain for all. No one segment of our society can take more than its fair share of the fruits of increased productivity—employees, employers, stockholders, consumers, or government.

Our success will be judged in many ways: by the respect and confidence which the parties have for each other, by the extent to which collective bargaining promotes industrial peace; by settlements which are consonant with economic good sense; by the extent to which labor and management are able to resolve their own differences without the need for outside intervention.

Open exchanges of information through clear channels of communication are basic. I recall several situation when my company was faced with uneconomic costs at some of its plants, and where we discussed the circumstances with both the local and international union representatives. After we had carefully explained all the facts, we had two types of experiences: one where the union not only accepted the facts but agreed to action to correct the situation, others where the union would take no action. In the first instance, the plants have continued to progress and grow, while in the latter case the plants have been closed. While agreements for wage cuts or freezes are relatively uncommon, they demonstrate an awareness that objectives other than the pursuit of "more" are in the nation's interest.

Many fruitful experiments to encourage communications between labor and management well in advance of negotiations have been steps in the right direction. Committees which consult between contract negotiations without the pressures of deadlines and expiration dates can sharpen issues and resolve those complex problems which require much more time than crisis bargaining allows. Joint effort can resolve problems left unsettled during negotiations and can accumulate information for the resolution of future issues. This ongoing relationship can have a constructive effect on labor and management leaders and can make them better qualified to represent their respective sides with a more rational approach to collective bargaining.

Consultation and continuous dialogue must not be confused with joint decision-making. Management must manage the business, and the union must manage its appropriate function of representing employees. Union interests in profits have grown in our affluent society, where employees are frequently stockholders as well as beneficiaries of pension and retirement plans which invest their capital in corporate securities. The employee with two hats must have a union leader who, within his appropriate sphere, is concerned with both wages and profits. This leader must realize that unions can be assets to good management by recognizing the need for more efficient methods and the orderly introduction of technology.

There are a number of important issues involving people at work which demand further cooperation between labor and management. The tight labor markets in many parts of the country emphasize the need to train the unemployed and to upgrade the underemployed, on a basis that will afford equal employment opportunity to all. In addition our constantly changing technology requires that in-plant training programs be constantly reviewed and revised, so that employees' skills are consonant with job requirements.

In keeping with these needs and responsive to its members' interests, the NAM has developed its STEP (Solutions To Employment Problems) Program. More than 200,000 copies of some 50 case studies have been distributed to illustrate how industry and communities have solved employment problems. In addition, STEP Workshops have been held across the country in order to stimulate industry to develop creative and innovative solutions to employment problems.

More recently, the NAM created a program, the purpose of which has been to develop inexpensive and efficient training and education programs which can be adapted for use in industry. As a result of the pilot research undertaken at the NAM, companies have been stimulated to develop their own training and skill upgrading programs which have proved extremely effective.

There are a variety of statistics available on the amount industry spends annually on training and education. In 1965, *Business Week* estimated a total amount of $18 billion, and *Fortune* gave a higher figure of $24 billion. More recently, I saw an estimate of $17 billion as the amount spent by industry in 1966 in this area. These figures are a strong indication of the awareness in industry of the need for training and education programs for its employees.

Similarly, optimal working conditions which promote better health and safety are mutual concerns of both labor and management. In October of 1966, the NAM held a National Conference on Mental Health and the Business Community, the first such conference sponsored by industry on a national level, in order to stimulate a greater awareness of the importance of mental health in industry. More recently, the NAM adopted a policy position in support of *off-the-job safety*, in recognition of an awareness in industry that *total safety* of employees is an important matter.

Greater attention should be given to improving occupational medical programs; to assuring that air contaminants and other adverse factors within the work environment are kept within tolerable limits; to encouraging safe habits for employees. In short, the physical and the mental health and safety of the employee must be our joint concern.

Recommendations to narrow the scope of possible conflict through regular consultation are not a panacea for the labor-management problems of today. Competing interests will remain at the bargaining table, and it is conceded that they are necessary. But all attempts to strengthen the problem-solving capabilities of the parties, especially as they work together in support of common objectives, are certainly in the interest of everyone.

Going back 25 million votes, we can readily see the dramatic social changes that have occurred. Unions are accepted as an important economic force in our industrial society. Management recognizes the need for constructive and responsible approaches and for exercising a greater degree of social responsibility.

We must increase the capability of free collective bargaining to be a dynamic, positive force in our industrial society. Let us seek more ways to lower those barriers which have traditionally separated labor and management, and let us recognize the importance—indeed the necessity—of greater cooperation in support of our common goals.

Romney Speaks Out Where It Counts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an editorial appearing in the Washington Post on May 7, 1967, by Roscoe Drummond. The editorial follows:

ROMNEY SPEAKS OUT WHERE IT COUNTS

(By Roscoe Drummond)

Republican moderates and liberals are proving that they learned a lesson in 1964. For the most part that year, they stood around divided and silent waiting for someone to rescue them from the Goldwater nomination.

Here are two striking examples of how they now are putting into practice what they learned.

1—On the ground that leadership ought to lead, the let's-not-commit-ourselves-too-soon trial balloon launched by Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon was shot down by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and others in 24 hours.

2—While Vice President Hubert Humphrey was cozily putting his arm around Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia and telling him what a "good Democrat" he was, Gov. George Romney of Michigan went into the Deep South and called the George Wallace third party movement an attempt to hide an outdated racist goal behind the banner of opposition to big government.

Romney became the first national political leader to deal candidly and critically with the Wallace movement. Others have apparently been fearful that they might get hurt if they led the attack.

And Romney didn't do it with a mimeographed statement. He did it at a speech and press conference in the South where he could be challenged.

Obviously, Romney is speaking his own convictions to promote his own cause, which is to become president. But he is not trimming to catch a few votes and he is not waiting in the wings, as are many others in both parties, in the hope that somehow the Wallace genie will put itself back in the bottle.

Romney is showing what it means for leadership to lead by speaking out when and where it counts.

So are Rockefeller and Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, Gov. Raymond Shafer and Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Gov. Spiro Agnew of Maryland. They are wisely rejectink the sterile wait-and-see tactic of McCall, whose theory is that if numerous Republican governors will only hold off long enough they can unite on one presidential contender and put him over.

Metropolitan Washington's Challenge and Opportunity in World Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade presented their annual world trade award to Maj. Gen. George Olmstead, USAR, retired, at a luncheon on Tuesday, May 9, 1967. Accepting the award on behalf of himself and the International Bank and Financial General management teams, he addressed himself to the proposition that Washington, D.C., provides an excellent location for an international merchant bank. I commend the articulate address of General Olmstead to the attention of my colleagues:

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON'S CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY IN WORLD TRADE

(Address by Maj. Gen. George Olmstead, USAR, retired, the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., May 9, 1967)

Mr. Chairman and friends—First, on behalf of myself and our International Bank and Financial General management teams, I want to thank each of you for your presence here today. In particular I am grateful for the fact that so many members of our corporate and natural families could be with us.

The Annual World Trade Award of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade has been presented to a long line of distinguished recipients. That we should be honored with the 1967 Award is a recognition that we deeply appreciate and that we will always remember. I might add, it will stimulate us to try to do better in the future than we have done in the past. Thank you all again very much.

Such an occasion as this makes one feel most humble. I think of what Sir Winston Churchill said of one of his contempories, "He is a humble man—he has much to be humble about."

I am glad to see my old friend, Bill Press, here today in his usual good health. I am told that during his recent brief stay in the hospital, his Board of Directors sent him a message, "We have passed a resolution hoping you will get well soon. The vote was 32 to 31."

In response to President Bud Doggett's request that I make some remarks after the Award, may I talk to you briefly about Metropolitan Washington's challenge and opportunity in World Trade.

I will tell you why we feel that Metropolitan Washington *has* a *special* challenge and a special opportunity in World Trade; but first, let me tell you a story about three ideas.

An idea as you know is a dream that has assumed a measure of reality.

I will spare you from a report on the details of our corporate families; number of banks and companies, their total resources, earnings, number of employees, number of stockholders, etc.—for tomorrow will be different from today, bigger, and we hope better. This is as it should be in any growing corporate family. The details change, but the basic ideas, the philosophies if you prefer, remain the same.

So let's talk about the three ideas—and some experiences that relate to them.

Idea number one originated almost sixty years ago with Arthur J. Morris, founder and now Honorary Chairman of Financial General Corporation, who is with us here today, Mr Morris believed that anyone with good character and steady earning power was entitled to bank credit whether or not he had collateral. In 1910, Mr. Morris financed the first automobile to be sold in this country on the installment payment plan. He pioneered consumer credit in banking. Because the commercial banks of that day did not believe in his idea, he developed a nationwide system of companies under the name "Morris Plan."

Today the idea of banking for the "little fellow" is universally accepted by the American banking fraternity, most of the Morris Plan companies have been converted to full service commercial banks and Arthur Morris' idea of consumer credit in banking is recognized as one of the great contributions to the American economy in the Twentieth Century. Mass credit has created mass buying power which has permitted mass production without which the American economy would never have achieved its present size and strength.

When in 1955 Financial General Corporation, successor to Morris Plan, joined forces with International Bank of Washington, it was a natural development to carry the consumer-credit-in-banking idea abroad. In many countries the existing banks, like the American banks in 1910, had not yet adpoted the idea of banking for the little fellow.

Of course, some day it is to be hoped that the great banks of England, Europe and elsewhere in the Free World will embrace this idea. But, in the meantime, with prominent local partners in each case, we are forming such banks and demonstrating that the idea will work. We are now in nine countries. Our first bank, started in Luxembourg six years ago, today does business with 25% of the people employed in that Country. It is our hope and belief that there will be a time when International Bank's off-shore banking operations will have grown to a magnitude comparable to the 26 domestic Financial General banks whose present assets exceed one and one-half billion dollars. Certainly the opportunity is there. So much for idea number one—banking for the "little fellow".

Idea number two relates to merchant banking. For three centuries in Britain and in Europe such famous merchant bankers as Rothschilds, Samuels, Baring, Warburg and others have played vital roles in industrial and commercial development around the world.

The House of Baring, the oldest merchant bank in England, after our Civil War raised more than 80 million pounds to finance the building of railroads in the United States and Canada. They found money to help the Russians build the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It was the Samuels Company in London who raised the money for the early industrialization in Japan. It was a merchant banker, Rothschild, who came to the aid of Disraeli when he wanted to buy control of the Suez Canal in 1875 to keep it out of the hands of the French.

From the 18th to the early 20th century as the British Empire reached into nearly every part of the world, it was the merchant bankers who provided the development credit, investment, and financing to worthy managements or borrowers of all sizes who turned to London for solution of their money problems. Very often the merchant banks helped to finance the imports and exports of British industry. They still do. The merchant banks on the continent have performed similar services.

After World War II it was America's turn to do its part in helping to finance the development of the under-developed areas. There were established in Washington great national and international pools of capital, such as the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, Export-Import Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and the Agency for International Development. However, the need still existed for private enterprise to participate in this great development program. The obvious answer was to introduce into the United States the successful merchant banking technique through which Europe and Britain had provided world-wide development financing for the past three centuries.

Just as our first idea was to *export* America's successful concept of consumer credit, our second idea was to *import* Europe and Britain's successful concept of merchant banking and to develop it in an American way. Undoubtedly, some day most great American commercial banks and banking groups will have merchant banking subsidiaries or affiliates operating at home and abroad, providing for their customers—old and new—the extension of development and intermediate term credits that cannot appropriately be supplied by commercial banks. Our modest exeprience with the idea, to date, convinces us there is profit to be made and a useful service to be performed in this field.

Our first and second ideas have naturally evolved into a third idea which is that you can defend capitalism best by creating more capitalists. In order to explain our thinking let us first take a long look backward and ask a question.

Over 2,000 years ago some great leaders and a great idea succeeded in spite of the awesome limitations of travel, communication, education, lack of precedent and the rest, to build the supreme power of Rome and to conquer and occupy the then known world.

To this day their achievements stagger the imagination and people still say with pride when they point to a road, a temple, a colosseum or an acqueduct—"That was Roman."

But the great idea of popular government was supplanted by "Bread and Circuses." The conquered became the slaves of the conquerors, rather than free men.

The great leaders were followed by successors, fewer and fewer of whom were cast in the magnificent mold of the founders—more and more of whom were there to serve themselves rather than their people and their country.

And so, in less than 300 years from the beginning, Rome was clearly on the way to its decline and fall.

My question is—"Which way America?"

We are now in the third century since our great leaders and their great idea began to emerge.

We have become the world's only super power.

A major part of the world's people today are underprivileged, uneducated, insecure, facing want and possible starvation. In the Roman's day they called the peripheral people "Barbarians" who were meant to be enslaved or destroyed.

In our day we agree these developing nations and their people should be aided. But we don't agree on the means. Should it be "Bread and Circuses", government to government handouts—or should it be the system under which our country has reached its present position of strength and power. I speak of the system of opportunity and reward—the system of free private enterprise—in short, capitalism.

If we believe in capitalism, it is essential that we each run our segment of the economy with success. It is also essential—it is the great challege of the days ahead that each of us and our businesses make capitalists out of little people everywhere. Give them the chance to earn things they can hold on to and enjoy.

Herein lies the true answer to Communist aggression.

The other day I was listening to a TV commenator, one of the sniveling kind. He was talking about the new communism in Roumania and glowing about the fact that they were introducing private ownership and the profit motive, lessening the control of the central bureaucracy, placing more responsibility in the hands of the plant managers, producing more consumer goods, and in general raising the standard of living of the Roumanian people. Listening to all this, I sighed, and said to myself, "Buster, we used to call that capitalism."

If there are among us those who doubt that the system of opportunity and reward will prevail, I invite you to look at the present state of the Russian economy after 50 years of communist domination and to note the direction in which it has been evolving in very recent years. Or look at Red China and Free China.

As I said before, you can defend capitalism best by creating more capitalists.

Let me give you a few simple examples of what I mean:

1. This is the case of Hester McSweeney. Hester is a Bahamian woman 53 years old. Two years ago she was raising chickens in her back yard. Her capacity was 250 birds. They were a very good quality chicken and very much in demand in Nassau. Our bank management there talked to her about expanding her operation. She was surprised to learn a bank would be interested in her problem. Finally she built up courage to come in to the bank. After several visits, she acquired faith in the project and in us. Today she has 20 acres of Crown Land, a chicken farm with a stock of 2,000 to 3,000 pullets and imports three-day-old chicks from Miami at the rate of 1,500 every 7 or 8 weeks. She makes her payments on time, has no receivables, sells for cash and is turning away business. We are about to finance an expansion for her.

Naturally she sings our praises and refers many good local customers to us. Don't talk to her about being a communist.

2. This is the case of International Trust Company of Liberia. In 1948 the late Edward Stettinius showed the Liberian Government how it would be helpful to their economy to attract the registration of ships and corporations to their country. The Liberian Government gave International Trust Company a legislative charter making it in effect their maritime and corporation department. After Stettinius' death, International Bank of Washington acquired 80% of the Trust Company. Today the Liberian merchant fleet is the largest in the world, 1,600 ships with a gross of 22 million tons. Liberia does not permit any ship that flies its flag to enter the ports of Haiphong or Havana. International Trust paid to Liberia last year over $4.5 million, more than 10% of the country's total budget and did not extract from the country an hour of labor or an ounce of raw material. Many bright young Liberians are trained and employed in carrying out the Trust Company's banking, insurance and shipping activities. The American people have no warmer friends in central Africa than the Liberian people.

3. Tom Quick and his two sons for years have been successful in cutting timber in the Catskills in New York. We asked him to examine the timbering prospects in some holdings we had in the Dominican Republic. Tom found a native species, Almacigo—a very rapidly growing tree in abundant supply. It had never been used in the Dominican market. The wood is similar to our basswood or yellow poplar. We have found a very great demand for it in the United States in the furniture industry. International Bank supplied financing for the equipment and working capital. Today we are shipping 45,000 board feet a week and anticipating an expansion shortly. Also we are exploring the possibility of indigenous construction of packing crates for fruit and vegetables, a use for which the Almacigo wood might be ideal. Under the sponsorship of the United States economic aid program and with the implementation of very competent U.S. private enterprise, the Dominican agriculture is rapidly diversifying into the fruit and vegetable field. If our present tests prove satisfactory there is a local market for one million crates a year. As it grows, Tom Quick's activity will be a great assist to the Dominican economy and the present serious unemployment problem there.

4. Naturally we wanted to place one of our off-shore banks in England. We were fortunate to be able to associate with us Sir Isaac Wolfson, Britain's leading merchant; and Lord Thomson of Fleet, Britain's leading publisher. We chose Birmingham, Britain's second largest city, as the location. Our survey showed less than 15% of the people there had bank relations. In the two years of its existence, the bank is today doing business with over 5,000 people, and growing at the rate of 400 customers per month. The great majority of these people had never had bank relations, bank credit or the opportunity to do the things that people can do if they have access to capital or credit.

5. The industrial members of our corporate family, all of whom are represented here today, are making their full contribution to the development of the corporate family idea. Much of the American built agricultural and construction equipment now dispersed around the world contains governors built by our Pierce Governor Company of Indiana. A major portion of the potato chips packaged in England are packaged by the machines built by our Woodman Company of Georgia. Our packaging company, Kliklok, on whose California built machines are packaged over 80% of the American frozen foods and many other items, is now producing machines in Bristol, England, for the British and European market. Kliklok recently received some interesting publicity about its three day sales meeting there where it reintroduced Thomas English Muffins to England. Naturally, the muffins are packaged on Kliklok machines. Foster Wheeler Corporation, our largest industrial associate, recently has built a steel mill in Turkey, a refinery and fertilizer plant in Kuwait, power plants in Spain, a distillation furnace in Normandy, and refinery installations in Trieste, Rotterdam and Westernport, Australia. Its licensee, Ishikawajima in Japan, is building boilers for a power plant in Korea, various land installations in Japan and marine boilers for most of the great new oil tankers that are being built in Japanese shipyards.

Like the other great American companies, the future of our industrial development activity abroad will be limited by the fact that unless mass purchasing power is created, industrial development will not succeed. This brings us back to the basic concept—there must be mass credit if there is to be mass purchasing power. I said this is the job that our off-shore banks are addressing themselves to and, we hope, before too long, we will be joined by many of the existing indigenous banking institutions that have not yet accepted the idea.

6. And now let me tell you about Beirut—the cross-roads of the Middle East. Last October with some fine local partners we formed a bank, the only one of 93 Beirut banks jointly owned by local interests and Americans.

The day we sent out 1,500 invitations to a party preceding the ribbon cutting, all the banks in the country closed. Nervous friends told us we should delay the opening. We said, "Why? You can't have a run on a new bank."

So we went ahead. The President of Lebanon was very grateful for this show of confidence in their economy. He sent the Prime Minister to cut the ribbon. I was offered a job—in a harem—as a consultant.

And the bank is oft to a very good start pioneering consumer credit and merchant banking in that very rich area.

So much for the three ideas—one, commercial banking for the "little fellow"; two, American-style merchant or development banking here and abroad; and, three, raising the living standards of the world's underprivileged people—thus making them "little capitalists."

Now I would like to comment on why we believe it is preferable for an American merchant bank to be domiciled in Washington as we are, rather than in New York, Boston, San Francisco or one of the other larger cities.

The senior representatives of all the nations recognized by our Government live and work in Washington. The great international pools of public capital are domiciled in Washington. Enormous pools of more flexible capital such as pension funds of labor organizations are growing here in Washington. The world's largest customer is headquartered here. The world's largest payroll is domiciled here. Here is the world's best source of information and statistics of all kinds.

And whether you believe in a lot or a little government advice, support or regulation for your enterprise, you are going to have some. It is here that laws are initiated by Congress, implemented by the Executive Branch, and finally adjudicated by the Supreme Court.

For all these reasons we believe Washington is the natural home base for our American merchant bank—the International Bank of Washington. We believe similar institutions and activities will surely come along in the years ahead and that they too will find it makes sense to headquarter here.

As to challenges and opportunities in World Trade, all of us can see them all about us every day. I have said that to date the contributions and participations of our International Bank and Financial General Corporation have been modest indeed. But in the lifetime of Arthur Morris, our founder, our idea number one—Banking for the Little Fellow—has grown from nothing in 1910 to where it is universally accepted in American banking today. We are certain that the idea can and will be successfully developed offshore, gaining acceptance with increasing speed among American and indigenous banks operating elsewhere in the Free World.

As to idea number two—American-style Merchant or Development Banking—we confidently expect every great and progressive American bank or banking group will have a merchant banking subsidiary or affiliate in the not too distant future. Thus, through the private enterprise system, American imaginations and skills will make an increasingly important contribution to the economic advancement of the developing nations.

And finally, idea number three—Raising the Living Standard of the World's Underprivileged People—I can only state my belief that the survival of our American Way of Life will depend on the progress we make in getting this job done. True, this is a very long-range problem. But, if I were a young man today, I would keep my eyes steadfastly fixed on that horizon; for, as I said, this is a job that we must do to insure our survival.

Thank you all again for your presence here today and your generosity.

Constitutional Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES KEE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include last week's public service television and radio newscast, "The Kee Report." The subject discussed is the possible constitutional convention.

The report follows:

This is Jim Kee, bringing you the Kee Report.

One of the most unusual political movements in the history of our country is now going on almost unnoticed by the general public.

This is a movement to amend the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution, of course, has been amended many times since its adoption. But what makes this current attempt so novel is that the proponents of change wish to change the nation's organic law by a process which is completely legal but which has never been used before.

The usual way is for Congress, by two-thirds vote of both Houses, to propose Constitutional changes to the states. If three-fourths of the states approve, then the amendment becomes part of the Constitution. There is another way, however, authorized by the Constitution itself. This is the convening of a national convention for the sole purpose of amendment, if requested by two-thirds of the states.

At this time 32 state legislatures have formally petitioned Congress to call such a Constitutional convention, just two short of the number needed. Some newspapers predicted that the 34th petition will reach Congress before this Session ends while others say that the movement has reached its peak.

If you are wondering how this movement got started, the explanation is simple. Some time back, the Supreme Court issued its famous ruling which has come to be known as the one-man one-vote doctrine. In effect, the Court said that the members of state legislatures should be elected by majority vote. But in many states, towns and cities have equal voting representation in the legislature regardless of population. The members of such legislatures have now quietly petitioned Congress for a convention in order to overturn the Supreme Court's ruling.

Many men in public life are seriously disturbed over the prospects that Congress may be compelled to call a Constitutional convention. They point out that if it convenes, there is no way to stop a movement for a general overhaul of the Constitution. They fear that sessions may run on and on while special groups lobby for their pet amendment projects.

A Constitutional convention might have an upsetting effect for a time upon normal political life. My own view is that the American people have weathered a multitude of political storms over the years and they could take one more storm in stride.

However, this movement has served to bring out once again both the stability and the flexibility of the Constitution of the United States. The original document was drawn up by some of the most far-reaching men in history. But the Founding Fathers knew that what they did was not perfect so they outlined the means by which the Constitution may be changed whenever the American people want it changed.

There are now 22 amendments to the original Constitution, including the original 10 known as the Bill of Rights. The other amendments are now universally accepted by the public and there is no current demand for change.

But the right to change the Constitution is still a sacred right. The American people voted prohibition into the organic law and then took it out when they felt that it was not working.

The Constitution is still the property of the people. The Constitution will remain the property of the people.

Stewart Air Force Base Places Youths Through Youth Corps Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, the facts that our rate of youth unemployment has been running steadily three times the overall jobless rate and that juvenile crime is rising at a rapid pace are cruel paradoxes in this land of prosperity.

Perhaps we do not hear often enough of the efforts to right these wrongs in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the country. A major campaign in the struggle to salvage our disadvantaged young people is being waged by the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

A recent article in the Newburgh, N.Y. Evening News, describes how several young men in that town are benefiting from their Neighborhood Youth Corps civilian jobs at Stewart Air Force Base.

While working 28 hours a week and learning valuable job skills in the base's automotive mechanics garage, paint shop, and sewage and water treatment plant, they are also brushing up on their basic education and receiving job counseling from the New York State Employment Service as part of their Youth Corps experience.

I think facts like these cannot be overlooked, for their value to several young lives is beyond all price. Therefore, I would like to insert this news article into the Record as testimony to this Nation's efforts to help our youth become productive citizens. The article from the Evening News of Newburgh follows:

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE PLACES YOUTHS THROUGH YOUTH CORPS PLAN

In cooperation with Newburgh's Community Action Committee, Stewart Air Force Base is now placing Newburgh youths in various civilian job classifications at the base through the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The Newburgh Community Action Committee administers federal economic opportunity funds in the city and among the programs currently in progress are Headstart for pre-school youngsters and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Under the Youth Corps, job training is available to youths still in school and those who have discontinued their education.

Youth Corps jobs—which are not full-time and do not replace a full-time post—are being provided in Newburgh government offices, through the Board of Education and through non-profit agencies in the city. Since January the Civilian Personnel Office at Stewart Air Force Base has been participating.

Three youths are currently working and there are openings for seven others. The posts filled are in the paint shop, the automative mechanics garage and the sewage and water treatment plant.

Opportunities for placement are available in the electricians shop, the carpenter shop, the sheet metal shop, air conditioning and in plumbing and heating.

Opportunities for clerical employment are also available for Youth Corps workers on a base-wide scale.

Members of the Youth Corps work 28 hours a week and have four additional hours in reading and mathematics through cooperation with the Board of Education. In addition, they are encouraged to take additional education courses and receive counseling from the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the New York State Employment Service.

"It's a four pronged attack," William Thomas, Youth Corps director, said. "Job training, instruction in reading and mathematics, school training relative to the job in question and counseling."

Martin Mitchetti, 18, of Newburgh, who is in the automotive mechanics department at the base is taking advantage of all four phases. In addition to his practical experience, he is taking adult education courses in the evening automotive mechanics at Newburgh Free Academy.

The Youth Corps program is budgeted for 20 out-of-school youths and at present 14 are participating in the program. The Youth Corps does its own recruiting as well as accept recommendations from the State Division of Employment, the Newburgh school system, and various Newburgh agencies.

Participants in the program are currently paid $1.25 for time worked.

Congress Should Conduct Public Business in Public

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, Congressional Quarterly's recent findings regarding the high percentage of secret committee meetings in the House and the Senate was, I think, surprising to all of us. The realization that 45 percent of congressional meetings in the first quarter of 1967 were closed to the public is enlightening and should be closely examined in light of our democratic tradition.

The San Jose Mercury-News, the major newspaper of my home district, wrote on Sunday, April 30, 1967, of this report and wisely questioned the need for such secrecy. Few committees are blameless—only the Senate District Committee, the House Select Committee on Small Business, and the House Banking and Currency Committee held no secret meetings in this time period. Yet few committees have the necessity to meet in private. The Mercury pleads for public rebuke to the Congress. Their editorial takes that necessary first step in informing both the public and the Congress on the frequency of closed meetings. I therefore include this editorial, "Congress Should Conduct Public Business in Public," in the Record:

CONGRESS SHOULD CONDUCT PUBLIC BUSINESS IN PUBLIC

Congressional committees during the first quarter of 1967 continued to conduct the public's business in secret nearly half of the time. This is both shocking and shameful.

According to Congressional Quarterly, a private research and reporting organization that keeps track of such things, committees of the Senate and House of Representatives held 386 out of 861 meetings behind closed doors during the first three months of this year.

In other words, the public was barred from access to the men acting in their name 45 per cent of the time. The percentage is far too high, but there is little chance that it will decline until an aroused public demands reform.

Congressmen enjoy their privileges, and they do not give them up easily or gladly. They will not be stripped away easily or soon.

However, there is ample cause to believe that a great many of the secret meetings are unjustified on any reasonable grounds. It is understandable that the Senate Armed Services Committee for example, should hold 85 per cent of its meetings in secret; the House Armed Services Committee's secrecy percentage is 76. These committees deal in information which, if it were to fall into unfriendly hands, could jeopardize the national security.

But what justification is there for the fact that House Appropriations Committee held all of its estimated 144 meetings in secret? The Appropriations Committee, which hands out the taxpayers' money, traditionally does not even list its meetings in the Daily Digest section of the Congressional Record.

And what justification can there be for the House Judiciary Committee to hold 72 per cent of its meetings behind closed doors, or the Merchant Marine Committee half its meetings in secret? These committees cannot be said to deal regularly with national security matters.

Of all the committees of Congress, standing and select, only three held no secret meetings during the first quarter of 1967. These included the Senate District of Columbia Committee, the House Banking and Currency and the House Select Committee on Small Business.

Take it all in all, Congress continues to write a record of secret government that is shocking and shameful. Congress should be compelled to conduct more of the public's business in public.

This will never be done, however, until the public demands it. The responsibility for this rests right here at home. In this regard, the people will get precisely the sort of government they deserve. If the people are apathetic, Congress will be delighted to continue doing business as usual.

If the people want to know what Congress is doing—and why, they have only to ask. But the people must take the initiative.

Trading Stamps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, in light of the interest of the Congress in consumer affairs, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the dividends that can be obtained when a dedicated group of women organize their efforts and effectively pool their resources in the collection of trading stamps. The net result is the building of a clubhouse for the State headquarters of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs on the Douglass campus of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J.

In addition, recognition is being accorded to the women of my State. Miss Geralding V. Brown, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, will receive the Trading Stamp Institute's seventh annual achievement award. This is the first time a woman has been the recipient of this distinguished award.

I include herewith the reporting of this honor and recognition:

[From the Clifton Herald-News, Passaic, N.J., Mar. 27, 1967]

CLUB TRADING STAMPS BUILT—FEDERATED WOMEN GET ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Miss Geraldine V. Brown, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, will receive the Trading Stamp Institute's seventh annual Achievement Award at an evening banquet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, April 18.

Irving M. Axelrod, institute president, said Miss Brown—the first women ever to receive a TSIA Achievement Award—would be the initial recipient of the TSIA's "American Homemaker's Achievement Award."

Miss Brown will accept the award on behalf of the 45,000 members of the New Jersey State Federation for constructing a State Headquarters on Douglass campus of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, mainly through the saving and redemption of trading stamps.

The award to the State Federation is being made "for its exemplary use of trading stamps in a unique and imaginatively constructive manner."

Mr. Axelrod also will present Miss Brown with one million stamps on behalf of the entire industry in appreciation of the task the State Federation has accomplished. They will be used to help furnish the new building.

The handsome $125,000 State Clubhouse—situated on a beautiful two acre tract of land leased from Rutgers University—is a blend of contemporary and period architecture. The exterior of the one story clubhouse is red brick with a tapered blue-black roof. There is an interesting use of iron grille work around the entrrance and main windows.

There are six sizable and airy public rooms within the building—ranging from an assembly hall seating 150 persons to a fully equipped kitchen. The additional rooms include a large foyer, secretarial rooms, work room, an overnight guest room and an executive office.

Much of the furnishing is yet to be done, although some of the rooms have been largely furnished through individual or club support of memorials to past Federation presidents.

The drive to collect stamps and funds for the building was begun in the fall of 1964 when each State Federation member was asked to give either a book of stamps or a small cash donation. Ground was broken on Sept. 18, 1965, and the building officially was dedicated May 1, 1966.

Miss Brown and her immediate officers will be honored at a reception and a banquet in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf Astoria at which leaders of trading stamp firms around the nation and world will be present.

NEW JERSEY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUB PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE TRADING STAMP INSTITUTE'S SEVENTH ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Miss Geraldine V. Brown, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, will receive the Trading Stamp Institute's seventh annual Achievement Award at an evening banquet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City on April 18th. TSIA President Irving M. Axelrod said Miss Brown—the first woman ever to receive a TSIA Achievement Award—would be the initial recipient of the TSIA's "American Homemaker's Achievement Award".

According to Mr. Axelrod, Miss Brown will accept the coveted award on behalf of the 45,000 members of the New Jersey State Federation for constructing a State Headquarters on the Rutgers University Campus in New Brunswick, New Jersey, mainly through the saving and redemption of trading stamps.

The TSIA President, who is also head of the Big Bonus Stamp Company of Houston, Texas, said the high award was being given Miss Brown on behalf of the State Federation "for their exemplary use of trading stamps in a unique and imaginatively constructive manner." Mr. Axelrod will present Miss Brown with one million stamps on behalf of the entire industry for their appreciation of the task the State Federation has accomplished.

The Trading Stamp Institute of America is a trade association composed of the majority of the leading trading stamp companies operating in this country, Canada, England and Japan.

Miss Brown, upon being informed of the Award, said: "The Federation is very proud and pleased to receive this Award. We feel honored that we are the first women's organization to be cited for such an accomplishment made possible through the medium of trading stamps."

The handsome $125,000 State Clubhouse—situated on a beautiful two acre tract of land leased from Rutgers University—is an intriguing blend of contemporary and period architecture. The exterior of the one story Clubhouse is red brick with a tapered blue-black roof. There is an interesting use of iron grille work around the entrance and main windows.

There are six sizable and airy public rooms within the building—ranging from an assembly hall seating 150 persons to a fully equipped kitchen. The additional rooms include a larger foyer, secretarial rooms, work room, an overnight guest room and an executive office. Much of the furnishing is yet to be done, although some of the rooms have been largely furnished through individual or club support of memorials to past Federation Presidents. Miss Brown adds: "We have hopes of providing needed items of furniture or furnishings with the one million stamps the TSIA is giving us."

The drive to collect stamps and funds for the imposing edifice was begun in the Fall of 1964 when each State Federation member was asked to give either a book of stamps or a small cash donation. Ground was broken on September 18, 1965, and the building was officially dedicated on May 1, 1966. The actual drive for stamps and funds lasted well into 1965.

Mr. Axelrod said: "I speak for the entire membership of the trading stamp industry when I say we are humbly grateful to the able to honor Miss Brown and the 45,000 fine New Jersey ladies in her State Federation. Their magnificent State Clubhouse and Headquarters will stand as a permanent monument—not only to their diligence and purpose—but to their collective and individual ability to make this world a more constructive and happy place in which to live. We are delighted that trading stamps helped them realize their dream of a new and efficient State Headquarters building."

Miss Brown and her immediate officers will be honored at a reception and a banquet in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf Astoria at which leaders of trading stamp firms around the nation and world will be present.

Kioga Focuses Attention on Plight of Independent Oil Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Interior has once again been conducting hearings in Washington this week on the mandatory oil import program. These hearings will be concluded today.

Since coming to Congress in 1961, I have repeatedly called attention to the deteriorating condition of the independent oil industry. The mandatory oil import program has failed to provide meaningful relief to this industry. In Kansas, we have witnessed a decline in oil exploration; and the daily average rig count is down from 169 in 1956 to little more than 40 this year.

Of great concern to, all Americans—at least it should be—is a steady decline in crude oil reserves. These reserves, according to the Kansas State Geological Survey, have dropped from 862.4 million barrels in Kansas in 1962 to 751.6 million barrels in 1965.

Mr. Speaker, the primary basis for our oil import program is the security of the United States of America. Today, American military men are defending that security in far-off Southeast Asia. War clouds are boiling over the Middle East, the locale of many of the world's great oilfields. We cannot afford to let our domestic oil industry go down the drain. Either the administration must respond to the reasonable requests of independent producers as submitted in testimony this week, or the Congress must initiate a complete investigation of the mandatory oil import program and the domestic oil industry.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement of the Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association, which was submitted by Mr. John H. Knightly, Wichita, Kans., president, during the general hearings at the Department of Interior in Washington, D.C., on May 23, 1967. The statement follows:

The Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Association represents more than 1,200 independent producers of crude oil and natural gas and persons and firms with affiliated interests. It is a purely independent producer association.

As such, KIOGA has a justified interest on behalf of its membership in the mandatory oil import program and its administration. Since its inception in 1959, the program has in the main been responsible for a certain degree of stability in the producing segment of the domestic industry. Nevertheless, during the tenure of the program there have been mounting signs that all is not well with this defense-vital industry. The chief of these signs has been the decline in explortaory activity in the on-shore United States. Regardless of how much credit one wishes to give to the production, transportation, refining or marketing segments of the petroleum industry, it is an absolute certainty that the whole business starts with the drilling of an exploratory well. If that event does not occur, the rest of the industry cannot exist. So it is to this phase of the industry and all of its ramifications that we direct our remarks in this portion of our submittal.

We do not wish to waste the Department's time by going into the statutory basis for the import program. It is national security and that alone. On that point, the intent of Congress is clear and the Department of the Interior has been reminded of that fact scores of thousands of times. Yet in terms of the original purpose of the program, that is, to insure a vigorous and healthy domestic *producing* industry, the program exhibits growing signs of failure. It is difficult for us to believe that this is happening. The certified national security requirements of the program are well defined and in 1967 should be a matter of paramount concern to all appointed and elected officials in Washington; but not even the Department of Defense appears to exhibit much interest. The growing dependence of this country upon foreign sources of crude oil is most responsible for a growing oil-security gap in this nation.

Any person who visited the sea-coasts of America during World War II can vividly recall beaches awash with crude oil from tankers sent to the bottom by the well aimed shots of Axis navies. How secure, therefore, are these sources of petroleum upon which we now find ourselves so dependent for our daily energy requirements? Furthermore, will military operations now in progress in the Middle East bar shipments of petroleum from that area? When and for how long? For that matter, how secure is the production in the Gulf of Mexico? The Russians today have more pig boats in the sea than the combined total of all of our enemies in all previous wars. Moreover, these modern underseas marauders are individually far more sophisticated and dangerous than earlier U-boats. Yet your Department insists upon including Gulf production in its daily totals for Districts I–IV, the same as if it were located in the heart of Kansas. And how about burgeoning Canadian production which now intrudes in mounting quantities into the upper middle-west? Would this prairie province crude be available to the United States when shipments to maritime provinces are interdicted by torpedoes?

Failure of the import program has had a significant impact upon the level of reserve producing capacity in the continental United States. (Please exclude off-shore Louisiana for the reasons stated.) In this regard Kansas is more qualified to speak than any other market demand prorating state. For all of 1966 and the early months of 1967, our Corporation Commission set the state's daily allowable at 300,000 barrels. During that period daily production failed to meet the established allowable. As demand increased during the period purchaser nominations held at a firm level or increased, yet liberalized allowables failed to boost production. Finally, this Spring the Commission realistically reduced the allowable to 290,000 barrels per day. Production did not meet this figure. What does this mean? It means that Kansas no longer has any reserve shut-in capacity; and Kansas is one of the great historical producing states of the mid-continent area. Self serving statements of international oil companies, which are more interested in their own greedy importation motives than the national security, would lull the general public and the administration into a false sense of security. They claim vast producible reserves, much in excess of current demand. But where do they exist? In Louisiana and Texas perhaps; but there is good reason to question this. There is an irreconcilable disparity between National Petroleum Council and Independent Petroleum Association of America figures. The former gives the country 4,800,000 barrels per day, and the latter 2,800,000 barrels per day. Both cannot possibly be right and we submit that both are much on the high side.

Crude oil reserves in our state have decline as follows:[1]

[Millions of barrels]

1962	862.4
1963	841.3
1964	796.5
1965	751.6

Preliminary figures for 1966, not yet published, predict a similar decline for last year.

The final answer lies in the daily average rig count which in the State of Kansas is down from 169 in 1956 to little more than 40[2] this year. This depression in the drilling industry has resulted in a major exodus of the great reservoir of highly skilled workers into other fields of endeavor.

Please note that there remain many attractive geological areas of the state that remain essentially unexplored. There is an old expression in the oil patch to the effect that youn can't find oil if you don't drill wells. Figures from most other producing areas will reflect a similar decline.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America first yesterday made a well reasoned plea that you not dismantle this important program. We subecribe to that statement in all of its particulars. Its substance has a credibility that you cannot question. Its urgency is not to be denied. Accordingly, we urge a strengthening of the import program. Your own energy symposium this Spring clearly demonstrated that all other alternate sources of energy are going to be supplemental to crude oil and its companion, natural gas, for the next two decades at least. Nor should you permit poorly reasoned arguments about the well-being of consumers or of other areas of the world influence your good judgment. Will today's cheap sources of foreign crude be available to the American public at today's prices when our country is hopelessly dependent upon such remote sources.

The decisions you make are the spawn of a high risk game in which we all have a stake. Blandishments of major companies should be closely scrutinized for improper motives. The high purpose of this program should be kept foremost in your mind. You are tinkering with national security. Parenthetically, no one in government, most especially, the Department of Defense, has told the American public what reserve producing capacity is necessary to insure the defense of the nation in time of emergency. Should not this be done?

For all of these reasons, of late we have been urging the Congress to conduct an investigation into the many complex factors that comprise this problem.

We are hopeful that patriotic members of the Congress will insist that this be done. If a thorough and impartial investigation is conducted we are certain that these findings, among others, will be made:

(1) In today's world, a healthy domestic producing industry is at least as important as it was in 1959.

(2) The required degree of health is not present in the industry in 1967. (The Chase Manhattan group represents only a part of the industry).

(3) The mandatory oil import program shows signs of being manipulated for purposes not related to national security.

(4) Certified requirements of this industry for peace and war demand a vastly accelerated drilling program.

(5) Current economic incentives for exploratory activity are inadequate to insure necessary wildcatting.

(6) Many attractive unexplored areas remain in the United States. Increased industry efficiency and technology coupled with proper incentives will cause their development.

(7) The Department of the Interior should make provision within the framework of the program to spread its benefits to the producing segment of the petroleum industry.

In response to the request of the Department of the Interior KIOGA has prepared an incentive plan that we now urge upon you. We suggest that this plan has many desirable features that will solve the problems about which we have spoken today. The figures upon which it is based may be verified and the plan may be easily administered. Your consideration of the plan is solicited.

Another aspect of our total problem is the necessity of bringing the balance of payments into equilibrium. Conversion of dollar accruals into gold, draw down of dollar assets in the United States by foreign countries in

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Footnotes at end of speech.

deficit and the likelihood of continued U.S. deficits indicate a further decline in U.S. reserve assets. Imports of petroleum and products, a major factor in the balance of payments, are supposedly regulated, at least percentagewise; but keyed as they are to an expected expansion of domestic production, are bound to increase volumetrically. Someone should add current overseas demands and compare this figure with gold reserves here. We see an imminent danger that U.S. gold reserves are scarcely adequate to support Federal Reserve requirements of about $10 billion. What therefore is our total liquidity position? Unquestionably there was a sharp deterioration in the U.S. balance on international transactions in goods and services during 1966. Only the help of various special transactions undertaken by foreign official authorities and international institutions prevented a real crisis. Does the administration of the oil import program threaten a deepening crisis in this enormously dangerous and complex area? We think it may.

Mr. Secretary, we thank you for the opportunity to appear.

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[1] Source: Kansas State Geological Survey.
[2] Source: Hughes Tool Co.

U.S. Navy Men Say "Thanks, South Africa"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, last February we all read quite a lot about the U.S. aircraft carrier, the *Franklin D. Roosevelt,* which docked at Capetown, South Africa, but the crew members' shore leave was canceled. I know the readers of the Congressional Record will be pleased to read the following letter which the crewmembers of that ship have sent to the people of Capetown.

U.S. Navy Men Say "Thanks, South Africa"

The crew members of the U.S. aircraft carrier, the "Franklin D. Roosevelt," have acknowledged in a letter to the State President, Mr. Charles Swart, that the "true and sincere warmth" of the people of Cape Town placed a monument in their hearts—"a monument more lasting than bronze."

The letter was made public in Pretoria last week reports SAPA.

The letter said: "On our recent port of call to your country on February 4, 1967, we were given so freely such hospitality, such true and sincere warmth from the tens of thousands of Capetonians and countless other South Africans and heads of state as has never been shown us before at home or abroad.

"That we were unable to partake of this genuine fellowship tore deeply at each of us. (Shore leave during the three days the aircraft carrier was in dock was cancelled by orders from Washington shortly after the vessel had docked.)

"The hundreds that came from far cities, the many preparations that were made expressly for our greeting, the many entertainers that came on board, all placed a monument in each of our hearts more lasting than bronze.

"To witness the American flag waving from Cape Town's piers as the U.S.S. Franklin D. Roosevelt put out to set amidst the cheers of countless thousands of South Africans only served to further prove your greatness. We shall never forget. It will be told many times."

Views of a Returning Vietnam Soldier

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, Steve Badger was one of the first servicemen from Park Ridge, in my district, to be sent to Vietnam. Soon after he enlisted in the Army in 1964, Steve, who was supposed to have gone to Germany, volunteered for duty in Vietnam. After a little over a year in the Far East, he returned to the United States in December 1965. When he had completed a couple of months of temporary duty here, he was sent back to Vietnam at his own request and spent about 10 additional months there.

The Park Ridge Advocate interviewed Steve Badger soon after he came back from his second tour of duty in Vietnam. Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I am including excerpts from his replies to questions by the Advocate reporter:

Q. Do most of the servicemen over there have any general feeling on what they're doing, what their purpose is for being there?

A. Most of them don't regret it, actually, once they're sent over there. It's a pretty close knit unit. There's a deep purpose to what people are doing over there. There's so much work involved in it that most people become pretty dedicated to what they're doing and feel pretty strongly about it. I haven't known any people that come home that really say they wish they had never been over there and find no real purpose for having been over there. They know why we're there. They know what we're doing. As for the United States forces over there, I think they're pretty well satisfied with what we're doing, most of them. The younger people—I think a great percentage of them—feel as I do: that they would like to go over there and be there when it's won. They don't like this idea of having the same situation that developed when their fathers were in the Army in Korea; a stalemate. Most of the people, being so young, this is their first war. It's like what they can do for their country, the way they feel about it. They'd rather see it won, they'd rather help to win it and they think it should be won a lot quicker. Everybody, of course, wants to come back home and be proud of what they did when they were over there.

I look back on three years in the Army and a couple years in Vietnam [as] a good experience for me. I think it's a good experience for anybody. It's very revealing. It teaches a person a lot. You see a lot of the world you never knew existed and a lot of people you never knew existed. You meet a lot of people; you learn to get along with a lot of people. You learn a lot more about world situations, politics.

Q. If you were in the Army again and you had it to do over again, would you volunteer for Vietnam again?

A. Oh, yes. If it was up to me I'd much rather volunteer. I'd rather do something of my own free will than have somebody tell me to do it. This country gives everybody so much freedom and the right to do and not do what they want. There's unlimited opportunity for a person. They should go right ahead and perform their military service, but people will run and scream and go to other countries to get out of it.

There's a lot of people encouraging everybody to get easy jobs and stay away from the work. People seem to be afraid of work, afraid of long hours. Forty hour weeks, thirty-six hour weeks, that's all they want. I don't go for that.

Of course, I liked the kids over there. Everywhere we were, we'd always go to the orphanages. At one place, we took parts from a wrecked helicopter and made a merry-go-round for the kids for Christmas. We took the transmission from the helicopter and set it in the ground and put the mast as the center pole and one of the guys came out and welded the bars on and made the merry-go-round and put it in the orphanage. They're still using it over there. Worked out like a charm. We made a teeter-totter for them out of old airplane parts.

That's one of the most rewarding things for people over there—do things for the kids. They're so friendly and it takes so little to please them. Most Americans like kids and see that they're happy.

Actually my biggest worry over there [was] if something ever happened to me [would] people feel hostile towards what we were doing there? If we're over there for a reason, that should be our goal. Whatever we're over there to do, we should be doing. If we don't do that, then everybody who has died there gave their lives in vain.

LSD: Another Sad Chapter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include an editorial which appeared in the Santa Barbara News-Press on May 18, 1967, which I believe my colleagues will find interesting. It points up the fact that LSD is indeed dangerous:

LSD: Another Sad Chapter

The depressing report that four college-age students have impaired their vision for life by staring at the sun while under the influence of LSD deserves thoughtful consideration by other potential users of this hallucinogenic drug.

According to a spokesman for the Santa Barbara Ophthalmological Assn., the UCSB and City College students sought treatment for their eye injuries and related the cause of their difficulties. One said he was "holding a religious conversation with the sun"; another, that he gazed at the sun to produce visual displays.

The result, doctors say, is marked damage to the boys' central vision, damage that is permanent because the tissue involved is not regenerative. Because of the effects of the drug, the doctors added, the victims felt no awareness of pain or discomfort during the time that the sun was burning the tissue.

This is the latest sad chapter in the story of the often deleterious, and sometimes tragic, results accruing from experimentation with LSD. We wonder how many so-called "good trips" can compensate for the price some are paying for their illegal and dangerous adventures.

Law enforcement officers are the first to admit the difficulties of maintaining effective surveillance over the use of hallucinogens.

Their distribution appears to be difficult to control; their detection uncertain, at best.

The knowledge, however, should be prevalent among users and potential users that the costs of indulging in LSD can be heavy, both for the individual and for the society which must strive to develop responsible restrictions.

John Harold Lucas, Civic Leader

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a tribute to John Harold Lucas, banker and civic leader in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area and a good friend for many years.

I am sure my colleagues and the American people will find this tribute both interesting and inspiring:

JOHN HAROLD LUCAS, CIVIC LEADER

John Harold Lucas, banker, October 28, 1894–September 21, 1966, was born in Baxter, Pennsylvania, son of John Simpson and Margaret (Magill) Lucas. His mother, of Scotch ancestry, was a direct descendant of the famed Scot poet, Robert Burns. His father, of Irish descent was a contractor and builder and Baxter's Postmaster as well as County Squire.

When Mr. Lucas was five, the family moved to Pittsburgh's East End to provide the children with better educational advantages.

The ambition that marked his later career was evident too in his early days. When barely twelve, he took on morning, evening and Sunday newspaper routes simultaneously. Mr. Lucas wanted to earn enough for a bicycle, and it was this determination and willingness to work tirelessly for the things he wanted that runs as a theme throughout his life together with his unselfish efforts to give of his time and energy in helping his fellow man.

During his school days at Wilkinsburg High, John Lucas gained widespread recognition as an athlete for his prowess in football, baseball, track and as Manager of the school basketball team. Noted as an outstanding quarter-miler, half miler and broad jumper, he received many many ribbons, medals, cups and trophies for his accomplishments on the cinder tracks of Western Pennsylvania.

Because of his numerous extremely close victories he received the nick-name of "Lucky" which was to stick throughout his life.

His reputation as an amateur athlete with the Middle Atlantic Division of the American Athletic Association led to a track scholarship to Westminster College. Here, while waiting on tables in the dormitory to help meet expenses, he continued his sports activities as an award-winning member of Westminster track team.

In addition to his athletic activities while in college, John Lucas was an active member of the Westminster Debating Team. While at Westminster, he met Christine Stewart, daughter of William Albert Miller of Trafford City, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, an attractive and talented music student, whom he married May 9, 1922 in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lucas, who graduated from the School of Music, Westminster College with a Bachelor of Music Degree, has appeared as a soloist in many area churches and was one of the first to sing on the world's first radio station, KDKA, in its early founding days. Her charities over the years have been many and her life has been tuned to her husband's beliefs that one gets his greatest satisfaction from doing something constructive, not only for his family or his community, but for others who are in need of his help.

John H. Lucas attended Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, during 1915–17 and was graduated B.S. at the University of Pittsburgh in 1921. Meanwhile, he worked as a bank messenger in Pittsburgh during summer vacations from 1915–1917. In the following year he joined the Bank of Pittsburgh as a full-time employee in the credit department, continuing that work while attending the University of Pittsburgh at night, and in 1925 he was named manager of the credit department of the Peoples Savings and Trust Company, Pittsburgh. Remaining with this bank through a series of mergers and consolidation that resulted in its becoming the People-Pittsburgh Trust Company in 1929. Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company in 1946, and Pittsburgh National Bank in 1959, Mr. Lucas was advanced to the posts of assistant to the president in 1929, assistant vice-president in 1937, vice-president in 1940, vice-president in charge of the finance division in 1946, and senior vice-president and a director in 1952. Elected president of the bank in 1954, he became chairman of the board in the following year and vice-chairman of the board in 1959, continuing in the last-named position until his retirement in 1961.

Recognized as an authority in the commercial lending field, Mr. Lucas was instrumental in establishing one of the nation's first bank consumer credit departments at his bank in 1936, following several years of study, research and preparation. By 1954 this department was extending credit to some 60,000 persons annually for the purchase of automobiles and home appliances, for home modernization, and to meet personal needs.

Aside from his principal banking interests, Mr. Lucas served for some years on the board of directors of the Pittsburgh branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, and was also a director of the American Forge & Manufacturing Company, Braun Banking Company, Pittsburgh Mercantile Company, Tasa Coal Company, and Webster Hall Hotel, Incorporated.

He was a director of the Copperweld Steel Company, Sawhill Tubular Products, Incorporated, United Engineering & Foundry Company, Waverly Oil Company, and Yellow Cab Company of Pittsburgh, Incorporated.

During 1918–21 Mr. Lucas lectured on credit, money and banking, and corporate financing at the East Liberty YMCA, Pittsburgh. He was an instructor in economics at the University of Pittsburgh 1921 to 1941 and in credits, consumer credit, and financial organization for the American Institute of Banking from 1921 to 1943 and again in 1946–47. He was the author of a textbook, "Consumer Credit" (1942, rev. 1945), published by the American Institute of Banking. Mr. Lucas aided in the establishment of the National Code of Ethics for Lending Institutions, adopted by the American Bankers Association in 1931, and as chairman of the consumer credit division of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association from 1940 to 1950 was instrumental in having the state banking code amended so that banks could extend installment credit. He also served as a trustee of the Bankers and Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association of Pittsburgh from 1953 to 1962 and as a member of the National Board of Field Advisers, Region III, Small Business Administration, during 1954–61.

At various times he was a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Better Business Bureau, Pittsburgh Convention Bureau, Pittsburgh Light Opera Association and Junior Achievement of Pittsburgh. He was treasurer of the United Cerebral Palsy Association in Pittsburgh from 1951 to 1961 and as chairman of its 1954 fund drive was responsible for fulfilling the drive's goals by means of a so-called telethon. He served on the advisory council of the Salvation Army in Pittsburgh. Further, he was treasurer and regional co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews during 1957–62 and a member of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped in Pennsylvania during 1957–63. Since 1960 he served as treasurer of the United Negro College Fund in Pittsburgh. Earlier, he planned the drive to raise $235,000 for a new dormitory at Westminster College, serving as chairman of that drive in 1940.

Interested in the welfare of the youth of Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Mr. Lucas played an important role in developing an athletic program for pre-high school boys in that community in 1941, resulting in the establishment for the Wildcats' baseball and football teams, forerunners of the Little League and Pony League teams that have become prevalent throughout the country. He also served as president of the Mount Lebanon Athletic Association during 1945–49 and as a director of the Mount Lebanon Civic League from 1940 to 1955.

During the First World War he served as a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps and was stationed first at the University of Pittsburgh and later at the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal. During the Second World War he was given leave from his banking duties to serve in 1942–43 as president of the Triumph Explosive Company, Elkton, Maryland at the request of the U.S. Navy Department. Mr. Lucas was the recipient of an Honorary D. Finance degree from Westminster College in 1940. Additionally, in recognition of his civic activities, he was nominated Man of the Year for Pittsburgh in 1956, and he received the 3rd Annual Eternal Light Award of the Pittsburgh Friends of the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1959 and the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in 1961. A member of the Masonic order (32d degree, Shriner) and of the Duquesne, University and Longue Vue Clubs of Pittsburgh, he was also an honorary member of Alpha Kappa Psi, Tau Kappa Alpha, and Delta Mu Delta. His religious affiliation was United Presbyterian. Politically he was a Republican.

The Handicapped: Sometimes They're Hard To Find

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, recently, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped conducted a nationwide essay contest on the subject of "Ability Counts."

A fine young lady from my district—Miss Lorraine Liston, of Springdale, Conn.—won fourth prize in this nationwide contest.

I am very proud of Lorraine's work and would like at this time to enter her essay into the RECORD so that my colleagues can acquaint themselves with her excellent article:

THE HANDICAPPED: SOMETIMES THEY'RE HARD TO FIND

Stamford, Connecticut, is an average size city of about 106,000. It has its share of the handicapped—but they are not easy to find. I wanted to learn first hand how handicapped workers fitted into their jobs and community activities.

"Let's see, it's sometimes hard to recall who they are," said John Dossos, personnel manager at Barnes Engineering.

Eddie D'Amico, who lost a leg in 1945 in the Marshall Islands, is a group leader in the bolometer section at Barnes where he has worked since 1952. The microscopic work he does requires patience and skill. Delicate work is his long suit; in his spare time he services and sells watches.

Louis Nirenstein, both legs paralyzed by polio in 1953 and confined to a wheelchair, is presently a senior technician in applied physics at Barnes Engineering. He is married and has two children. He is a member of Temple Sinai. He is an avid boatman. During the summer he gives youngsters water-ski instructions at a lake in upstate Connecticut.

When the U.S.S. Estorio sank off Guadalcanal in 1942, Joe Muskus suffered the loss of a leg. Today he is an assistant development engineer in electronics at Barnes Engineering where he has been employed for 15 years. The father of two, he is a championship golfer, a member of a veterans organization, the National Amputation Organization, and the National Golf Association.

Afterwards, Mr. Dossos commented, "These men are most reliable. I wish I had 50 more like them."

Elizabeth Brown has worked for Bloomingdale's department store for 20 years. Despite an attack of polio in 1955 that has limited her to Kenny sticks and a wheelchair, the only concession she has made to her handicap is to transfer to the Stanford store because it is more accessible. She cooks, paints and sews in her spare time. Miss Brown joined handicapped friends last summer for a tour of Europe from Greece to Norway.

At the Machlett Laboratories, Inc., Henri Nevins, industrial relations manager, also hesitated when I questioned him.

"Gee, they work so well that I sometimes forget who our handicapped workers are!"

Charles Blundell has been employed by Machlett for 25 years. In 1944 his right arm was amputated in a German prison camp. After his return to the States, he was fitted with a limb and spent six months learning to use it. He is a glass-blower, a job that requires two hands—until Mr. Blundell devised a foot pedal to control the supply of oxygen to the torch he holds with his prosthesis. He served 10 years with the volunteer fire department. He bowls, belongs to a rifle club—and plays the piano.

While re-writing my notes I could hear my mother busy preparing dinner. I remembered—she was doing it all from her wheelchair. I was seven months old and my sister two years old when Mother was struck with polio. It left her a quadraplegic.

I take for granted everyday tasks that for her are little victories in themselves. She is as busy as my mother. She makes practically all of the clothes my sister and I wear. She has been entertainment chairman of our church's Atlar Society, president of a Catholic Mothers Circle, and her skill as a seamstress is in demand at the annual church bazaar. Mother has never let her wheelchair stand in the way of family activities. Somehow my sister and I got to Brownie meetings, took swimming lessons, had parties. We moved three tmes and she didn't make a big fuss about starting over. She has never asked my father to dodge a business trip. She is game for anything—willing to take a chance on a new job in a new town, or to camp out in the mountains.

My mother and others like her in the Stamford area are not listed as handicapped workers, but they are doing full-time jobs as homemakers. They, too, contribute to the community by making possible normal, productive homes.

A tax expert might be able to measure the productive worth of the employed handicapped in this community. But how do you count the times a man has been an inspiration to his family, friends and co-workers? And how do you measure what a mother means to a home?

If it's not easy to find the handicapped in Stamford, it's because so many of them have succeeded in what they set out to do: to become so well adjusted that their handicap is overlooked and often forgotten.

As English essayist Joseph Addison has said, "What an absured thing it is to pass over all the valuable parts of a man and fix our attention of his infirmities."

Time Magazine Notes Cincinnati's Efforts To Improve Police Force Morale

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, although overdue, there is now widespread recognition of the seriousness of our crime problem and the urgent necessity for action on the part of government at all levels to find effective means for its prevention and control.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in its comprehensive survey of crime in the United States gave considerable attention to the problems of the police.

I am proud to say that Cincinnati has recognized that the foundation for a successful attack upon the problem of crime is better law enforcement, which of course requires topnotch police officers. It also requires community understanding of the police, their problems and the hazards they face in carrying out their duties.

The Cincinnati Crime Study Committee, under the chairmanship of City Councilman John E. "Jake" Held, has done a commendable job of bringing into focus the problems needing correction. Official and public support for improving the police force has been very heartening.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article from the May 26, 1967, issue of Time magazine which reports the steps being taken in Cincinnati to insure that its police force continues to be one of the best in the Nation:

POLICE: MORALE REARMAMENT

The policeman's lot—poor pay, long hours, constant danger, public abuse—is not a happy one. Not even in Cincinnati, which is surprising in light of the fact that after 15 years of tight and intelligent control by Police Chief Stanley Shrotel, the force was considered one of the best in the nation.

Behind Shrotel's efficiency and reputation lurked a penny-pinching city council, which consistently refused to approve funds for new communications equipment, more cars, more men. Where Cincinnati had once paid its police force better than any other major Ohio city, by last year it was paying the least. Over the years, the trouble had taken its toll. 1961, 5% of the men retired as soon as they became eligible at 52, or simply resigned; by 1965, the number had climbed to 10%. Applicants also fell off. Last year Chief Shrotel, earning $17,400 a year, resigned to take a job (and a $7,600 raise) as chief security officer of a grocery chain.

TO THE PEOPLE

Even before he left, cops lower down the line felt something had to be done. Sergeant William Berry, president of the local chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police, decided that "we had a greater purpose than just going to parties and drinking beer." He hired a law firm to bridge the gap between the civil service cops and their city employers. Then he retained Bonsib, Inc., a Fort Wayne, Ind., public relations company. "We needed to get the man on the street to understand the police and their problems," explained Berry. Bonsib began by drawing up a 28-page, how-to-win-friends-for-cops course (sample tip: "Take advantage of every opportunity to publicly show policemen in non-badge-and-gun situations"). Next came a request to City Manager William Wichman to open wage negotiations. When he refused, Bonsib recommended citizens' petitions, house-to-house calls by police, letters to editors.

But the city council was slow to get the message. Then Shrotel resigned. At the same time, the city was in growing terror of a rapist-strangler who had claimed three victims (Time, Oct. 21).[1] Major crime was up more than 25% over the previous year. "Just what the hell is going on around here?" thundered Republican City Councilman Jake Held. "What we used to call a crime wave is now accepted as a way of life. This is intolerable." Held opened a six-week hearing. At the end of it, he had some inescapably specific suggestions for the city council: an immediate $1,000 raise, an end to the requirement that all cops live within city limits, a permanent crime commission, the hiring of 91 new policemen.

Public support was vigorous. Community committees marched on police stations, bearing praise and gifts. The council granted the raise last January. The city decided to go for 100, not 91, new patrolmen, has already recruited 52. Last week the council voted to abolish the residency requirement, and this week is expected to okay a permanent commission. "True citizen cooperation, that utopia when a citizen calls us when he sees a crime, has improved 100% in the last year," says Sergeant Berry. "The only sad thing," says new Chief Jacob Schott, 51, "is that you have to have something like a strangler to get people stirred up." But Councilman Held plans to keep things well stirred. "It's the politicians, including myself, who were blind and didn't back Shrotel," he admitted. "Schott and his men are going to get backing."

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[1] There were three more rape-killings before police arrested a local ex-cab driver. There have been no additional ones since his arrest.

East-West Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the noted international columnist, Dumitru Danielopol, who is featured in Copley Press publications, is presently traveling throughout Europe surveying the political and economic conditions and evaluating their involvement in international politics. As a former diplomat for pre-Communist Hungary and a veteran observer on the European scene his views merit special review. Therefore, I place in the RECORD editorials which appeared in the Burbank, Calif., Daily Review on

May 4, and the Elgin, Ill., Courier-News on May 5:

[From the Burbank (Calif.) Daily Review, May 4, 1967]

THE PEOPLE MUST NOT SUFFER

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—Will the peoples of Eastern Europe be held accountable for the follies of their Communist masters?

The answer must be No, and it should be stated in Congress during debate on the East-West Trade bill.

The government of the Eastern European satellites, without exception, came to power on the coattails of the Soviet army or seized power illegally.

Since they have no mandate from the people, these regimes must be solely accountable for their acts.

The point is important since the Communist regimes—especially that of Romania—have gone on a spending "binge" in Western countries. The mounting debts are beginning to worry some Western creditors.

They have good reason to worry.

West Germany is an example. It has been accepting some very important orders from Romania, payable in goods under barter arrangements.

But Romania is in no position to pay.

West German papers such as Neue Ruhr Zeitung, Lubecker Nechrichten and Solingen Tabglatt have published articles this year reflecting concern over the growing Romanian deficit.

In 1966, Germany exported 558 million marks worth of goods to Romania and imported only 298 million marks worth, leaving a debit balance of 260 million marks. (A mark is valued at 25 cents.)

To this must be added the 1965 deficit of 173 million marks.

This means Romania now owed West Germany about $108 millions.

The deficit will grow. The German papers say deliveries to Romania are bound to increase considerably in the next few years.

The Romanians have ordered massively from the Krupp works and other German concerns. They've bought a chemical factory, a huge dredge, 100 refrigerated cars, a floating dock and all the equipment required for the completion of the giant Galatz steel combine, estimated at 700 million marks.

Bonn approved these transactions at a time when Romania was already confronted with a trade deficit.

Figures published by the Assembly of Captive European Nations last year, show that between 1961–1964 Romania accumulated a foreign trade deficit of about $420 millions.

One must add to this the "purchases" made by Romania in other Western countries, including the United States, which have not yet been paid.

No wonder German financial circles are beginning to worry.

Unless the trade balance changes drastically, the Germans now realize they will have to grant the Romanians long term credits which they did not bargain for.

The situation is the more worrisome since—as Ceausescu, Romania's Red boss admitted—shoddy production curtailed Romanian exports. Many shipments have been refused and contracts cancelled.

The Congress should ponder this situation as it considers the East-West Trade bill.

And it should remember the axiom: These countries are not Communist because they are poor. They are poor because they are Communist.

[From the Elgin (Ill.) Courier-News, May 5, 1967]

EAST-WEST TRADE HAS TOO MANY OBSTACLES

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—"Can you suggest a practical plan for East-West trade?" the congressman asked.

Under present conditions in Eastern Europe, there seems to be no "practical" answer.

A recent East-West trade conference in New York sponsored by the American Management Association showed that there was very little hope for massive trade with the Communist countries.

Even if the much touted East-West trade bill were passed by Congress—which is not likely—other problems stand in the way of worthwhile commerce.

"Many of the Americans present complained of complications of dealing with a state-run economy," reported Radio Free Europe. "For example, orders, that in the West could be settled in a simple one-page letter, often take months and book-length contracts in Eastern Europe."

Another point: These markets have little that U.S. consumers want, and the people of these countries lack the cash for American products.

Still another: No responsible American businessman is willing to sell vast quantities of material and equipment to the Reds without U.S. government guarantees.

Under Marxism Eastern Europe has reached the point where it must do something drastic or collapse economically. The much ballyhooed "liberalization" of their economies has not borne the fruit it was supposed to.

Top-heavy bureaucracies have seen to it that any liberalization which would streamline the economy and eliminate many choice party jobs was persistently and systematically sabotaged.

Even Yugoslavia, which has literally survived through enormous American aid is in a desperate situation.

Poland owes the United States over half a billion dollars and is in no position to pay.

What is the answer?

American handouts?

How long would the American taxpayer foot the bill for bankrupt Communist countries?

The question may be a factor in the Presidential election next year.

President Johnson is committed to a policy of "peaceful engagement" with East Europe. He already ordered Export-Import Bank guarantees and he is asking for the trade bill.

It will be interesting to see what position the Republican nominee takes. He cannot ignore the East-West trade situation. But he could attach conditions designed to encourage free enterprise and genuine liberalization.

These conditions could include:

1. Withdrawal of Soviet troops and police from Eastern Europe.
2. The restoration of human rights as defined in the United Nations Charter.
3. Re-establishment of basic political rights, including freedom of speech and assembly.
4. Free elections to be held under United Nations control and supervision.

All this may sound unrealistic and Utopian.

It may well be.

But how else can the United States hope to see its credits benefit the people of Eastern Europe? So long as this area is bound by rigid Marxist nonsense there is no "practical way" to help it.

Pan Am's Halaby Urges SST Backing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, another authority has spoken out in favor of this Nation's supersonic transport. Former chief of the Federal Aviation Agency, and now vice president of Pan American World Airways, Najeeb Halaby spoke to the Pacific Northwest section of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in Seattle, and a report of that speech by Robert L. Twiss, associate editor of the Seattle Times, on May 19, 1967, quoted this leading exponent of American aviation. Mr. Speaker, the text of that story follows:

PAN AM'S HALABY URGES SST BACKING

(By Robert L. Twiss)

Now that a presidential decision has been made to go ahead with the supersonic transport, "we need to make it a national decision by action of Congress," Najeeb E. Halaby said here yesterday.

"And I am confident Congress will support the President's request," Halaby said. Halaby, former chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, now is a senior vice president of Pan American World Airways.

President Johnson has asked Congress for $198 million for the SST, under development by The Boeing Co., for the year beginning July 1.

Halaby said the nation's airlines already have "voted their confidence in the SST to the tune of $52 million," advancing $1 million for each SST delivery position reserved.

"The next step then is to build the safest, quietest, swiftest and most profitable transport," Halaby said in an interview. Boeing, he suggested, should place special emphasis on reliability and airworthiness.

SST timing is all-important, Halaby said, referring to the competitive threat posed by the Anglo-French Concorde and Russian SSTs.

"But safety and economy should come before firstness," he said.

The sonic boom and SST fares will determinet the market potential, Halaby said. If there are no sonic-boom limitations on the American SST, the market by 1990 should be 1,000 to 1,200 airplanes, he said.

The Concorde, an "interim airplane," is an excellent design, Halaby said. Most airlines, however, expect the American SST to be "superior in economy and long life once it's introduced in service," he said.

Pan American, Halaby said, "certainly needs more than 23 SSTs." It has delivery positions reserved for 15 Boeings and 8 Concordes.

Withdraw the Blockade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the present crisis in the Middle East should not be allowed to escalate into war. President Nasser of Egypt has been put on notice that the free world powers will not tolerate his blockade of international waters and it is hoped that he will quickly see the error of his ways and lift it.

It is too much to expect Soviet Russia to do the morally correct thing here. Nothing is lost by trying to get her to join us in maintaining the peace.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial from the May 24, 1967, edition of the Washington Daily News:

WITHDRAW THE BLOCKADE

President Johnson put his finger on the nub of the crisis in the Middle East when he said last night Egypt's blockade of Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba is not only illegal but "potentially disastrous to the cause of peace."

A blockade is a warlike act. The first item of business for United Nations Secretary General U Thant on his peace mission in Cairo, and among diplomats at UN headquarters in New York, should be to persuade President Nasser to lift the blockade.

A glance at the map shows the narrow Gulf (12–17 miles wide, 100 miles long) washes on the soil of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and is thus an international waterway. For Nasser to close off the Gulf, by naval ships stationed near the narrow Strait of Tiran guarding the outlet or by positioning artillery on the shore, is to cut off Israel's only sea outlet to the south and east.

The gun position was occupied by Egyptian soldiers after the departure of UN troops—at Nasser's request and with U Thant's hurried compliance. What is needed in the area is not a UN pullout but, as the President said, a continuance of the UN presence and a more effective one at that.

While U Thant and others should be working on Nasser to persuade him to lift his blockade, it behooves the government of Israel to refrain from attempting to shoot its way thru the blockade straightway. True, Israel is confronted with a hostile act. But the blockade has no immediate strangling effect. There is a good supply of food and fuel on hand. Her Mediterranean ports are still open. In the interest of preventing a war, Israel should do the statesmanlike thing and wait until U Thant and other peacemakers have time to work on Nasser.

What is urgently needed, as President Johnson said, is for "all concerned to observe in a spirit of restraint their solemn responsibilities" under the UN Charter and the armistice agreements, so war may be prevented.

That includes the Soviet Union. In a special announcement yesterday, the Kremlin, faithful to its automatic pro-Arab, anti-Israel policies, promised its "resolute resistance" to any Israeli "aggression." But the Russian government also expressed the "conviction" that "the peoples are not interested in fanning a military conflict in the Near East."

As the generous arms-supplier that has emboldened Nasser in his belligerence, the Soviet Union has a special responsibility to try to persuade him to lift the blockade in the Gulf of Aqaba and thus pull the crisis back from the brink.

University of Buffalo Students Pitching In To Help a Community Improve an Image

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] and I attended the opening of a new and exciting project in the city of Buffalo. It is the second storefront information center of the cooperative urban extension center which is sponsored jointly by the State University of New York at Buffalo; Canisius, Rosary Hill, and D'Youville Colleges; Erie County Technical Institute, Niagara University, and Niagara County Community College and is funded from a grant under title I of the Higher Education Act.

So far, 75 student volunteer tutors, mostly from the State University at Buffalo, are involved in this exciting new undertaking. The students tutor children and adults in subjects ranging from reading and mathematics to art and history, counseling them about available social agencies and where to go for job training.

Special help is provided for brain-damaged youngsters. The centers also have offered college entrance advice, computer programming instruction and a high school equivalency program. The directors and students find that many of those who walk into the storefront centers would not be inclined to go out to a college or university campus but will walk into such a store in their own neighborhood.

One of the storefront centers has been in operation for 4 months. It is located at 1352 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo. The two new centers were opened Sunday—one at 238 High Street in Buffalo. The other at 105 Ridge Road in Lackawanna. The entire project is under the direction of Dr. Frank P. Besag, assistant professor of education at the State University of Buffalo and Dr. Robert Hawks, assistant professor at the State University College at Buffalo.

The store-front centers are located in the district represented by Congressman DULSKI, but most of the students are from the district I represent.

At the opening ceremonies of the Lackawanna center last Sunday, I expressed my views on the importance of this new undertaking. I said that I thought the centers are acting as "bridges—bridges between two significant segments of today's U.S. population.

"On the one hand are the educationally disadvantaged people of our society—many of them children but all of them urgently and desperately in need of special help, guidance, tutoring and counseling.

"On the other hand are members of the new breed of American youth. These are the concerned activists of 1967—the young idealists who wish to commit themselves, dedicate themselves to a lofty purpose, who wish to become involved in today's problems and issues, who want to become involved in shaping a better tomorrow.

"These young people have provided the leadership for many important causes. But they are finding rich rewards today in this vital work of helping the helpless and giving hope to the hopeless.

"These are the kind of young people who have enlisted in the Peace Corps, in the VISTA volunteers and other new and valuable altruistic undertakings. While many of them feel compelled to publicly protest social ills of our day, they are finding greater fulfillment in actively doing something about these ills."

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the experimental store-front projects in western New York offer promise for other parts of the Nation—particularly in our congested and blighted urban areas.

They can serve as vital bridges between the disadvantaged of our society and those they desperately need—the young, creative and idealistic students who wish to make a contribution and realize that by giving of themselves in these ghetto areas, they are indeed on the frontline, they are helping to meet one of the most urgent challenges faced by this country today.

The Buffalo Evening News on May 18 carried an article about the three cooperative urban extension centers. Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert it to be printed here:

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO STUDENTS PITCHING IN TO HELP A COMMUNITY IMPROVE AN IMAGE

(By Mildred Spencer)

"Love thy neighbor" is more than a Biblical injunction to an increasing number of students at the State University of Buffalo—It's a rewarding way of life.

In a city where many of them are strangers, students are giving some very tangible evidence that they are good neighbors.

For every student whose activism consists of verbal protests against authority, there are dozens of others whose definition of activism means facing up to the problems of the world and doing something about them.

Among them are 75 student volunteers who quietly, with no fanfare, have manned storefront Co-operative Urban Extension Centers in three locations.

ENLIST 30 VOLUNTEERS

They tutor children and adults in subjects ranging from reading to art, counsel them about available social agencies or where to go for job training, do whatever residents of the area indicate is needed.

In a different field, two juniors from New Hyde Park majoring in English enlisted 30 other student volunteers in a Saturday program to help brain-damaged children.

Others busy themselves at projects ranging from collecting funds for local health and charity drives to cheering patients in area hospitals.

The store-front project is sponsored jointly by the university, Canisius, Rosary Hill and D'Youville Colleges, Erie County Technical Institute, Niagara University and Niagara County Community College. So far most of the volunteers have come from the State University of Buffalo.

OPEN THREE CENTERS

The purpose of the centers, according to Dr. Frank P. Besag, assistant professor of education and project director, is to bring institutes of higher learning into "closer coordination" with the community.

"Our aim," he explains, "is to bring information and expertise from higher education into the community and allow the university to learn more about the community, not through traditional research but through direct involvement."

To date three centers have been opened—at 1352 Jefferson Ave., 240 High St. and 105 Ridge Rd., Lackawanna.

The first center was opened in January. Since then, volunteers have brought needed help to 450 of the 600 persons who asked for it.

This help includes tutorial assistance for both children and adults in reading, mathematics, social studies and other subjects. There are field trips to familiarize community residents with area facilities.

The centers also have offered art classes, college entrance advisement, computer instruction, job information and a high school equivalency program. They will offere other programs as the need arises.

PAY OWN EXPENSES

The student volunteers not only contribute their time—an average six hours a week, even during final examinations—but pay all of their own transportation and other expenses.

And the student body at the university contributed $2350 from its own funds to meet needs at the center that were not being met through a small federal grant.

Suzanne Rovner and Judith A. Silverman, who launched the program for brain-damaged children, had worked with such youngsters in a summer camp.

Brain-damaged children may have normal or above normal intelligence, but they have difficulty in handling abstract and conceptual relationships.

APPEAL TO CLASSMATES

They may see words or letters backward, for example, and so have serious reading problems. Many, frustrated in learning because of their condition, become hyperactive and "problems" in the eyes of their teachers.

The Saturday school was designed to help brain-damaged youngsters "get over the idea that they are always wrong." Games are not highly competitive, and each child is allowed to win.

Because the youngsters are so active, a large number of volunteers was needed. Miss Rovner and Miss Silverman appealed to their fellow classmates and received 70 applications for the 30 counselor positions.

INSTRUCT IMMIGRANTS

Officers and members of the Western New York Chapter of the National Association for Brain Damaged Children were helpful in getting the school started and obtaining supplies for sports and handicrafts. Ascension Lutheran Church in Snyder contributed the necessary space.

In the fall the girls hope to expand the program to include activities for a co-educational teenage group.

Other student volunteers have given generously of their time to teach mentally retarded youngsters in St. Rita's Home for Children; instruct immigrants seeking U. S. citizenship in English, and even, in one instance, to give piano lessons to blind children.

DRIVE RAISES $3,050

The university band has played for the children at The Buffalo Evening News-Rotary Club Crippled Children's Camp and folk singers entertain patients at the nearby Veterans Hospital.

When blood was needed for a woman scheduled to undergo open heart surgery recently, the Arnold Air Society of the Air Force ROTC collected 90 pints, considerably more than was needed.

During the Cancer Crusade, members of Alpha Epsilon Pi Fraternity raised $3050 in a concentrated five-day campaign. In presenting it to Erie County Unit of the American Cancer Society, they expressed the hope that it would "help improve the image of the university."

A couple of months earlier Sigma Alpha Mu, another fraternity, collected more than $3000 with its "bounce for beats" for the Heart Fund.

Lack of Adequate Police Protection in District of Columbia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the recent tragic death of Miss Judith K. Robeson, who was bludgeoned to death in her Southwest Washington apartment is yet another frightening event which calls attention to the fact that there is something to be desired of the crime battle we are fighting, not only here in the District of Columbia, but throughout the Nation.

I had the opportunity to discuss today with the Metropolitan Police Department here in the District the availability of patrolmen in the fourth precinct, which takes in 28,000 people and encompasses part of the southwest area of Washington.

I was startled to learn that there were only five foot patrolmen and four scout cars available to the fourth precinct on the night that Miss Robeson was killed. A breakdown of the police force in that precinct shows one lieutenant on duty at the station; four patrolmen manning three scout cars; one desk sergeant assigned to the station; one patrol signal system man assigned to the station; five foot patrolmen walking beats in the precinct.

Two of the five foot patrolmen were working on their days off. Normally, there would only be three foot patrolmen available for duty in the entire precinct. The absentee breakdown for that evening shows two patrolmen on their regular day off, one patrolman on annual leave, and one patrolman on sick leave.

Just recently I corresponded with Police Chief John B. Layton about an idea which occurred to me regarding the possibility of recruiting approximately 300 soldiers in the Washington area to be hired during their normal time-off hours. It would seem to me quite appropriate that these soldiers work with the police force if they themselves have been trained in military police procedures through our local military installations, and at the same time lend a substantial amount of assistance to the efforts of our present police program.

Much to my regret, this idea was termed impractical by Police Chief Layton, and I submit at this point, for the consideration of my colleagues, the text of my correspondence on this matter with Chief Layton:

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
March 13, 1967.

Hon. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PUCINSKI: This is in response to your letter suggesting the employment of off-duty military personnel to offset the 300 vacancies in our authorized police strength.

Before addressing that suggestion, since you mentioned in your letter the large number of letters you receive from constituents asking if it is safe for their daughters to come to the Nation's Capital to work, it may be useful to you for me to point out that, despite the sharp increase in crime in this city, which is appalling, our crime rate here still is not drastically higher than that found in other large cities across the nation. I am enclosing for your information a table comparing rates of crime for Washington and for Chicago for the calendar year 1965 (the last year for which FBI data are available). You will find in this comparison that, while Washington was higher in rates for murder, aggravated assault, burglary, and larency, Chicago was significantly higher in rates for forcible rape, robbery, and auto theft.

The alarming thing (and the factor which misleads many people) about crime in this city is not so much our rate today in comparison to other cities, but instead is our rate now as changed from the rate of ten years ago. For example, in the calendar year 1957, we ranked twelfth among the sixteen cities in our population group in offenses per one thousand population; by the calendar year 1965, we ranked third, and our crime rates are still rising. I firmly believe that you may reassure your constituents that the District of Columbia is not an unusually dangerous place in comparison with other cities.

From our earlier conversation, I know that you realize that there are several legal questions which would need to be answered, and some legislation would certainly be required, before your proposal for using military personnel for police service could be instituted. For example, it would be necessary to determine the effect of the posse comitatus law on employment of military personnel in District police functions. And legislation would also be required to establish authority for appointing and paying police officers on a part-time basis. However, as you have indicated that you recognize the need for legislation to implement your suggestion, I will speak here to its practical, rather than its legal, ramifications.

These are the significant factors which bear on your proposal to fill our vacancies by using off-duty military personnel working on a part-time basis:

1. Although this department is currently averaging 300 vacancies in its authorized strength of 3,100 policemen, we are already filling those 300 vacancies by permitting our own personnel to work one day off in a week for pay, on a voluntary basis. There obviously would be no advantage in hiring other part-time employees, who would have to be specially uniformed and trained for the purpose, to replace already trained and active policemen in this overtime work. We certainly do have a need for manpower beyond the 3,100 positions presently authorized; however, since we have maintained a firm policy not to work our personnel more than one day off each week on overtime, it is not practical for us to ask for additional authorizations for police personnel until we can recruit to fill some of our existing vacancies or can find another source of supplementary manpower.

2. Although military policemen, by and large, have a high degree of training in some police techniques, a considerable amount of additional training would be needed (except for Armed Services Police who have completed our recruit training course) before we could employ them usefully in any wide range of Metropolitan Police activities. For example, we would need to train them extensively in the laws and regulations defining crimes in the District of Columbia and establishing rules for arrests, search, and seizure in a civilian environment and with procedures for handling juvenile arrests, with police-community relations, and other city police problems. Another major aspect of police training involves the acquainting of the trainee with the internal regulations and procedures of the department. As you perhaps know, our recruit indoctrination curriculum presently includes a full thirteen weeks of training. Although we have in years past put policemen onto the street before they had completed the full training course, we were criticized for the procedure. For example, the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia specifically recommended that, "No officer should patrol alone before completing recruit training." Consequently, we now strain our resources to avoid as much as possible the placing of a partially-trained policeman in active street police service. For this reason, if we were to use military personnel for police work, we would have to insist that they complete our recruit training courses.

The practical problem we become involved with when we think of training a part-time employee, working a few hours each week, is that it takes many weeks to administer one week of training. For example, if these personnel work one day each week, which is all we will allow our regular policemen to work on an overtime basis, it would take us sixty-eight weeks to complete the training of a new appointee. With military personnel, who, as you state, are mostly young men who want to get back home as quickly as possible when they are discharged from the military, and who are subject to transfer from the area at any time, I am afraid that by the time we had completed their training, they would be near the end of their tour of duty here.

3. Regarding the suggestion that these men could work a full shift, I could not agree to any program which would give us men who were working sixteen hours each day on a protracted basis. We have consistently held the line in this department to permit our men, working their days off for pay, to one extra day of work in a week. Modern police work is too complex a profession to be performed by tired men. I can't help but express surprise that the military would let their men work eight hours daily on outside jobs.

4. I also think there are some serious potential police-community relations problems involved in hiring for police work persons who neither have roots in the community nor intend to establish their homes in the community.

5. I would anticipate too some severe problems when conflicts arose between the duty of one of these employees to the police department and his duty to the military. For example, although the military might be willing to let a soldier work an evening tour of duty on Saturday night, when he was off military duty, I wonder how they would react to the loss of his services when he needed to appear in court the following week during his military on-duty time. And if a soldier working with this department were accused of "police brutality," I wonder how this would affect his military service. A serious question is also raised regarding his protection in the event he was disabled while performing police duty with us.

After reviewing carefully your proposal, I can't help but feel that the use of off-duty military personnel as paid policemen would present more problems than it would solve. It seems to me that a better solution to our need for manpower to supplement the regular police force lies in the proposal of the Commissioners for use of civilian police reserves on a voluntary basis. Legislation for this purpose was introduced in the last Congress as S. 1930 and was discussed in the recent hearings of the House Committee on the District of Columbia regarding problems of this department. And I think the best solution of all lies in finding ways to encourage young men to serve on a permanent basis as full-time policemen.

At the same time, I want to take this opportunity to express to you my personal appreciation for your long standing, consistent interest in improving law enforcement in this city and in helping the Metropolitan Police Department with its many problems.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN B. LAYTON,
Chief of Police.

Index of crime, calendar year 1965

	Offenses per 100,000 population	
	Washington	Chicago
Murder, nonnegligent Manslaughter	18.3	11.2
Forcible rape	17.3	34.7
Robbery	355.7	423.0
Aggravated assault	325.3	294.9
Burglary	1,220.5	852.8
Larceny ($50 and over)	512.7	493.8
Auto theft	693.7	825.4
Total	3,143.5	2,935.8

MARCH 3, 1967.

Mr. JOHN LAYTON,
Chief, Metropolitan Police Department,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHIEF LAYTON: The continuing problem of adequate police protection for the District of Columbia is now reaching crises proportions. It is a source of great alarm to me when I have my constituents write me and ask me if it is safe for them to visit the Nation's capitol.

It is even a greater source of concern when I have parents of young women who want to come to Washington to work asking me if it is safe for their daughters to live in the Nation's capitol.

I am mindful of the tremendous effort that you have exerted to meet the police needs of this community, and I have the highest regard for your efforts. But I am convinced that you need a great deal of assistance from all of us if you are to succeed in your effort.

It is my understanding that you are short approximately 300 policemen to bring your force up to normal strength. I am familiar with the efforts that you have exerted to fill these vacancies, but I am also mindful of the difficulties you are confronted with.

May I suggest to you that we offer these 300 vacancies to soldiers presently stationed at the various military installations in this area who are assigned to Military Police duty.

All of these MP's have had substantial training in police work and are extremely capable and reliable.

I have checked with their Commanding Officers and find that a very large percentage of soldiers in this area find it necessary to obtain after-duty-hours and employment in private industry to supplement their military pay in order to meet the financial needs of their families.

It occurs to me that if these young men are now already doing extra work during off-duty hours and in many instances, being badly underpaid for their efforts, we ought to give them an opportunity at employment more comparable with their training and at the same time help solve one of our most pressing problems of the District Police Force.

I am told there are more than 500 MP's assigned now to the various military installations in this area which include the 561st MP Company at Fort Myer; the Armed Forces Police Detachment; the Air Police at Bolling Field; the MP Detachment at Walter Reed Hospital; and the MP's assigned to Arlington Hall.

Most of these men can put in a full shift and I am sure that they would prefer to work for your Department at your prevailing hourly wage than the job they now hold, which ranges anywhere from gasoline station attendants to cab drivers.

The Commanding Officers in this area have assured me they would cooperate with you in approving such employment.

Obviously, this would all be on a voluntary basis, and no soldier would be required to accept your invitation. I am sure, however, that many of these fine soldiers would be very anxious to take advantage of your proposal should you decide to offer them temporary employment.

I am sure we could get the District Commissioners to approve any additional legislation necessary to make possible the hiring of these qualified MP's as temporary employees during their off-duty hours. These temporary employees would in no way affect the Civil Service status of your permanent professional police force.

I am mindful of the fact that you have tried to recruit some of these soldiers to join the DC Police Force when they become separated from their military service. But I would not think this type of recruitment would be very successful because most young men want to get back home as quickly as possible when they are discharged from the military.

My suggestion is to hire them while they are stationed here in this area and they could work for you only as long as they prove worthy of such employment and obviously, are assigned to the area.

It would be my suggestion that because of the temporary nature of their assignment, the District of Columbia would furnish the uniform to these temporary policemen.

The crises which besets the Nation's capitol calls for imaginative ideas if we are to find solutions. I do hope you will seriously consider this suggestion and while I am mindful that there are some problems involved such as a brief training program to acquaint them with your procedures, it is my belief that we should find ways to resolve whatever problems this proposal might create in order to, above all, hire the additional policemen this community so urgently needs.

I should be very happy to discuss this matter with you further if there are any questions you might have.

Your views on this proposal will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ROMAN C. PUCINSKI,
Member of Congress.

This Gun Is Loaded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, further, with regard to the crisis in the Middle East, about which I spoke earlier today I commend to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following excellent editorial from today's Washington Post:

THIS GUN IS LOADED

Only a man insanely bent on starting a war and prepared to suffer the awful consequences could misunderstand President Johnson's forceful and timely statement on the crisis in the Middle East. President Nasser is now on notice, if new notice was needed, that this country will support Israel, as indeed it would any other country in the area, against aggression "in any form."

More specifically, Mr. Nasser is on notice that this country will not acquiese to the blockade imposed by the United Arab Republic against Israeli shipping and Israeli-bound, "strategic" cargo carried by ships of any flag through the Tiran Straits to the port of Eilat. President Johnson made plain beyond question his view that Mr. Nasser's claim to control this waterway is "illegal and potentially disastrous" to peace.

If Mr. Nasser has any doubts on this score, he had better be as "ready for war" as he claims, in his reckless and bombastic way, to be. For if he presses this outrageous claim, it is hard to foresee any other eventuality.

The world, or that part of it still guided by elemental reason and the rule of law, cannot countenance so brazen a piece of aggression, no matter how tangled and tormented the history of the conflict between Israel and the Arab States. International law, as solemnly laid down in a Conference on the Sea in Geneva in 1958, is against Nasser. The vital interests of a free and independent state run directly against Nasser. And the interests of the United States as President Johnson has freshly reaffirmed them, are also against Nasser.

Taken together, the law, and Israeli interests, and American interests can leave no doubt that President Nasser is staring down the barrel of a loaded gun. The Israelis have made it clear they have no choice. The blockade is tantamount to a declaration of war; its enforcement, which could come at any moment, would be an act of war. There is no reason whatever to doubt that, given this provocation, the Israelis will fight, and scant reason to doubt that the fighting will lead to a general Arab-Israeli war. It is hard to see how a war, begun in this fashion, would not sooner or later bring the big powers to the brink of conflict—and perhaps beyond, into conflict itself.

And it is hard to believe that Mr. Nasser does not realize this. Yet, if he does, it is just as hard to understand how he could have overplayed his hand so dangerously. It is not quite too late for him to draw back. It is still not too much to hope that the United Nations, or some responsible segment of the world community, may yet devise a diplomatic solution to forestall the first, fatal act of war.

But there is not much ground for hope unless Mr. Nasser comes to realize, quickly, that he is looking down the barrel of a loaded gun.

CBS Attacks Mail Subsidy of Third-Class Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, may I ask my colleagues to review the editorial remarks made by Michael F. Keating, CBS editorial spokesman, on May 11 and May 12, 1967. Certainly, the remarks made by Mr. Keating could be interpreted as the voice of millions more who do not have the facility to express these same sentiments regarding third-class mail. I wish to compliment the management of CBS for their forthright statement and for continuing to exercise the practice of airing opinions on issues concerning the public welfare and trust.

The editorial follows:

Last week, WCBS–TV News broadcast a three-part series on the problems and controversy raised by direct-mail advertising, or as some people call it, "junk mail."

Now whether it's junk or something else is a matter of personal preference. Some people find it annoying to have their mailboxes stuffed with unsolicited advertising. Some people enjoy receiving these various offers. In any case, the ads are more fun to get than bills.

Whether this type of mail is an annoyance or a treat, it is expensive to the taxpayers, and that's something we believe should be changed. As our news broadcasts pointed out, third-class bulk mail, according to the Post Office, produced a $301-million deficit. In other words, it costs every man, woman, and child $2 per year in taxes to receive the mail they didn't ask for.

It seems to us that the taxpayers should not be subsidizing this commercial operation, which involves 3,000 direct-mail companies. These firms should stand on their own feet.

Because the Post Office deficit is expected to reach $1.2 billion is fiscal year 1968, President Johnson has called for postal rate increases in all classes of mail, including first class which now pays more than its way. In our opinion, the only postal subsidy that can be justified is that extended to the newspapers, magazines, books and pamphlets that disseminate information, opinion and diversion. It is healthy for the country that this flow of ideas be continued and therefore it's worthy of a public subsidy.

This is not so, however, for direct mail advertising. It should pay its way.

American Bases in Spain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, in another of the series of articles written while on a recent visit to Spain, Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, has described the problems we are facing in renewing the rights to our bases in Spain. Mr. Waring—my favorite editor—has indeed come right to the point by speaking of the troubles that have been caused or worsened by an irresponsible press. I commend this article to the attention of the Members:

[From the Charleston, (S.C.) News and Courier, May 21, 1967]

Spain To Seek Better Lease Terms for U.S. Base

(By Thomas R. Waring)

Ten years ago I went to Spain and followed the new U.S. pipeline from Rota to Madrid. The pipeline was built to fuel bombers that were America's chief deterrent against Russia in the 1950s.

Since that time, development of missiles and the Polaris submarine have reduced the value of manned bombers as a war deterrent. The naval base at Rota, however, has assumed new value for nuclear submarines and other units of the fleet.

Since France ousted U.S. forces, some air units have redeployed to Spain. Fields near Madrid and Seville still are useful. All these bases, and new facilities at Escorial for space travel that are especially important to the Apollo program, belong in fact to Spain. The Americans lease the land at the pleasure of the Spanish government.

The leases come up for renewal in September, 1968. Though negotiations have not yet started, signs indicate that Spain will bargain for better terms for the next five-year contract.

One of the signs is a virtual ban on press visits to Rota. Before leaving Charleston for a holiday in Spain, I sought permission to revisit Rota. I wanted to see what the naval base looked like 10 years after I viewed it, not quite complete, in the company of W. Cuttino Achurch. Then employed by the U.S. Navy, Achurch is now back in Charleston.

U.S. authorities were cooperative, but it soon developed that the Spanish military take a dim view of publicity about Rota. One of the reasons, I learned on reaching Madrid, is the fright caused the Spanish people by the accidental dropping of nuclear bombs. The Palomares incident deeply upset the public.

People questioned whether Spain's historic neutrality had been violated.

The whole issue of U.S. bases, overflight privileges and other military considerations was reviewed with apprehension. Reporters became unwelcome, especially at Rota. Inquiries soon persuaded me that wherever I might turn for permission to revisit the U.S. naval base, the answer in Spanish would be no.

The head U.S. negotiator for renewal of the leases will be Rear Adm. Norman C. Gillette, chief of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group—better known as JUSMAAG. I had met Adm. Gillette in 1957 when, as a captain, he had command at Rota. This time I called on him in the vast Spanish Air Ministery building where JUSMAAG is quartered.

Adm. Gillette explained the complex relations that prevented what in other circumstances would have been a routine visit to an American base on foreign soil. Diplomacy nowadays is practiced in many forms. Men in military uniform as well as diplomat's striped pants represent U.S. interests in foreign fields. They need dexterity and dedication to thread the tangled ideological mazes of these times. Sometimes troubles arise from sources that should be friendly. The name of Herbert L. Matthews—the New York Times writer who promoted Fidel Castro as the Robin Hood of the Caribbean—cropped up again in discussion of Rota. Matthews wrote a critical article in 1958 about "waste" of U.S. dollars in building the Rota base. Several times in Spann I heard Americans charged with protecting their country's interests deplore irresponsible press talk in general, and Herbert Matthews' writings in particular.

Spain is a sensitive country by nature and tradition. The civil war—which cost a million lives in a violent curtain-raiser to World War II—still casts a tragic shadow.

At 74, Francisco Franco has not yet perfected a formula for stable government when he is gone. Spain is a monarchy without a king. Whether Don Juan—son of Alfonso XIII, who abdicated in 1931—or Don Juan's son Juan Carlo, who has not yet reached the constitutional age of 30, will be the next king is a matter for argument.

Whoever is king will need strong support. Franco has supplied extraordinarily able leadership since 1939, when he assumed civilian power at the end of the civil war. Spain today is peaceful and reasonably prosperous.

To stay that way it needs many things. One of them is assurance of markets for olives, oranges and other products. Spain wants to join the European common market. As a matter of national pride, it also wants to recover Gibraltar from the British.

These are only some of the things that nowadays concern Spaniards. Meanwhile, Spain has become the favorite country in Europe for tourists. They are swarming in at the rate of 17 million a year. Prices have soared, along with the volume of automobile traffic in Madrid. Spain no longer is a bargain for visitors. For permanent residents, it is a high-priced home.

The Spanish qualities of courage, pride and courtesy are still abundant.

Address of James G. Morton, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, Before the Sales Executive Club in New York City, April 11, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the travel industry continues to grow in the Nation's economy. One of the ways we have recognized this in recent years is the establishment of the Discover America program and the designation of 1967 as International Travel Year. We also have in the Department of Commerce the U.S. Travel Service to promote foreign tourist travel in the United States.

On April 11, 1967, James G. Morton, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, addressed the Sales Executives Club at its meeting in New York City.

Mr. Morton's address concerns the importance of the travel industry, and I am pleased to commend his remarks to the attention of our colleagues:

Address by James G. Morton, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce of the United States, to the Sales Executives Club at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City, April 11, 1967

In observing National Traveler Day we do more than recognize travel as an economic force of impressive proportions; we salute the lively, questing spirit of the modern day American.

Nowhere is this spirit more visible than in the ceaseless travel that takes growing numbers of Americans to every corner of our country and every quarter of the globe.

We are the most curious, the most restless, the most gregarious, and the most peripatetic people on earth.

Perhaps we got that way because our ancestors were voyagers. They embarked into the unknown to discover a new world that was to become the hope and the salvation of the old.

In the greatest migration of history they came in succeeding waves, men and women of a hundred languages and national origins, pushing westward to spread the power and purpose of America across a continent.

We returned in two great wars to those troubled lands from which they came to preserve their civilizations from the engulfing darkness.

We learned this is not a world of many islands, but one island in the archipelago of space. We learned that people are very much the same everywhere, that humanity has common themes—to live, to love, to work, to achieve, and to be free.

Our history should have taught us this, but the real discovery came when common struggles on old ground gave us new perspectives on the family of man.

This knowledge and the desire to further it are producing a great and growing flow of American travelers to foreign lands and of foreign visitors to our land.

The rising tide of travel is one of the great phenomena of our time. It is reflected in National Travel Day, in the Discover America program, and in 1967 as International Travel Year. It is in many ways a tide for peace.

People are traversing the oceans and the meridians that for too many centuries were barriers of isolation and ignorance. And in the process they are discovering their identity with other nationalities as members of a common race—the human race.

The United States has particular appeal as a destination for the foreign traveler as well as a realm of new adventure for our own citizens. And it is right it should, for it is in America that men of every nationality can most readily find common identity.

What is America but a magnificent mosaic of the many peoples, the varied cultures, and the great civilizations that are the human story?

The essence of each and the confluence of all not only meet in America; they are America.

Travel is more than a recreation, a vacation, or even an education to the American. It is our passion. The new horizon beckons and we must respond.

We venture forth not only to see and to enjoy but to experience and to understand. We search not only for the romance and riches of the past but for a vision of the future.

Americans are traveling astronomical distances and spending staggering sums in their social and economic pursuits. As an indication, consider that the Nation's airlines flew 80 billion passenger miles, an increase of 16.5 percent, last year.

On the Nation's highways we soon will be traveling a trillion miles a year—that's a thousand billion miles, a sum almost beyond our comprehension.

The millions of our citizens who are touring the country are being joined by record numbers of foreign visitors. More than a million came from overseas last year. Millions more arrived from Canada and Mexico.

I need not catalogue the unfolding opportunities that travel and recreation are opening up for the enterprising businessman. The travel boom in the U.S.A. today has reached $30 billion and it will get bigger by billions each year.

Travel has become one of the top three or four industries in every state in the Union and is in the front rank in several.

A travel dollar is new money to a city or a locality. It takes none of the natural resources of the area away. And it provides capital for economic development.

The travel industry is a composite of service-type businesses. It provides employment for unskilled workers as well as the skilled. The corollary effects on suppliers, food handlers, beverages, linens, laundries, retailers, and others ensure that the economic gains are widely shared.

According to some analysts, each dollar spent on travel multiples into as much as $3 as it flows into the economic stream. It has been said that a community that can attract just a few travelers a day throughout the year achieves economic results comparable to a new manufacturing industry with a payroll of $100,000.

Travel expenditures also stimulate other major fields of business in an impressive way—aircraft manufactures and other transportation equipment, construction, and a whole range of travel equipment, accessories, and apparel.

I think increasing numbers of businessmen are recognizing that it is in their self interest to cooperate with the United States Travel Service program and to give their full and enthusiastic support to the Discover America program.

For the Nation as a whole, of course, American travel dollars that we keep at home—and foreign travel dollars that we attract to these shores—are important positive factors in meeting the stubborn balance of payments problem. The travel deficit climbed to $1.9 billion last year and cannot be ignored.

The place of these sales programs at home and abroad, within the scope of our overall balance of payments efforts, cannot be overstated. They are important to every American in maintaining the health of the dollar.

The current figures show that these vital programs are, indeed, achieving a major impact today. And I believe that, with continuing guidance and participation from the highest levels of business and government, they are certain to show mounting dividends with the passage of time.

At this point I want to discuss a different kind of discovery than the discovery of travel, perhaps I should say rediscovery—the rediscovery of America.

In this complex and changing world—faced as we all are with increasingly compelling demands on our attention—it is sometimes all too easy to lose sight temporarily of the vision of human progress and human betterment that are truly the essence of this great Nation.

We don't have to be reminded of the hopes and the dreams, and the vision of our Founding Fathers. Nor of their attainments.

Perhaps we should occasionally remind ourselves, however, how true America has been over the years to its initial ideals of peace, freedom, and progress—in social, political, and economic terms no less than in terms of physical movement and technical innovation. And how true the Nation remains to this heritage amid the challenges and demands of our times.

From the beginning, Americans have looked upon their country as a gigantic stage on which to enact an ongoing drama of personal and national life—with each age and each generation adding an act shaped by its own times to the national story. This was a New World approach—an American contribution to men everywhere. For, even in the happiest and most progressive societies across the seas, the script had been written in the mists of far earlier times.

The generous products of the unique American approach are clear on every hand and in every area of our lives. Free to move across this great national stage, Americans never needed to be driven to achievement by exhortations about a "great leap forward," nor offers of "hero of production awards," nor by the establishment of rigid planning goals. There was no need to explain progress, nor the potential rewards of achievement, nor democracy.

Blessed by nature—and free to strive under a beneficent system—Americans generation by generation have earned the progress and the prosperity and the power to serve justice that characterize our Nation today.

Now we stand on the national stage, this generation of leaders, both public and private. Today it is for us to write and enact the script of national destiny in a time of challenge and opportunity at home and abroad.

It is our task to carry forward this glorious unfinished experiment in political organization and human enterprise with its ever new and expanding dimensions of hope and fulfillment and freedom.

The contemporary record, of course, has many dimensions.

One is the phenomenal economic progress that we have known in these recent years of historic expansion. We are in the 74th month of the broadest and tallest period of prosperity ever recorded by any people.

As President Johnson has said, "Our nation's industries, shops, and farms—our workers, owners of businesses, professional men and women—prosper today far beyond the dreams of any people, anytime, anywhere."

Over these six years and more, our Gross National Product has risen more than 250 billion, a quarter of a trillion, dollars. This increase alone is roughly equivalent to the total GNP of our six highly advanced and progressive friends in the European Common Market according to the most recent available figures.

Industrial production, down slightly from record highs at the present time, is still more than 50 percent higher than at the start of 1961.

Our overseas sales of American products have more than doubled.

Profits after taxes have gone up almost 100 percent.

This vibrant economy has provided 9 million new jobs for American workers—more jobs than there are residents of the world's greatest city—bringing total employment up to some 75 million jobs and unemployment well below 4 percent.

And personal income, surging month by month through these years, has risen more than $200 billion to an awesome total above $600 million.

This, then, is the stable, Soaring Sixties—the years of Johnson Progress that have meant expansive prosperity for most Americans and meaningful, broadening opportunity for all Americans.

It is an economy that has known its hauling and heaving, that has experienced the strains and pressures familiar to us all—but that has been and remains the most stable and balanced in the world as well as the largest and most dynamic.

From the stagnation and unemployment of the late '50s, we Americans have steered this economy at flank speed through the turbulent waters of these times while avoiding both the Scylla of recession and the Charybdis of inflation.

Or, if you prefer, we have achieved what one expert has called a "Goldilocks economy"—not too hot, not too cold, but just right.

Despite the problems we face, today and tomorrow, I am confident we will keep it that way.

But my aim is not simply to recite the statistics of our economic dynamism. They describe only one dimension of the American march of progress, but it is the dimension of economic strength that makes it possible for America to undertake an unprecedented range of endeavors dedicated to improving the human condition at home and abroad.

For the United States economy is, in fact, one of the primary forces at work in our modern world. In addition to supplying the broadest and most flourishing of consumer markets, it supports the greatest complex of concentrated enterprise ever seen on this planet.

The world's most potent defense establishment, the conquest of space, economic assistance for nations that are striving to help themselves, continuing advances on the frontiers of science and technology, new approaches to transportation of people and products, a whole range of programs for social betterment, better education, and improved health—all these are supported within a free economy that provides not only the world's highest living standard today but the means of even greater attainments tomorrow.

American business and industry and skills are energetically engaged in building and planning and trading and developing around the globe. The sun never sets on the American businessman or engineer—nor the Peace Corpsman or government technician. Their accomplishments contribute to our lives here at home no less than to our friends throughout the world.

The achievements are measured in terms of human prograss that accompanies economic progress at home and abroad. The record is indeed a remarkable one in both regards.

For never in history has a nation of such power and economic strength used them with such conscientious care and good will to benefit not only our own people but our world neighbors as well.

True freedom cannot exist for any man without some adequate measure of mastery over ignorance and poverty and disease.

And a truly happy nation, at peace with itself, cannot exist until this level of meaningful freedom exists for all of its people.

This dual realization and commitment underlie the crusade for human betterment that raises in this country, for the first time in history, the prospect of conquering man's ancient enemies.

Today, on the world stage, it is this selfsame recognition of the intimate interrelationships and interdependence among freedom and progress and peace that motivates and directs our policies, decisions, and actions far from our own shores.

Our foreign policy extends to all mankind our hope and determination to attain a rational, peaceful, and progressive world. No less than in our massive aid programs over the past two decades, nor our technical assistance across the underdeveloped world, nor our support of homegrown economic development in the less developed nations—no less than any of these, our willingness to commit our fine young military men to fight for freedom when necessary has been an American investment in hope for the future of mankind.

That is the path of faith and courage that America and its sons are following in Vietnam today.

There was never a time when we could be prouder of our young men in uniform. How unjust it is to label as "hawks" those who support them and the principles for which they fight and die—that a nation might live in freedom from terror and aggression.

How cruel a libel it is to describe as "hawks" those who are in reality no less dedicated to the pursuit of peace than those proclaimed as "doves."

It is time we put to rest these misleading and unfair terms that come from dusty history books on the period before the Civil War. They are mischievous misnomers that have no application in truth today.

The ways to peace are many but the lessons of history tell us that firmness, not irresolution, holds the best hope for stability and order in the world.

The people of South Vietnam have been coerced, tortured, terrorized, mutilated, and murdered in a brutal and deliberate design of aggression. Where does aggression end? Any veteran can tell the demonstrator—it ends where it is stopped. It will not be stopped by removing the obstacles to its path.

It is regrettable that honest, dedicated men of one belief or another are categorized as birds. If we must have hawks and doves, however, it must be said that in the prophets of peace-at-any-price we are suffering an incrusion of ostriches.

I would hope that all of us think of ourselves as the American eagle.

Almost a quarter of a century ago, in the closing days of World War II, a great president spoke the following words:

"We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations, far away. We have learned that we must live as men, and not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger. We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the world community."

In the speech that he never gave—prepared for delivery the day after his death 22 years ago tomorrow—President Roosevelt further expanded on this American creed for the Twentieth Century:

"More than an end to war," he wrote, "we want an end to the beginnings of all wars."

For the past quarter century, under both Republican and Democratic Administrations, America has pursued policies based both in the idealism and the practical wisdom contained in these words. We have pursued them with our treasure and our genius and, with heavy hearts, in some times and at some places with the lives of American men.

That is why brave men today fight and die alongside the South Vietnamese.

"They are there," as President Johnson has said, "to keep aggression from succeeding.

"They are there to stop one nation from taking over another nation by force.

"They are there to help people who do not want to have an ideolgy pushed down their throats and imposed upon them.

"They are there because somewhere, and at some place, the free nations of the world must say again to the militant disciples of Asian Communism: This far and no further.

"The time is now, and the place is Vietnam."

And they are there, as well, to serve the goals for Vietnam and for all Asia set forth by the free nations of the Pacific Community at the Manila Conference last October:

To be free of aggression.

To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.

To build a region of security, order, and progress.

To seek reconciliation and peace throughout the area.

If these goals seem familiar to all of us, it is not surprising. They are ideals upon which we ourselves built a Nation that has grown prosperous with the years and powerful to serve justice and human freedom—the ceaseless task that we carry forward here at home while we support free men in their pursuit overseas.

I have faith in America.

I have faith that free men and the free system that built the world's most powerful economy can build and rebuild the world's greatest cities.

I have faith that the system that has produced the world's highest living standard can produce the means of wiping out poverty.

I have faith that the system that can put a man on the moon can bring the Negro out of the ghetto.

I have faith that the system that preserved freedom in Berlin and Korea can—and will—succeed in Vietnam.

These things we can do. These things we must do. These things we—all of us striving together—shall do.

I have so much faith in our system that I believe it capable of any attainment.

It is the America of these ideals for its own family and the entire human family—this America of eternal striving and ferment and energy to serve a vision of progress—that we hope an increasing number of overseas guests will discover, along with the lush physical beauties and recreational opportunities of this broad land. And it is this essence of our country that we look to in encouraging growing numbers of our own people to discover and rediscover America.

Noncommercial Television

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the noncommercial television system in this country has built itself up in the past 14 years to the point where it is now indispensable to many Americans. In my home area of Buffalo, N.Y., WNED–TV has grown in stature to the point where it serves a large part of western New York on a regular basis.

I believe it to be in the national interest that ETV stations across the country continue to expand and to reach a growing number of Americans.

I also believe that while S. 1160 and H.R. 3736 are excellent bills, they could be strengthened by placing more emphasis on local ETV stations development of local programs and by relaxing the demands now placed on these stations by the terms of the identical bills. At present, these stations stand to receive Federal assistance only for the development of "particularly innovative" programs.

I suggest that this would freeze much of the available money—merely because it is almost impossible to say what is particularly innovative. In introducing my

ETV bill today, I have, therefore, deleted all reference to "particularly innovative" programs and have proposed that a substantial amount of the moneys available for ETV facilities be given in regular grants for local ETV stations development of local programs. With more such Federal aid, WNED-TV could offer live coverage of city council, board of education, and board of supervisors meetings.

It would be able to produce more local documentaries—on poverty, slum housing, water and air pollution—and would be able to expand its availability to an even larger portion of western New York. In addition, WNED-TV would be able to put in a second channel—for special service programs.

I have added still another provision in my bill, Mr. Speaker, because I am keenly interested in seeing more good children's programs on educational television stations. I am aware that this is an area in which most ETV stations are very weak—and that it is an extremely promising area in terms of educational and cultural programs.

For this reason, I have in my bill called for some of the Federal funds to be used toward the production of new quality children's programs.

As further definition of my views on the value of local ETV programing, I would like to place in the RECORD today a letter I received recently from Mr. J. Michael Collins, general manager of Buffalo's WNED-TV:

WNED-TV, CHANNEL 17,
Buffalo, N.Y., May 19, 1967.

Hon. RICHARD D. MCCARTHY,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MAX: To further define the position of WNED-TV on the Public Television Bill (H.R. 3736, S. 1160), we wholeheartedly support the basic provisions of the bill as passed on Thursday, May 18 by the United States Senate.

We do feel, however, that certain features in the bill could be strengthened, leading to an improvement in the proposed legislation.

This station, and its Board of Trustees, feels that a strong local station operation is necessary to complement the improved national program service envisioned in HR 3736. There are many programs which because they pertain largely to our community, can be done only on a local basis. These include local documentaries, coverage of City Council and Board of Supervisors meetings, local public hearings and the like. Yet these are the types of programs for which it is difficult to obtain funds.

With this in mind, WNED-TV suggests that greater emphasis in HR 3736 be placed on making funds available to local stations, in order that we may produce the types of programs outlined above. Further, we recommend that such funds be dispersed as "block grants" since it should remain a local function to determine which local problems and issues deserve coverage. If funds are appropriated in this fashion, we feel the stations receiving them should make an annual report to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, for transmittal to the President and Congress, on how the funds were spent locally and what was accomplished with them.

In addition, we feel emphasis should be placed on the fact that programs, even those which the Corporation contracts for with local or national program centers, need not be innovative in order to receive support. Once again this will allow us to provide public affairs coverage which, while not innovative in its approach, is certainly vital to the proper functioning of our republic.

Both the Board of Trustees and myself would greatly appreciate it if you could work in behalf of these points.

Sincerely,

J. MICHAEL COLLINS,
General Manager.

Instead of Guns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the reactions that responsible nations have displayed to the latest crisis in the turbulent Near East are evidence that world peace may be achieved through world law sooner than we think.

These nations, including our own, have urged that the dispute between Israel and Egypt be resolved through international and diplomatic channels rather than by a test of arms. If a peaceful settlement can be achieved, the world will have proved to itself that men can live by the rule of law rather than by the rule of force.

An editorial in today's edition of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette suggests that the determination of whether the Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba is within Egyptian territorial waters or is an international waterway could best be made by the World Court, an organ of the United Nations.

In the conviction that this proposal has great merit, I insert the Post-Gazette editorial in the RECORD at this point:

INSTEAD OF GUNS

If nations were inclined to abide by reason and justice in trying to resolve their disputes, there would be a fairly simple way to settle the latest difference between the United Arab Republic and Israel, over whether the Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba is within Egyptian territorial waters or is an international waterway.

In pledging to use military force to prevent Israeli ships from using the strait, UAR President Nasser has said the passage is entirely under UAR jurisdiction. Israel claims the stait is an international waterway, since the Gulf of Aqaba is bordered by four nations—Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Israel and the UAR. Whichever side is right, the dispute is clearly one that should fall within the competence of the International Court of Justice. Usage of the sea has given rise to a great body of international law. And in a case of this kind, the International Court, an organ of the United Nations, should be able to find relevant principles to support a fair decision.

The difficulty, of course, is that the UAR is probably not really interested in control of the strait for its own sake but only in using this control as a gambit in its continuing struggle against Israel. Blockading the strait offers a method in which, by the exercise of a minimum of military force, the UAR can cause considerable discomfiture to Israel, whose only maritime outlet to the south and east is through the Gulf of Aqaba.

Yet somewhere nations must begin the process of relying on rules of law, rather than violence, to settle international disputes. Encouraged by the mediation mission of UN Secretary General U Thant, the UAR and Israel could set an example for the great powers by laying before the world court an issue which would only be made worse for both sides by the use of guns.

The President's Statement on the Near East Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, the President's statement on the Near East crisis reiterates what has been American policy toward that area for many years. Namely, that the United States will support Israel, or any other country in the area, against aggression in any form. This historic statement I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point:

In recent days, tension has again arisen along the armistice lines between Israel and the Arab States. The situation there is a matter of grave concern to the whole international community. We earnestly support all efforts, in and outside the United Nations and through its appropriate organs, including the Secretary General, to reduce tensions and to restore stability. The Secretary General has gone to the Near East on his mission of peace with the hopes and prayers of men of good will everywhere.

The Near East links three continents. The birthplace of civilization and of three of the world's great religions, it is the home of some sixty million people; and the crossroads between East and West.

The world community has a vital interest in peace and stability in the Near East, one that has been expressed primarily through continuing United Nations action and assistance over the past twenty years.

The United States, as a member of the United Nations, and as a nation dedicated to a world order based on law and mutual respect, has actively supported efforts to maintain peace in the Near East.

The danger, and it is a grave danger, lies in some miscalculation arising from a misunderstanding of the intentions and actions of others.

U.S. DEEPLY CONCERNED

The Government of the United States is deeply concerned, in particular, with three potentially explosive aspects of the present confrontation.

First, we regret that the General Armistice Agreements have failed to prevent warlike acts from the territory of one against another government, or against civilians, or territory, under control of another government.

Second, we are dismayed at the hurried withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force from Gaza and Sinai after more than ten years of steadfast and effective service in keeping the peace, without action by either the General Assembly or the Security Council. We continue to regard the presence of the United Nations in the area as a matter of fundamental importance and shall support its continuance with all possible vigor.

Third, we deplore the recent buildup of military forces and believe it a matter of urgent importance to reduce troop concentrations. The status of sensitive areas, as the Secretary General emphasized in his report to the Security Council, such as the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba, is a particularly important aspect of the situation.

In this connection, I want to add that the purported closing of the Gulf to Aqaba to Israeli shipping has brought a new and grave dimension to the crisis. The United States considers the gulf to be an international waterway and feels that a blocade of Israeli shipping is illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace. The right of free, innocent pasage of the international waterway is a vital interest of the international community.

The Government of the United States is seeking clarification on this point. We have urged Secretary General Thant to recognize the sensitivity of the Aqaba question and to give it the highest priority in his discussions in Cairo.

U.S. COMMITMENT CITED

To the leaders of all the nations of the Near East, I wish to say what three Presidents have said before—that the United States is firmly committed to the support of the political independence and territorial integrity of all the nations of the area. The United States strongly opposes aggression by anyone in the area, in any form, overt or clandestine. This has been the policy of the United States led by four Presidents—President Truman, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, and myself—as well as the policy of both of our political parties. The record of the actions of the United States over the past twenty years, within and outside the United Nations, is very clear on this point.

The United States has consistently sought to have good relations with all the states of the Near East. Regrettably this has not always been possible, but we are convinced that our differences with individual states of the area and their differences with each other must be worked out peacefully and in accordance with accepted international practice.

We have always opposed—and we oppose in other parts of the world at this moment—the efforts of other nations to resolve their problems with their neighbors by aggression. We shall continue to do so. And we appeal to all other peace-loving nations to do likewise.

We call upon all concerned to observe in a spirit of restraint their solemn responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and the General Armistice agreements. These provide an honorable means of preventing hostilities until, through the efforts of the international community, a peace with justice and honor can be achieved.

I have been in close contact and will in the days ahead with Ambassador Goldberg at the United Nations, where we are pursuing the matter with great vigor, and hope the Secruity Council can act effectively.

With this statement, I am in absolute agreement. The recent actions of President Nasser in announcing a blockade on all Israel shipping and Israel-bound "strategic" cargo, carried by ships of any flag through the Tiran Straits, is in clear violation of international law, as laid down in a Conference of the Sea in Geneva, in 1958.

I only hope that President Nasser will heed President Johnson's advice and think twice about embarking upon a policy that might easily lead to an all-out war in the Near East.

A Legislator's Prayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Hon. Phil Ashler, a State representative from Escambia County, Fla., is an able and knowledgeable individual. He is associated with Pensacola Junior College, one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in Florida. Prior to this association, he was a career Navy man and retired as a rear admiral. He delivered the prayer at the opening session of the Florida House of Representatives in Tallahassee on April 19, 1967. It carries such a significant message, particularly for those in public life, that I ask that it be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

A LEGISLATOR'S PRAYER

Dear God, Supreme Architect of the Universe, help each of us here today to be individual architects in the building of a great state of Florida. Let us not be too proud to seek counsel and guidance from those who are more knowledgeable than we, yet have us gain this knowledeg in honesty, without deceit, and without improper obligation to any man. Teach us to be tolerant, yet responsive to the needs of those whom we represent—help us to understand why sometimes they may not understand us—why their wishes and desires are often provincial and not in the best interests of all those we serve.

Help us to be men and women who, with Thy guidance, have the courage to vote our convictions rather than react with one eye on some future ballot box.

Give us always the strength to let our people know where we stand, rather than succumbing to the easy path of vacillation. Help us make the important decisions for those whom we represent, rather than asking them to make decisions for us. While this day we have the power to rule over the people, let us always be mindful that the power to rule over the world belongs to our Lord and His Messiah, and He will rule forever and ever.

This we ask in the name of our Saviour, the Messiah of Israel. Amen.

Greeneville, Tenn., Elks Support H.R. 6385

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Elks Lodge No. 1653 in Greeneville, Tenn., has allowed me copies of the wire and letter that the exalted ruler, James G. Cutshaw, has sent to Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond C. Dobson, in which they endorse my bill to prohibit the desecration of our flag.

I am deeply grateful for this support, and I am pleased to make their views on my bill available to my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD:

Hon. RAYMOND C. DOBSON,
Grand Exalted Ruler, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elk in the United States of America, Chicago, Ill.:

Greeneville, Tennessee Lodge number 1653 desires to express bitterest resentment of the offensive and disgraceful acts of degradation and desecration to the flag of our nation, and respectfully urges you as Grand Exalted Ruler to bring to bear the full power of all Elkdom in supporting the efforts to create and enforce Federal legislation to provide proper punishment for such acts. Representative James H. Quillen of the First Congressional District of Tennessee is the prime mover in the Congress in this action to protect our flag and has introduced HR bill 6385 to provide Federal assistance to his brother Elks and fellow Americans. A united Elkdom can provide enormous assistance in the defense of this symbol so dear to our hearts. Formal statements of our sentiments and distress are being prepared for submission to you, but in the interest of prompt and effective help we urge you now to enlist the support of all Elks in pledging complete support to eradicate the malignant and senseless menace to the very foundation of the beliefs and ideals most dear to our hearts.

GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE LODGE NO. 1653, B.P.O.E.,
JAMES G. CUTSHAW, *Exalted Ruler.*

RAYMOND C. DOBSON,
Grand Exalted Ruler, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the United States of America, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR BROTHER DOBSON: Greeneville, Tennessee Lodge #1653 presents herewith its formal appeeal for protection of the flag of the United States of America from all acts of degradation and desecration on the part of any person or group of persons.

The flag of our country is sacred to our order and is the most important symbol of our dedication to the ideals and principles upon which this nation and our order are founded. Any degradation of this symbol by word, sign or deed on the part of any person or group does such violence to our deepest and most cherished beliefs that our sense of outrage and insult cannot be expressed in words.

The cardinal principles of our order demand our recognition of the rights of all mankind; they also lead us to hope that these same priniciples might be in some measure a part of the nature of all mankind. We view with tolerance and forbearance the actions of others, even attempting to understand the reasons for actions of which we do not approve. In this way we practice charity and brotherly love; we also wish to practice fidelity and justice, and so any act of sheer blind cruelty and degradation must be condemned by even the most tolerant and judicious of men.

Our sensitivities are revolted by the base and pointless acts which transcend any possible basis of ignorance or protest and so become merely a deliberate disregard for and destruction of the precious ideals of others. The degradation of our nation's flag is clearly such an act—pointless and without gain to anyone; sheer vicious, brutal arrogance which has characterized the Huns and vandals of all time. We loathe and detest this as did Christ, and we do voice our protest as did He in His time.

We urgently request you, as Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the United States of America, to endorse and assist our efforts to support the legislation now introduced in the Congress by the honorable James H. Quillen, Representative of the First Congressional District in Tennessee, whose bill, HR 6385 will inevitably result in a Federal law providing proper punishment for acts degrading or desecrating the flag of our beloved country. Brother Quillen is well known by all for his courageous and determined stand for the right, not only for his brother Elks but for all Americans, and his honorable and dedicated patriotism have proved him to be worthy of our admiration and esteem, as well as our strongest support. He is the foremost witness before the Congress against these outrageous and monstrous acts of degradation to our flag.

We earnestly entreat you, as Grand Exalted Ruler, to enlist the full support of all Elks to our effort to protect our nation's flag and to proclaim ourselves as loyal Elks and patriotic and worthy American citizens.

Fraternally yours,

GREENVILLE LODGE NO. 1653, B.P.O.E.
JAMES G. CUTSHAW, *Exalted Ruler.*

Right-To-Work States Lose in Per Capita Income

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act permits the States to enact so-called right-to-work laws and 19 States presently have such statutes on the books.

An interesting analysis of income levels in these States appeared in the May 14, 1967, edition of the RWDSU Record, a publication of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union.

As a supporter of repeal of section 14(b), I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues:

EVERYBODY'S INCOME DROPS IN 18 OUT OF 19 RIGHT-TO-WORK STATES

The economic histories of states that have adopted right-to-work laws show, beyond any doubt, that they must be doing something wrong.

In relation to the rest of the nation these states stand today far below the position they held in the national economy before adopting right-to-work legislation. This is true without exception and by almost every generally-accepted economic measurement.

With the exception of only one very special situation, these right-to-work states stand farther below the national average in per-capita income than they did before adopting right-to-work.

These states did not benefit from the general economic expansion which the rest of the nation has enjoyed in recent years. Along with a drastic drop in per capita income, repressive anti-labor right-to-work legislation has brought these states increased personal and business bankruptcies, reduced employment, an increase in home foreclosures, a drop in new car ownership, a drastic decline in new construction and a loss of population to other states.

Right-to-work legislation invariably brings about these results because it is an attempt to bring back the laissez-fair industrial capitalism of the 19th century. This is the 20th century however, and the United States' economy has progressed far beyond those dark days. Right-to-work cannot and will not function in the United States today, and this has been best proven by the plight of those states that have tried it out.

Whatever facades, excuses or outright lies the proponents of right-to-work use to disguise their real objectives, the purpose of right-to-work is simple, and always the same. Its purpose is union-busting—to outlaw the closed shop, destroy the labor unions, cut wages and increase profits.

But there's something wrong with the formula. Instead of going up, profits have gone down in these states. Business went down, employment went down, construction went down, and eventually population went down. The drastic cuts in workers' wages that came about so reduced buying power that stores began to close. With store outlets closed manufacturing began to decline. Unemployment increased. With low wages and unemployment on the increase, there was little money available to invest in new homes and the construction industry skidded badly.

This further increased unemployment. With still less money available more stores closed. As job availability fell and unemployment rose, young families began moving away to states without right-to-work, where business was booming and jobs were available. This further reduced general business in the right-to-work states and the downward spiral continued faster and faster.

Just how far have the economies of these right-to-work states declined since adopting this legislation under the authority of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act? The following is based on figures compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce in the August, 1966 Survey of Current Business:

Alabama—When Alabama passed its right-to-work law in 1953, it was $680 below the national average in per capita income. By 1965, it was $836 below—a loss of $156 in relation to the national average per capita income.

Arizona passed the law before 1948. The figures go back only to 1948, but since that date Arizona has fallen farther behind the national average in per capita income. It was $156 below in 1948 and $376 in 1965—a loss of $220.

Arkansas in 1948 was $555 below the national average. It passed a RTW law in 1947. In 1965 it was $901 below—a loss of $346.

Florida enacted a RTW law in 1944. In 1948 it was $250 below the national average. By 1965 it was $323 below—a loss of $73.

Georgia in 1948 was $462 behind the national average. In 1965 it was $587 below—a loss of $125.

Iowa in 1948 was $159 above the national average. In 1965 it was $70 below. It has lost $229 in relation to the national average in per capita income.

Kansas passed a RTW law in 1958. It was at that time $5 above the national average. By 1965, after 7 years with a RTW law, it had fallen $107 below the average—a loss of $112.

Mississippi passed the law in 1954, and was $877 below the national average at that time. In 1965 it was $1,138 below—a loss of $261.

Nebraska in 1948 was $79 above the national average. It had adopted a RTW law in 1947. By 1965 it was $117 below—a loss of $196.

North Carolina passed a RTW law in March 1957. In 1948 it was $457 below the national average. In 1965 it was $705 below—a loss of $248.

North Dakota passed a RTW law in 1947, when it was $130 above the national average per capita income. In 1965 it was $467 below—a loss of $597.

South Carolina in 1954, when it passed the law, was $666 below the national average per capita income. In 1965 it was $900 below—a loss of $234.

Tennessee in 1948 was $495 below the national average. In 1965 it was $733 below—a loss of $247.

Texas—This state was $231 below the national average in 1948, after having passed a RTW law in 1947. After eighteen years of this law, in 1965 it was $408 below—a loss of $177.

Utah passed the RTW law in 1955. At that time it was $251 below the national average. In 1965 it was $391 below—a loss of $140.

Virginia in 1948 was $300 below the national average. In 1965 it was $327 below—a loss of $27.

Wyoming in 1962, the year before the law was passed, was $18 above the national average. In 1965 it was $188 below—a loss of $206.

South Dakota in 1948 was $67 above the national average. By 1965 it was $533 below—a loss of $600.

Nevada is the only exception to the rule that right-to-work states stand below the national average in per capita income. Nevada passed a RTW law in 1951. At that time it was $598 above the national average. In 1965 it was still above in per capita income, but only $565, or a drop of $33. But Nevada's prosperity has been based almost entirely on income derived by the state's huge gambling casinos. It is this heavy influx of out-of-state money that keeps Nevada afloat.

The dismal failure of right-to-work legislation and the economic disaster which adoption of such legislation has brought upon every state that has given in to the fast-talking proponents of right-to-work has been well documented. Although RTW proponents have never ceased their propagandizing and have even stepped up their campaigning in state legislatures and within the United States Congress, they have met with no success during recent years.

Since 1958, only one state has adopted right-to-work legislation. That was Wyoming, which put its law on the books in 1963. During that period Indiana, which was a right-to-work state, decided that it had enough of this destructive legislation and repealed its RTW law in 1965. It is significant that since repealing RTW, Indiana's per capita income has jumped nearly ten percent—much higher than the national average of 6.5 percent.

Wyoming is a good case study in what right-to-work legislation can do to a state in terms of depressing its entire economy and even reducing its population.

Since adoption of right-to-work legislation in 1963, Wyoming has dropped from a position where it was $18 per person above the national average in per capita income to $188 below that figure. During the same period, personal bankruptcies have risen by 30 percent. Private employment has dropped 2.9 percent in Wyoming during a period when it increased by 6.7 percent in the rest of the nation.

Home foreclosures have quadrupled in Wyoming to where they are now twice the rate for the nation as a whole. New construction has dropped by 17 percent in Wyoming, contrasted against an 8 percent increase in the entire U.S. for the same period.

An ironic exmple of how the depressing effects of right-to-work legislation affects everyone in a state, worker and employer alike, is exemplified in the case of a Wyoming contractor who was one of the prime movers in the original campaign to get the Wyoming legislature to adopt RTW. With construction down 17 percent since 1963, this contractor recently sold all of his equipment in Wyoming and announced that he would henceforth concentrate his efforts in other states. Right-to-work had completely ruined his business.

Proponents of right-to-work continually claim that they seek such legislation to stimulate business and improve the economies of the states. It is clear, however, that RTW does just the opposite.

The cure for the dangers of right-to-work must be made at the source of the disease—by repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which makes it possible for the states to adopt such legislation.

Students Seen Pawns in Political Chess

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, in view of the controversy which has been waged on the floor during the past few days, I would like to make known to my colleagues a very clear delineation of some of the problems connected with the proposed amendments to the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following article as

it appeared in the Long Island Catholic on May 18, 1967:

Students Seen Pawns in Political Chess: Quie Amendment Controversy

A deadly game of political chess is underway in the House of Representatives and many observers feel the children attending non-public elementary and secondary schools are being used as the pawns.

The contest centers on the administration's efforts to extend the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act under which some $3 billion in school aid is to be granted.

Under the program as it has been conducted since its inception in 1965, parochial and other private school pupils have benefited despite constitutional blocks in at least 33 and possibly 45, states against government aid to non-public schools or pupils attending them.

The measure expires in July, 1968 and the administration has submitted its proposal for extending the program under much the same ground rules as it now operates.

But a coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats is seeking to alter the administration proposal by shifting control of the funds from the federal government to the individual states.

The coalition members deny any motive in their drive other than a desire to reduce the danger of federal school control and cut bureaucratic red tape.

The Administration proposal is scheduled for House debate next week.

CATEGORICAL BASIS

The Johnson forces want the aid to be given on a categorical basis to specific programs found most worthy in line with the war on poverty and the Great Society concept.

Under the proposed changes, however, half of the grants would be used as the states see fit, including teacher salary raises and new construction. The balance would continue to go for special programs for economically underprivileged children.

Opponents of any major changes in the administration plan argue that alterations suggested by the coalition would funnel the money to top officials of state public school systems, who have traditionally been against the concept of any aid to individual pupils attending non-public schools.

Private schools in many states have benefited from special services under the federal program in the past two years only because the allocations are deemed federal money and individual state prohibitions against such aid do not apply.

COULD REOPEN FEUD

Those seeking to extend the program virtually unchanged—as is the aim of the administration—argue that a win for the coalition would reopen the bitter feuding that for so long raged between public school officials and the churches.

Many observers look beyond the surface battle in the House and say they find a move by the GOP to embarrass the administration with a victory for their amendments.

These observes feel the GOP stalwarts of conservative bent and Democrats of a same mind from south of the Mason-Dixon Line would like to take some of the wind out of President Johnson's political sails.

The Republicans, it is contended, would readjust the program at any cost in order to lay some claim to the operation—a generally popular funding that not clearly bears the LBJ brand.

Religious groups of all faiths and many leading educational organizations have joined the battle to maintain a status quo in the program.

One such group—the New York State Catholic Welfare Committee—is convinced the amendment move is nothing more than a desperate attempt to frustrate the administration and warns against the repercussions it could have on the overall concept of equal education as it is known today.

To the committee, the 1965 act is "the Magna Carta for children in non-public schools" and a program through which "funds have been provided for both public and non-public students who study under economic stress."

GREAT BREAKTHROUGH

"In broad, philosophical terms, it was considered the great breakthrough in establishing that the secular education of all American children was a legitimate concern of the state," the committe said in a statement.

But Rep. Albert H. Quie, the Minnesota Republican whose name the amendment bears, scoffs at the dire predictions of those opposed to his changes. He maintains that his foes—from President Johnson on down—have stooped to spreading "groundless fears" with "false statements" about his proposed alterations.

"As you are probably aware, a number of misconceptions have been circulated about my amendment," he wrote in a recent open letter to newspapers. "It is extremely unfortunate that the Church-state issue has been introduced into the debate over the merits of my amendments and the amendments proposed by the administration."

Apparently Mr. Quie and his backers had set out originally to alter the program without concerning themselves with religious leaders and others favoring federal assistance to children attending private schools.

In one week alone, records showed, Mr. Quie and his fellow-planners drastically altered their amendment three times after dicsussing its contents with various Church and other leaders.

GOP DISPUTES CRITICS

"The rumor has been circulated that the Quie Amendment would take away benefits from private (parochial) school pupils," the amendment author said. "This is not true."

Instead, he contends the amendment would not only continue such aid but "in fact, it would even extend some of those benefits."

This hasn't convinced President Johnson, however, who said the Quie amendment would "reopen the ancient and bitter feud between the Church and the public school leaders."

Despite his reputation for soft-selling the Congress, the president didn't mince any words in labeling the Quie move "a reckless effort designed to win partisan political advantage."

The president joined with others in noting that the current program represents the fruits of two decades of struggling with issues which traditionally had divided sizeable segments of the educational community.

"We see a revival of the suspicion of the poor states toward the wealthy states," Mr. Johnson warned. "We see a revival of the ancient and bitter feuds beginning all over again between the Church and the public school leaders.

"We see the same roadblocks which obstructed and halted federal aid to education for 20 long years being built up again."

In defending his proposals, Mr. Quie said they were "designed solely to return federal aid to public and private school pupils in the form of 'block grants' to the states, rather than through categorical grants.

"This method of getting aid to pupils would, in my view, be much more efficient and beneficial to students."

He said that under his blueprint, "programs in the local schools funded through the block grant must include arrangements for private school pupils to participate."

No state plan for participation in the program could be approved under his version, Mr. Quie maintained, unless "it met requirements designed to safeguard pupils in private schools."

WOLFF UNCONVINCED

But he failed to sway Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., and many others.

Under one version of the amendment, Mr. Wolff said, New York State would lose $122 million in federal funds by setting a floor for allocations based on appropriations for the 1968 fiscal year when the total appropriation under the act was only $1.6 billion as compared with $3.28 billion for the 1969 fiscal year.

"The Quie amendment will set up a power struggle within each state for federal education funds," the Long Island congressman maintained.

"The amendment would alter the basic philosophy of federal aid to education."

"I can only characterize it as a cold and heartless attack on our system of education," he added.

Many newspapers across the nation editorially criticized the Quie proposals. Among them were the New York Times and Newsday.

Included among the groups opposed to the Quie plan are the Citizens for Educational Freedom—representing the three major faiths; and the National Education Association.

The National Congress of Parent-Teacher Association also came out in opposition to the amendment, but seven of nine directors of the Association of Chief State School Officers announced their support for the amendment.

Since the officers group represents top echelon state public school officials who traditionally oppose any assistance to private school pupils, many observers felt their overwhelming approval of the amendment plan pointed up their belief that it would play into their hands.

One of the most outspoken critics of the Quie measure has been Msgr. James C. Donohue, education department director for the U.S. Catholic Conference, who met with sponsors of the amendment and its opponents and came away unalterably opposed to the changes sought.

He said he and his organization have two basic disagreements with the Quie amendment.

"Determination of the use of the funds (under the amendment's latest version) is still in the hands of chief state public school officers," he said. "For the past 15 or 20 years, their association has passed resolutions opposing any kind of participation by private schools." Only last week the New York superintendent repeated this stand.

SHATTERING COOPERATION

"One of the geniuses of the present act is that it allowed for a spirit of cooperation and understanding at the local level, this local cooperation is now gone."

Two of the amendment backers proudly listed themselves as Catholics who had been educated in Catholic schools.

The two—Reps. William Scherle, R.-Iowa, and John Erlenborn, R.-Ill., defended the proposed amendment on the grounds that "it is not an anti-Catholic amendment, but it is anti-federal bureaucracy."

"It intends to give our school children better educational opportunities and it intends to afford school administrators—both public and parochial—a better chance of bringing these opportunities to the children in their care," they added.

The New York State Catholic Welfare Committee brought the debate down to specifics in noting that under the proposed amendment, the $86 million "that would be forthcoming to New York State in the next fiscal year . . . could be used for public school children alone."

This was a reference to the so-called Blaine Amendment which—forbidding all but bus transportation assistance from the state for non-public school children—is one of the most controversial matters facing the current State Constitutional Convention in Albany.

The committee argued that if the funds were allocated directly to the state, their distribution to non-public school pupils would be blocked by the Blaine clause.

"Here is a law which focuses on children and especially on educationally deprived children and provides services and equipment to meet their special needs," the committee said of the 1965 act.

CALLS QUIE MISGUIDED

"How can a group of misguided politicians propose to change this superb law and propose one which would actually take from the poor child and give to the rich?" the committee asked.

State Sen. Edward Speno, R.-Nassau openly opposed the Quie changes.

He described the amendment as a step backward to wipe out all the gains which have been made in the development of equal treatment of both public and non-public school children.

Mr. Speno wrote to the Long Island House members soliciting their support in the drive to defeat the proposed Quie amendments.

In response, Rep. James Grover, R.-Babylon sent Mr. Speno a copy of the Congressional Record containing Mr. Quie's floor explanation of his amendment.

Rep. Herbert Tenzer, D.-Lawrence, said he intended to support the administration plan and vote against the proposed amendment.

"Under the provisions of the recent Quie amendment," he wrote, "It is my understanding that New York State will lose $122 million. Be assured that I will oppose this amendment as well."

Rep. John Wydler, R.-Garden City, said he supports the act but sees no harm in the Quie amendment.

"I believe that the manner in which this aid is shared by students in both public and private schools is proper," he wrote. "I would not support legislation which would not maintain this essential fact.

"It is my understanding that the Quie amendment does, in fact, maintain the principle that federal aid to secondary school pupils will be given to those in both public and private schools."

". . . quite frankly, the issue raised concerning the Church-state problem is a smoke screen with political motivations," he added.

Rep. Otis Pike, D.-Riverhead, said he studied the practical application of the amendment and has decided to oppose it.

John W. Garner, secretary of health, education and welfare, warns that adoption of the Quie amendment could "undermine and destroy much that the congress and the administration have jointly achieved in recent educational legislation."

He said the amendment would "wipe out" a program that now is "bringing new skills and opportunities to 8 million disadvantaged children and new hope and potentialities to every school district in the nation."

The New York Times in a recent editorial said:

"The House Republicans are playing a dangerous game with the program for federal aid to elementary and secondary schools."

Newsday warned editorially:

"The Quie bill is bad enough in itself. If adopted, it could lead to the fragmentation of other federal-aid programs, create unhealthy competition for funds between states and seriously damage the principle of equal education for all. Its defeat is imperative."

The state Catholic Welfare Committee, perhaps better than any organization, pointed up the widespread harm the amendment could do to the pawns in the political game—the children attending non-public schools.

"Constitutional provisions similar to the restrictive Blaine Amendment exist in 33 of our states," the committee said. "Some attorneys general claim that these or similar provisions exist in 45 states.

"The net result of this Republican-backed Quie amendment would be to disenfranchise every child living in a pocket of poverty in the nation if he happened to be attending a denominational school."

What a Way To Celebrate World Trade Week—II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal contains an editorial in its issue of Tuesday, May 23, 1967, that is very relevant to our observance of World Trade Week this week. Entitled "Doors to New Maritime Woes," it explains the resistance of one segment of the maritime industry, the International Longshoremen's Association, to the progress of cargo containerization. Drawing support from the recent Supreme Court decision which allows carpenters to refuse to install pre-fabricated doors, the ILA takes a firm stand against progress.

It is said that so much of the maritime industry has taken firm stands against progress. That is why we are in the mess we are with the merchant marine. All segments of the industry are slamming shut the doors to progress.

Here follows the Journal editorial:

DOORS TO NEW MARITIME WOES

Those doors which last month the Supreme Court in effect ruled a carpenters' union need not install because they were prefabricated now are starting to close on some other rooms in the house of labor.

The court's ruling that, in certain instances, a union legally can strike or picket to halt automation of its members' jobs is being cited by Port of New York longshoremen in a move against containerized ocean cargo.

The use of containers, which can be preloaded at cargo assembly points away from piers, permits quick loading and unloading at dockside of all sorts of materials. Mechanical lifting of what in effect is a huge sealed crate from pier to hold is a lot quicker—and cheaper—than handling cargo piece by piece.

Indeed, one reason for the recent rapid spread of unitized cargo handling has been the increasing cost to shippers of International Longshoremen's Association work contracts. In efforts to pare cargo-handling costs still further, some shipbuilders are designing vessels to accommodate containerized cargo only.

Now plainly, as ILA Vice President Anthony Scotto indicates, the more containers come into use, the less work there is for his union. The ILA already gets "royalty" payments based on the cargo tonnage handled by its members in preloaded containers. However, the ILA, says Mr. Scotto, "wants not compensation for lost work, but preservation of the work itself."

He implies that if it had been held legal for carpenters not to handle prefabricated doors when it had been their custom to assemble doors on the job site, logic suggests it is also legal for the ILA not to handle preloaded containers. Yet it is just this sort of desperate clinging to inefficient and costly ways of building, operating, loading and unloading vessels that has helped to bring the U.S. maritime industry to its present low state.

At the same time, nobody wants to see the longshoremen left with no jobs, and some way must be found to solve, or at least ease substantially, their problem. It may be, for instance, that labor unions by necessity will give more intensive study to ways of promoting workers' mobility from one kind of job to another; such shifts now seldom occur.

In any event, the solution to the problems posed by cargo containers is not to be found in slamming shut the doors to progress.

Kennedy Round Reaction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1967

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, last week I reviewed a number of the components involved in the Kennedy round. At that time I made it clear that much of the discussion on the meaning of the round was about to ensue.

Today, the Wall Street Journal has published an interesting news roundup on the reaction to the round within the American business community. To those who have been following the progress and numerous events attendant to the Kennedy round, I commend the Journal article as one of the first in what promises to be an increasingly interesting dialog:

TARIFF-CUT REACTION: KENNEDY ROUND INSPIRES FEAR, OPTIMISM, SHRUGS AMONG BUSINESSMEN—STEEL, TEXTILE MAKERS DECRY IMPORT THREAT—PIPER SEES MORE PLANE SALES ABROAD—STORES EXPECT LOWER PRICES

Fear, hope, confusion—and a big yawn. The Kennedy Round tariff cut just negotiated are inspiring all these reactions among American businessmen.

Confusion dominates, a Wall Street Journal survey indicates. A few days ago in Geneva, negotiators for 53 nations agreed to cut tariffs an average of 35% on industrial goods over the next five years and to liberalize trade in farm products. But tariff schedules translating this agreement into specific cuts on specific products are still being drawn, and many U.S. companies don't yet know the exact cuts that will be made on their products.

Among businessmen who think they do know what the impact will be, those who compete against heavy imports are filling the air with prophecies of doom. Big exporters react more mildly; most expect some boost to their foreign sales but doubt the gain will be dramatic, at least right away.

And a surprising number of businessmen, ranging from the head of an Indian beadmaking business to Detroit auto executives, expect no major results at all from the tariff cuts. The export-import balance in their industries is determined by things other than tariffs, they explain.

A BREAK FOR CUSTOMERS

Where the consumer stands in all this is perhaps the clearest thing to emerge from the survey. Such big retailers as F. W. Woolworth Co. and R. H. Macy & Co. promise a wider selection of foreign goods in their stores, at prices at least slightly lower than now. Robert C. Kirkwood, Woolworth chairman, says imports of such goods as toys, clothing, Christmas tree ornaments and chinaware now account for about 5% of Woolworth's sales; he expects this percentage to rise as Woolworth takes advantage of the tariff cuts to bring in more foreign goods.

Retailers think most price cuts on imported goods resulting from passing along of the tariff cuts—which they promise to do—will be measured in "pennies," as Macy's puts it.

But there may be exceptions. Saul Schiff, president of A. S. Beck Shoe Corp., a New York-based retail chain, doesn't yet know the extent of tariff reductions on imported shoes. But he thinks they may be large enough to "mean quite a savings to us and to our customers." Beck plans a "substantial expansion of these (imported shoe) lines for fall and winter," he adds.

What's true for shoes may be true for other leather goods, too—and the prospect that cheers Mr. Schiff of A. S. Beck terrifies U.S. leather-goods makers. Irving R. Glass, executive vice president of the Tanners' Council, a group of about 410 makers of leather goods, estimates that last year imports took about 20% of all shoe sales in the U.S., up from about 4% in 1960. Imports also accounted for about 35% of handbag sales and about 50% of dress leather glove sales last year, he says.

"THREAT TO SURVIVAL"

Cutting tariffs on items already imported so heavily "threatens the survival" of the U.S. leather-goods industry, Mr. Glass asserts.

Similar reactions come from several other industries in which import competition already is a major problem. A small dye producer in the Boston area fears "we can look forward to a 25% reduction in our business" as a result of heavier imports spurred by tariff cuts.

John P. Roche, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, says the cuts "will substantially reduce the already wholly inadequate tariffs which have helped make the U.S. the world's major importer of steel"—even though the U.S. tariff on steel apparently will be cut only one percentage point to a 6% average from the present average of about 7%. Mr. Roche notes that about 11% of all steel sold in the U.S. last year was imported.

Robert Wingerter, president of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., recently told stockholders at his company's annual meeting that L-O-F was "seriously examining" the possibility of discontinuing window-glass manufacture in the U.S. because of the prospect of more import competition. Some 27% of the window glass sold in the U.S. last year came from abroad, he said, and domestic manufacture of window glass "isn't making a proper return on our investment as things stand now."

The textile industry plans to ask Congress to offset the impact of tariff cuts by legislating import quotas on foreign cloth. The American Textile Manufacturers Institute says U.S. tariffs on cloth made mostly of cotton will be cut an average of 20% as a result of the Kennedy Round, and tariffs on cloth made mostly of man-made fibers will be slashed 22%. Even without such cuts, textile imports have been rising; they now account for 11% to 12% of U.S. textile consumption, double the proportion five years ago, the trade group says.

Result: "We'll have to go to the Congress" to request import quotas on foreign cloth "by fiber, product and country," says H. W. Close, president of Spring Mills Inc., Fort Mill, S.C. "We can't tolerate the gradual suffocation of an industry that's as basic to this nation's needs as the shirt on your back."

While such industries as textiles think they have a clear idea how much the Geneva agreement will reduce U.S. tariffs, few exporters claim anything but the most hazy notion of how much foreign tariffs on their goods are likely to drop. Many exporters, too, say that foreign sales opportunities have been limited not only by tariffs but by nontariff barriers that the Kennedy Round agreement will do nothing to lower.

General Electric Co's wary reaction is typical of that of many exporters. "GE doesn't have enough information yet to forecast" the likely impact on its exports, says a statement by the company. "We might point out, however, that the immediate impact apparently isn't going to be as great as the 30% and 40% reductions cited in stories from Geneva would suggest. If you cut a 20% tariff by 40% over five years, the annual reduction amounts to less than two percentage points."

"Now that the Kennedy Round has been concluded," the GE statement continues, "we hope that U.S. foreign trade policy will focus on the problem of eliminating the very serious nontariff barriers to international trade. These include the so-called buy national programs under which state-owned or state-controlled industries refuse to purchase the products of foreign manufacturers; border taxes, which in many cases add much more than tariffs to the final cost of products sold in certain countries, import quotas and various import-licensing restrictions."

(If nontariff barriers eventually are lowered, this presumably would have to be done on a reciprocal basis—and such a step could raise difficulties for GE's sales in the U.S. while helping its foreign sales. The U.S. Buy American Act, a prime target for foreigners who complain about U.S. nontariff barriers, forbids Government agencies from buying equipment—such as electric-power generators—from foreign manufacturers unless their bids are far below the bids of domestic manufactures—such as GE.)

Some exporters, to be sure, are enthusiastic about new opportunities they expect to be opened by the Kennedy Round.

"We'd like zero tariffs on either end, and we'll beat them in the marketplace," says Frank M. Sylvester, director of international sales for Piper Aircraft Corp., Lock Haven, Pa.

While the Kennedy Round cuts won't be quite that drastic, Mr. Sylvester hopes for a reduction of 35% to 40% in foreign tariffs on small private planes. These tariffs, he says, now range up to 50% in some countries, in contrast to the U.S. tariff, which he says is only 10%. Despite these high tariffs abroad, Piper already sells about 25% of its output abroad.

OPENING NEW MARKETS

Oliver Corp, the farm-equipment division of White Motor Co., hasn't been quite as successful so far in selling abroad. Exports have accounted for only about 5% of its sales in recent years because "we've been restricted by the tariffs overseas," says Don Keogle, sales vice president. Cuts in those foreign tariffs "probably will open some new markets for us and definitely will help our business," he adds.

Super Mold Corp., a Lodi, Calif., maker of tire-retreading equipment, exports a "substantial" portion of its output to Mexico, South America and the Far East, says an official. But, partly because of high tariffs, the firm hasn't been able to crack European markets, he says; for example, he asserts, in France a combination of tariffs and sales taxes totals 40% on some retreading machinery. "We're hopeful" the Kennedy Round tariff cuts "will benefit us in our efforts to penetrate the European market," the Super Mold official says.

On many types of goods, however, tariffs are only a minor factor in determining the volume of imports or exports, if indeed they are a factor at all. S. L. Maisel, part owner of an Albuquerque, N.M., novelty and jewelry store, says some competitors have begun to sell "Indian" beaded belts made in Japan, and the Kennedy Round tariff cuts may encourage them to bring in more. But he doesn't expect to be hurt; he believes customers will prefer the "authentic" turquoise and silver jewelry made by the real Indians who work for him.

WASHING-MACHINE TARIFFS

On the other side of the export-import fence—and at the other end of the business-size scale—a spokesman for Philco-Ford Corp., a subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., thinks that cuts in washing-machine tariffs that the countries of the European Common Market will make as a result of the Kennedy Round will have little or no effect on his company's exports.

"European women tend to prefer washing machines with certain special features" not found on U.S.-made machines, "like machines with heaters built in them so they can heat their own water," he exclaims. Philco-Ford finds it easier to build such machines in European plants than to build them in the U.S. and export them, he says.

Perhaps, surprisingly, executives of both U.S. and foreign auto producers are among the businessmen least concerned with the Kennedy Round tariff cuts. U.S. imports hit a record 660,000 cars this year, and Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford Motor, expects this year's imports to rise to 720,000, or more than 8% of the 8.5 million cars he expects to be sold in the U.S. this year.

U.S. auto exports have been much smaller—about 261,000 passenger cars last year—but increasing them was a major goal of the American Kennedy Round negotiators. In return for U.S. concessions on chemical tariffs that have made American chemical produers howl, the U.S. negotiators wrung from Germany, France and Italy a promise to repeal the "road tax" that now hampers sales of U.S. cars in those countries. The tax, based on horsepower ratings, is steeply progressive and discriminates against high-powered U.S.-made cars.

SWEDISH, ITALIAN BARRIERS

However, says an official of one U.S. auto maker, "so many other nontariff laws overseas are designed specifically to keep American cars out" that even the combination of tariff cuts and a repeal of the road tax won't help exports much. Sweden, he says, imposes sales taxes that make the price of one U.S.-made sporty car there $9,000—against about $2,500 to $3,500 in the U.S.—"so even if tariff reductions meant $500 a car, we couldn't get too excited about it." In Italy, he says, the owner of a standard-sized American-made car, even if he no longer pays a road tax, will still have to pay a registration fee of about $500—in contrast to the $12 registration fee paid by the owner of an Italian-made Fiat.

American auto makers say they have been able to hurdle such barriers only by building an extensive network of overseas plants that turn out small cars. They indicate they will continue to rely on these plants, rather than on increased exports, to supply the foreign market.

Auto importers aren't excited by the prospect of tariff cuts either. A Ford Motor Co. official involved with sales of the English Fords the company imports into the U.S. estimates the tariff cuts will make possible price cuts of only $5 to $7 a year on these cars. Those reductions will be more than wiped out by the cost of adding new safety devices and air-pollution control equipment to the imported cars, he says, "so that in the end our car may sell for even more at retail than it does now."

NO DISLOYALTY?

Volkswagen of America quite seriously maintains that the main impact of the Kennedy Round will be on "dealer and customer morale." Its reasoning: The fact that the U.S. has committed itself to freer trade may keep potential Volkswagen buyers from feeling disloyal.

In some industries that do expect a major impact from the Kennedy Round tariff cuts, there is sharp disagreement over whether the cuts will help more by encouraging exports than they will hurt by making imports cheaper.

Most machine-tool makers fear an expansion of imports, which an industry association figures now account for about 13% of machine-tool sales in the U.S. "Foreign machine tools have a substantial price edge over us now," even without tariff cuts, frets an official of Kearney & Trecker Corp., West Allis, Wis.

But Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., says that most of the imported machine tools are relatively simple ones, not the highly automated tools in which it and some other American companies specialize. It is more excited about the prospect of exporting more of these sophisticated tools than about the threat of new import competition.

The drug industry has achieved a highly favorable balance of trade; exports last year, at $269 million, were more than three and a half times imports of $72.6 million. Some big drug companies believe that a lowering of tariffs abroad will enable them to exploit foreign markets even more extensively; they believe that their huge research budgets and strict quality-control standards will enable them to beat the competition overseas. Some predict, too, that some smaller drug makers will be encouraged to begin exporting for the first time.

But some smaller drug makers, as well as a few big ones, fear competition from expanded imports of drugs made abroad and sold here at low prices under generic names, rather than the brand names U.S. makers prefer.

TARIFF CUTS MAY PRODUCE SOME UNEXPECTED BENEFITS

The Kennedy Round tariff cuts will not only encourage both exports and imports, say U.S. businessmen, but will produce some indirect effects—mostly beneficial.

Some farm-equipment makers expect to increase sales in the U.S. as well as overseas as a result of the tariff negotiations. Their reasoning: The agreement contains some provisions designed to boost U.S. exports of farm products; this will encourage American farmers to expand production—and thus to buy more farm machinery.

Some advertising agencies, including McCann-Erickson Inc., expect the tariff cuts to encourage imports of low-priced foreign goods, and they hope to benefit from this trend. To fight the new competition, the ad men speculate, U.S. companies will put more stress on their established brand names, which would mean more advertising.

Cuban Refugees in Spain

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, the editor of the News and Courier, Thomas R. Waring, while on a recent trip to Spain, was able to interview a spokesman for the Cuban refugees now in that country. I think many will find that excellent article especially enlightening, so I am placing it in the RECORD at this point:

MOST HOPE TO REACH UNITED STATES—SPAIN FILLED WITH REFUGEES

(By Thomas R. Waring)

Though the main flood of Cuban refugees comes through Miami, totaling more than 300,000 entrants to the United States since Castro seized the island in 1959, many others have sought escape in Spain. Of these, the majority hope to reach the United States by a roundabout route.

While in Madrid, I talked with spokesmen for Cuban refugees about their hardships, their hopes and their hatred of communism in their homeland. Most prominent among the Cubans I saw—other than former President Fulgencio Batista, whose comments I reported in previous articles—was Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz, former president of the Bank of Cuba.

He was a lawyer before he turned banker. As a member of the Cuban Senate, Dr. Martinez Saenz wrote the law setting up the Bank of Cuba along the lines of the Federal Reserve System in the United States. Later he was a member of the commission that established the bank. When a vacancy occurred, President Batista called for nominations from the bar association for a new president of the Bank of Cuba. Dr. Martinez Saenz was appointed as a non-political official.

When Castro seized power, Dr. Martinez Saenz went to prison, but never was convicted of wrong-doing. He told me not a lawyer would agree to prosecute him. He was held four years and two months on an "open charge." When he became ill, he was released and given a choice of staying or leaving the country. He moved to Spain, and now represents a French development country.

Dr. Martinez Saenz credits his release to an inquiry about him which Richard M. Nixon made when Fidel Castro came to the United States in the spring of 1959. It would have been politically embarrassing for Castro if the former bank president had died in prison.

Dr. Martinez Saenz, and a few others I met, are exceptional in finding ways to earn a good living in Spain. Most of the approximately 25,000 Cuban refugees—of whom more than 3,000 are in Madrid—are miserable. They are arriving at the rate of 800 a month (842 aboard 12 planes in April). With a limited staff, the consular office in the U.S. embassy is able to process fewer than 100 a week for transfer to the United States.

The reason why some Cubans fly to Spain is the hope that they can make it faster to the United States than directly from Cuba to Miami. Castro grants exit permits to only one in 10 of the 800,000 who want to leave for the USA. All must forfeit everything they own. Cubans reaching Spain find a country that can't afford to help them much. Charitable agencies are doing what they can. Prices are high and jobs scarce.

"For the sake of humanity and for your own sake in foreign relations," Dr. Martinez Saenz told me, "do what you can to persuade your government to reduce the waiting time for entry to the United States."

Meanwhile, he said, world opinion is puzzled by the attitude of the United States toward a communist regime in Cuba. Dr. Martinez Saenz said a loss of confidence in many countries was traceable to U.S. failure to guard its southern frontier. He recalled French Premier Pompidou's remarks about President Kennedy's speech at the Berlin wall. The Frenchman cited Cuba an example of U.S. undependability, despite Mr. Kennedy's promise to protect other countries against communism.

The hope that Russian communists will moderate is vain, Dr. Martinez Saenz warned. "Gangsters are not going to commit suicide," he told me.

Dr. Martinez Saenz said there is no question that Fidel Castro was a communist from the beginning. For awhile, he said, other Latins welcomed Castro as a useful tool for prying more dollar aid from the United States. But now six other Latin American nations have experienced bloodshed from subversion. They know what it means to have Red revolution exported from Cuba.

"Cubans would supply the bodies if the United States supplies the means of liberation," the former banker said. "Other Latins would help. They look to your country for leadership."

Some of the other Cubans with whom I talked asked not to be quoted by name. They criticized the United States for helping Castro. They also blamed Batista for failing to save Cuba when he had the chance. Some of them said Batista was more interested in getting rich than protecting the republic. A once prosperous building contractor, who escaped with little more than his life, told me he had not believed Batista's charges that Castro was communist. This man did not sell his property. By the time he realized that the country was in communist hands—the first month in 1959—it was too late.

"That was one time Batista told the truth," my informant said ruefully. He is active in helping less fortunate Cuban refugees who come to Spain. Sometimes they are children unaccompanied by adults. Parents put them on a plane for Spain in the hope that kind people would look after them. A boys' home at Escorial houses about 110 Cuban youngsters. Volunteers meet incoming planes and try to ease the shock of arrival in a strange country. Though the language is Spanish, actually Cubans are more closely oriented in social and economic ways to the United States.

Last October, Fortune Magazine printed an article about Cuban refugees in the United States. It spoke highly of their adjustment to their new home, and indicated that most of them do not expect to return to Cuba. My informant contradicted this view.

"If Castro is in forever," he said, "other Latin American countries will go communist too."

He believes an economic blockade of Cuba, backed by sanctions against European countries that trade with Castro, would pave the way for liberation. Castro's army—second only in size to the U.S. Army in the Western Hemisphere—would desert if food supplies were cut, my informant says.

Viewpoint From Mid-America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, with brilliant incisiveness one of our outstanding Illinois businessmen who is also a columnist and political leader has exposed two heavyhanded efforts to tie the honorable and worthy cause of human rights to wholly extraneous issues. This "any means to an end" philosophy can only do egregious harm to the cause of civil rights. The proponents of this methodology are sometimes sincere and well intended. At other times there are undoubtedly those who are largely motivated by a desire for what they see as political gain who resort to this technique so perceptively exposed in the following article.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not attempt to assess motives in either of the two situations that are set forth. I feel rather sure that the citizens of Illinois will make their own judgment, and I am confident it will be a correct one.

Mr. Speaker, pursuant to my unanimous consent request I include with these remarks a column by William H. Rentschler of Illinois:

Viewpoint From Mid-America

(By William H. Rentschler)

I am about to sail into choppy, somewhat treacherous waters, and I prefer not to have my sentiments stated out of context or against the wrong backdrop. So I want to make unmistakably clear my position in the area of civil rights.

To me, discrimination in any form—open or concealed, subtle or ugly—is unworthy of any God-fearing man or woman, any good citizen of these United States. Discrimination is the mark of little people. Discrimination is a cancerous evil, and we must combine bold action with patient teaching to root it out of our society.

Even though I doubt that it will work overnight miracles and abruptly banish all discrimination, I strongly support the enactment of open occupancy legislation in some form in this session of the Illinois legislature.

With equal fervor, I oppose the self-righteous but dangerous actions taken and proposed by those who seem to feel they and they alone are divinely inspired to unravel the civil rights dilemma.

If I were a legislator, or just a citizen, which I am, I would resent the heavy-handed, unsubtle bludgeon used by those who insist that Illinois will lose the Weston atomic installation unless open occupancy legislation is hurried through the General Assembly. Either Weston is or is not the best possible site on the basis of yardsticks clearly defined by the Atomic Energy Commission. Either open occupancy does or does not make sense on the merits of the legislation and the morality of the concept. Neither should depend on the other, and it is no credit to the more frantic proponents of open occupancy when they resort to outright blackmail to "sell" a concept which deserves rational support.

If I were a banker, or just a citizen, I would just as vigorously resent Adlai Stevenson III's announced intention to "run" Illinois' 1,063 commercial banks. Or at least to pass judgment on their lending policies and hiring practices.

That is the essence of the fledging Illinois Treasurer's recent pronouncement that "state funds will not be deposited in banks or other institutions which discriminate on account of race or religion in either their employment or other services, including the making of loans."

Adlai's noble-sounding dictum will be applauded roundly in some quarters. Others will consider it logical and reasonable and probably right until they think about it. Then they will realize that young Adlai proposes to set himself up as a veritable financial "gauleiter" with the power to punish or reward free institutions on the basis of pure whim. There is in his pronouncement the unmistakable ring of bureaucratic arrogance.

Adlai goes still further: "For far too long, state funds have been little more than a passive consequence of taxation. Henceforth, they shall actively serve the public welfare."

What that means, of course, is the "public welfare" as defined by the freshman Treasurer, whose attitude betrays a certain disdain for the "freedom" in free enterprise.

Let Adlai Stevenson answer these legitimate questions about his directive:

1. How will Adlai determine which banks discriminate and to what degree?

2. Will Adlai himself serve as judge, jury, and executioner?

3. Will Adlai announce publicly which banks discriminate?

4. Can the public assume that all banks which receive state deposits practice no discrimination?

5. Will Adlai discriminate against banks in areas where there are no Negro residents, or will he insist that Negroes be bussed in to apply for loans and employment?

6. Will Adlai set forth the criteria by which loans are to be approved, or will he simply insist that every minority applicant deserves a loan?

7. What will Adlai do if a white Roman Catholic claims he has been discriminated against by the Chicago-based Bank of Tokyo? Or if he receives complaints from a Pole or a Jew whose loan application has been turned down?

8. Will certain politically-acceptable banks or big Democrat contributors more readily convince Adlai of their compliance with his "standards?"

9. Will Adlai be able truly and fairly to appraise the lending and hiring practices of Illinois banks and saving institutions?

10. Does he in fact have that right?

I doubt it. I hold no brief for the banks of Illinois, but I dread these self-righteous intrusions on freedom, however noble their intent.

Law Makes It Clear That King, Carmichael, and Others Are Subject to Prosecution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, when extension of the draft law was under consideration in the House Armed Services Committee recently, spokesmen for the Department of Justice expressed some doubt about the validity and enforceability of a statute which makes it a criminal offense to encourage those who register under Selective Service to dodge the draft.

It is general knowledge that Stokely Carmichael and Martin Luther King—to mention but two—are now openly encouraging people to refuse to serve when the are drafted.

In response to my request, the Library of Congress has furnished me a brief on the validity of the statute in question. Written by Hon. Vincent A. Doyal, legislative attorney, the report makes it clear that these people are subject to prosecution for violating valid, existing laws. The Attorney General should pursue this matter promptly and vigorously.

The brief I have referred to follows:

There is a section of The Universal Military Training Act (June 24, 1948, c. 625, Title I, § 12, 63 Stat. 622; 50 App. U.S.C. 462) which among other things, punishes anyone "who knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to refuse or evade registration or service in the armed forces or any of the requirements" of the Act. The statute was held constitutional and constitutionally applied to a defendant who said to a young man at the time he was being arrested for refusing to register: "Do not let them coerce you into registering."; and who wrote a letter to a United States Attorney in which he stated that he had openly urged young men to take that position, despite the fact that defendant sincerely believed it was his Christian duty to oppose registration. *Gara* v. *United States,* 178 F. 2d 38 (6th Cir. 1949); affirmed, 340 U.S. 857, rehearing denied 340 U.S. 893. It has also been upheld against a step-father who counseled and urged his step-son to refuse or evade registration. *Warren* v. *United States,* 177 F. 2d 596 (10th Cir. 1949); certiorari denied 338 U.S. 947. The punishment prescribed in this statute is a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both.

There is a section of the Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 2388 which provides, in part:

"Whoever, when the United States is at war, willfully causes or attempts to cause . . . refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or willfully obstructs the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service of the United States, or attempts to do so—

"Shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both."

Although when it was originally enacted this section was intended to operate only when the United States is at war, 18 U.S.C. 2391 provides that § 2338 shall be operative "until six months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 . . . or such earlier date as may be prescribed by concurrent resolution of the Congress, and acts which would give rise to legal consequences and penalties under section 2388 when performed during a state of war shall give rise to the same legal consequences and penalties when they are performed during the period above provided for". The national emergency referred to was proclaimed at the beginning of the Korean action in Proclamation No. 2914 (15 F.R. 9029). Although the Korean armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, less than a month after Congress enacted § 2391, there has been no subsequent termination of the emergency by proclamation nor has the Congress approved a concurrent resolution prescribing an end to the temporary extension of the provisions of § 2388. Technically, therefore, § 2388 is applicable at the present time although some might argue that there has been a *de facto* termination of the emergency proclaimed on December 16, 1950. Perhaps the most often cited opinion on this statute is that of Mr. Justice Holmes in *Schenck* v. *United States,* 249 U.S. 47 (1917) in which the Court held, among other things, that a circular having the tendency to influence persons subject to the draft to obstruct enforcement of it was not protected by the First Amendment even though it was not successful.

More on "The War Game"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the award-winning British movie on nuclear war, "The War Game," recently was shown in my district of Minneapolis. I call this to the attention of the House because special showing are being planned next week for Members. The showings will be under the auspices of Members of Congress for Peace Through Law.

I ask permission that the excellent review of "The War Game," by Will Jones, entertainment columnist for the Minneapolis Tribune, be printed here:

The Bomb Still Waits

There are horror films and horror films, but none I've ever seen is more genuinely appalling than one called "The War Game," being run by the University Film Society this weekend.

Its horror is intensified by the fact that it is a documentary: a skillful British moviemaker's educated guess at what the effects would be of even a minimal atomic attack on his country, Peter Watkins staged it with brilliance and passion.

The passion is undoubtedly the reason why the film was suppressed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which originally commissioned it. The BBC refused to show it, and Watkins resigned. After some pressure, the film was shown at screenings restricted to government leaders, members of Parliament and the press. Now it's available in this country.

The only conclusion "The War Game" allows the viewer is that living with the atomic bomb is hopeless. British politicans regarded it as too strong a piece of propaganda for unilateral disarmament for showing to the general public. Their assessment of its power is quite accurate.

You can't underestimate the emotional impact of a film that says to Britons, "This is how it will happen here," and then not only shows the searing of flesh and eyeballs by the explosion itself, but the after-the-bomb breakdown of the system, when police are required to shoot dying victims for whom there are no pain-relieving drugs, and when hunger riots destroy all civil order.

When shown on another continent, where there's a President who has said to his daughter, "Honey, I may have just started World War III," the effect is no less sickening. And frightening.

Watkins picks at specific inadequacies of British civil defense, but that's a minor point. The loud, clear, universal message is that there is no possible civilian defense against such a horror.

He begins the film by setting up, briefly, a world situation in which an attack could be triggered: the Red Chinese fighting the United States in Vietnam, riots in Berlin, the first use of tactical atomic weapons. Boom.

For actors, the director used a number of citizens of Kent, completely untrained, plus a few amateur actors. He certainly succeeded in throwing a genuine scare into them, though, because the reality and immediacy of their performances transmits itself to the viewer in a most creepy fashion: one gets carried away with the notion that the thing already has happened. Some highly professional makeup, and an equally skillful use of understatement, are part of the technique.

The film has some of the unrelenting shock value of an old-fashioned atrocity film, but the difference here is the suggestion that these may be self-inflicted atrocities.

University Film Society opened the film Thursday, and continues its showings at 3:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. today, and at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, in the Museum of Natural History Auditorium. I'd recommend a visit there as a piece of worthwhile masochism. Beyond that, I'd like to see an American TV network schedule "The War Game." Scaring us about the bomb has become unfashionable of late, and we've become complacent to the point of chuckling at those first-Wednesday-of-the-month siren tests. We used to be more nervous about the bomb, and life was less fun, but I think we were generally healthier then, particularly in the way we regarded politicians.

Interview With Batista

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, on May 18 and 19, 1967, two articles by Thomas R. Waring appeared in the Charleston News and Courier describing an interview Mr. Waring conducted with Fulgencio Batista, the former President of Cuba.

Mr. Waring is the editor of the News and Courier and anything he writes is deserving of close attention. However, here we have two stories of far more than ordinary interest. I hope that every Member will read them:

WARING MEETS WITH EXILED LEADER—BATISTA SUBMITS TO LONG-SOUGHT INTERVIEW

(By Thomas R. Waring)

For nearly 11 years, before and after he lost power in Cuba, I have been seeking an interview with Fulgencio Batista. Last week in Madrid came an opportunity. Though I was in Spain on holiday, the temptation to seize notebook and pencil was too great to resist.

The former president of Cuba said he was avoiding interviews with the press while in European exile. He consented, however, to answer questions without restriction for The News and Courier. He was aware that it was one of the few publications in the United States which spoke openly as early as 1957 of the communist forces behind Fidel Castro.

During that period, most of the U.S. press, and influential forces within the U.S. government were building up Castro as a Cuban patriot, striving to liberate the island republic from a corrupt and oppressive Batista regime.

The purpose of my visit was to obtain Batista's own version of what led to seizure of Cuba by communist forces, and establishment of a Russian outpost in the Western hemisphere within 90 miles of Florida. At the end of the visit, I asked Batista if he expected to see Cuba liberated from communist rule in his lifetime.

"I hope so," he said. But he indicated no desire to take part again in Cuban affairs. If he has any such aspirations he kept them to himself. At 66, Batista looks fit. He offers the image of a prosperous business man, living abroad in comfortable retirement.

A rich man, he lost a fortune in Cuba. Prudently, he sent out other fortunes for investment in several countries before taking flight from Cuba Jan. 1, 1959. His home is outside Lisbon, and he maintains an apartment in Madrid. Salazar and Franco give him free run of Portugal and Spain.

Batista is one of several former kings and chiefs of state granted Iberian asylum. Among those in Spain are Juan Peron of Argentina, Tshombe of the Congo, and Juan Bosch and some of the Trujillo family from Santo Domingo. Batista displayed no interest in any of these. Though he avoided details about his finances, he said his investments were in several countries. He does not travel outside Spain and Portugal. If he is heavily guarded, I saw no sign of it.

Batista spends his time reading, writing a biography, looking after his large family and attending to his mail at the rate of 150 letters a week. He reads newspapers in four languages—Portuguese, Spanish, English and French—and serious books. I asked if he had read Manchester's "Death of a President," which is displayed prominently in Madrid book stores. He brushed it off as "propaganda."

While Fidel Castro has been making the headlines in recent years, Batista has faded out of the news. I had tried to see him in Cuba in 1956, while he still had full control.

Justo Oscar Herrerro, then Cuban vice consul at Charleston, met me in Havana and introduced me to Secretary of State Gonzalo Guell, former Cuban ambassador to the United States. I missed seeing Batista in Havana. Less than three years later he was gone.

In 1965, returning from South Africa, I stopped in Lisbon and tried to make an appointment with Batista. He had gone to Madrid. This year, I enlisted the help of Guell and Herrero in setting up an appointment in Spain. I also wrote Batista a personal letter.

On arrival at the Castellana Hilton Hotel in Madrid, I was at the registration desk when a man addressed me by name. He introduced himself as Jorge Hernadez Volta, secretary to Gen. Batista. The general had received my letter. He would see me when he came to Madrid within the week.

Later, the secretary telephoned me at the hotel to fix the time and place for the interview. I was given the address of an apartment house and told to inquire there for the general. After a short taxi ride from the Hilton Hotel, I found the place and rang the bell outside a large iron gate. A liveried butler ushered me into a luxurious apartment. Jorge Hernandez Volta took me directly to the room where Batista received me alone. We talked for more than an hour.

I had prepared a list of questions. He answered them freely, without a trace of bitterness or resentment. The text of the interview will appear tomorrow.

BATISTA GIVES VERSION OF CASTRO'S RISE IN CUBA

(By Thomas R. Waring)

In an interview in Madrid, where he spends part of his time in exile, Fulgencio Batista gave me his version of the rise of Fidel Castro to power in Cuba.

The communist stronghold in the Western Hemisphere now menaces the peace of neighboring countries and the security of the United States. How did friendly Cuba become an enemy? The last constitutional president of Cuba consented to answer my questions. In intelligible but not always fluent English, Batista spoke freely about the past. Here are the questions, and my summary of his replies:

Q. Was Fidel Castro known in Cuba as a communist from the beginning?

A. It was well known that he was one of the organizers—if not the chief organizer—of the Bogotaza in 1948. (Batista referred to a bloody attempt to seize control of Colombia that cost about 2,500 lives. William D. Pawley, U.S. diplomat, who was in Bogota for an inter-American conference, has testified he heard a voice on the radio say: "This is Fidel Castro from Cuba. This is a communist revolution. The President has been killed, all of the military establishments in Colombia are now in our hands. The Navy has capitulated to us, and this revolution has been a success." Eventually the communist coup was overcome in Colombia.)

Q. How then did Castro fool the Cuban people?

A. It was not the people he fooled. For example, his attempt in 1957 to call a strike failed. Some of the political leaders in opposition to my government found him useful, and then the United States decided to help Castro. Arms which I had paid for in the United States were turned over to Castro's people in Miami in 1958. This persuaded many Cubans that the United States was backing Castro. When the Cuban army ran out of arms it could fight no longer.

Q. Why, in your opinion, did the U.S. government fail to recognize Castro as a communist when its ambassadors in Havana kept the State Dept. informed?

A. The President (Eisenhower) and the Secretary of State (John Foster Dulles) were sick. Others at Washington dealt with Cuba. U.S. Ambassador Earl T. Smith has told the story in his book, "The Fourth Floor."

Q. Do you believe that communists in the U.S. State Dept. made the decisions to support Castro?

A. More likely these people were irresponsible and ignorant.

Q. What is your opinion of Herbert L. Matthews? (Mathews is the New York Times writer who portrayed Fidel Castro as the Robin Hood of the Caribbean. He was assigned by the State Dept. to coach incoming Ambassador Smith on Cuban politics.)

A. Matthews is a clever writer, but a frustrated man, dominated by resentment. He helped communism in Cuba. The worst kind are the ones who say they are not communists, but do their work.

Q. How can Cuba be liberated?

A. When the confrontation between Khrushchev and Kennedy occurred in 1962, world opinion was behind President Kennedy. Khrushchev skillfully obtained a commitment from President Kennedy not to interfere with communism in Cuba. No Cuban can invade Cuba under this U.S. guarantee. First of all must come a change in attitude by the United States. Cubans are grateful to the United States for helping refugees. When they see Cuba ruled by the Soviet Union with U.S. help, they ask why the United States fights for South Vietnam, but not for Cuba? If Russia helps both North Vietnam and Communist Cuba, how can the United States oppose communism in Southeast Asia but not in the Western Hemisphere?

Q. How do you see the world picture today, now that you no longer are responsible for your country's fate?

A. The United States should be the brain and the arm of the world. How will it exercise this privilege? It is a privilege. Latin America is disappointed. Relations with the United States could be closer with better understanding. Conferences of ministers and chiefs of state mean nothing if they do not deal with the half dozen chief issues that cause trouble.

Some people say that a high standard of living prevents communism. But Cuba, which had the highest standard of living in Latin America, fell to communism. Misery breeds communism, but even rich countries are in danger. I do not mean to say the United States is headed for communism, but some of its policies help the communists. Communism is menacing several Latin American countries right now. Alliance for Progress funds are no good so long as Castro sends in guerrillas to upset other countries. Millions of dollars fly as birds. The United States is losing money with this kind of policy.

Q. You recall William D. Pawley's proposal in Havana Dec. 9, 1958, that you should leave Cuba and make way for a junta to carry on the struggle against Castro. Do you regret now your refusal to follow his advice?

A. Mr. Pawley came as a personal friend, without authority of the U.S. government. It was too late for me to do what he suggested.

Though I repeated the question, Batista did not tell me he was sorry he vetoed the Pawley plan. The object was to turn over Cuba to a group of anti-Batista men who would rally fresh resistance to Castro. Pawley has testified that Batista told him in a conversation in the Dominican Republic not long after Batista's flight from Cuba Jan. 1, 1959: "I have made many mistakes in my life, but the largest political mistake was not to accept the proposal that you made me several weeks ago."

Last fall in Hilton Head, Pawley told me the story of his futile scheme to set up an anti-Batista junta to take over the fight against Castro. Pawley said President Eisenhower also came to regret his refusal to give formal endorsement to this last-minute action. Eisenhower's approval might have persuaded Batista to move and provide a new approach.

During the interview, Batista's 18-month-old granddaughter—a child of his son—came to see him. She is Rosana Batista Urrestarazu, one of five grandchildren. He has nine children, the youngest nine years of age. Some of them are in school in Switzerland.

Batista was well tailored in a blue suit, with waistcoat, white shirt and striped tie. He normally goes to bed at 4 a.m., rises between 10 and 11 a.m. He plays golf and takes long walks for exercise.

He has an office in his home in Portugal, with a typewriter at which he sometimes works. Batista started his career as a typist in the Cuban Army. As a sergeant dealing with paper work, he became acquainted with staff organization and ranking officers. When Sgt. Batista was chosen from the ranks for advancement by an incoming political regime, he quickly made use of the opportunity to march straight to the top and a quarter century of personal rule over Cuba.

Some of the other Cuban exiles with whom I talked in Madrid blame Batista for bungling defense of the country, and condemn him for abandoning Cuba to Castro. They say that with his great wealth, he should do more to help the approximately 25,000 Cuban refugees in Spain. That's another story, about which I shall write tomorrow.

The GATT Agreements: A Mixed Blessing?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, we have read and heard much this past week of the agreements reached under the Kennedy round at Geneva. However, our judgment cannot be complete until we actually see the wording of the tariff-cutting agreements and the item-by-item list of products and commodities covered.

Now that impact of the news that any agreement at all was reached, segments of our economy are looking beyond the headlines and are expressing some concerns that must be studied in the months ahead.

I have received a letter from Mr. F. Russell Eggers, president of the Nu Ply Corp., of Bemidji, Minn., in my congressional district. Mr. Eggers' remarks point up problems that could develop, and it is good for us to be aware of them.

Under consent previously granted, Mr. Eggers' letter will be included at this point in the RECORD:

NU PLY CORP.,
Bemidji, Minn., May 19, 1967.

Congressman ODIN LANGEN,
Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ODIN: The news about Geneva, GATT and the Kennedy round of tariff reductions seems not to create any concern, either political or in the newspapers.

The attempt is being made and it is apparently succeeding, to drastically cut import duties on a wide variety of manufactured products, including hardboard.

On the fact of it, everything looks fine. We cut our tariff in half and they cut theirs.

The trouble is, we *can't* ship the same products abroad as they ship over here. To cut the tariffs on hardboard in half, reciprocally, is a bad joke. No hardboard is exported. The imports climb higher and higher, and our producers can't compete with imported boards at the sea coast (or Great Lakes seaway) ports at the present tariff level, much less the new level.

In March 1966, imports of hardboard were 20,000,000 Square Feet and in March 1967 were up to 39,000,000, an increase of 195%. U.S. sales were way down for the first quarter of 1967.

American producers of hardboard in the United States are actually importing foreign made hardboard rather than expand their U.S. production facilities because they can not compete on the sea coasts.

A side light on this is that imports by U.S. hardboard producers were down 25% for the first quarter of 1967, reflecting no doubt the overall drop in U.S. sales attributable to housing starts being off.

As you well know, the areas where pulpwood grows are extensive, and there are a large number of people in the wooded areas who make their living by cutting and selling pulpwood, much of it to hardboard plants.

It doesn't make economic or social sense to import a product made by low cost foreign labor when we have wood, labor and facilities available.

There are other considerations. The development of hardboard took place in this country as did its invention. The U.S. producers created the existing market for hardboard by spending money for promotion and advertising, by sending out salesmen, by teaching the potential customers the advantages of the product and how to use it.

The foreign producers then came into the picture on a price basis, and captured nearly one-third of the U.S. market.

In spite of these circumstances, there are those that contend that a tariff is a subsidy to U.S. business. How about considering it a subsidy to U.S. Labor, whose wages are one of the big factors in raising the cost of producing in the U.S.?

There is another angle that would bear investigation. The foreign governments are desirous of getting dollars. Well founded reports state that these governments encourage export to the U.S. by tax concessions. For example, one country is reputed to grant a tax reduction by a percentage equal to the percentage of production sold to the U.S. This avoids the "dumping" charge brought against some foreign producers under our anti-dumping laws.

While all this is going on, our taxpayers' money is being used to finance the building of more hardboard manufacturing plants abroad.

Recent ones are Assam Hardboard Ltd., in Assam, India and the Eucatex plant in Brazil. These were built largely with AID money.

There is another new plant being built in Nova Scotia, and it is admittedly being built to export to the U.S. This plant involves some money from India (Anil Hardboards), a country we are helping to build hardboard plants, and they are relying on the low tariff into the U.S. to dispose of their output. There is quite a joke connected with this plant. The men from India will, to quote from a Halifax newspaper article, "supply technical know-how." This is something they don't have, and the story is they have hired a couple of engineers from Sweden to provide this "technical know-how."

Some years ago we had a visitor from a European country. His company, largely personally owned, has a large wood working complex in Europe, and sawmills and veneer mills in both Africa and Central America. When I asked him how he raised the capital for the rapid expansion of his enterprises, he told me he took it out of profits. This amazed me because we have only about 50% left after the Federal and State corporate income taxes. He explained they pay no taxes on profits put back into the enterprise for expansion or modernization, a new one to me at the time.

I have since checked this and find that his statement applies to many European countries and accounts in a large measure for their rapid rise industrially, and their low costs.

To go back to India. A hardboard plant there, built with the help of AID money has an agreement with the Indian Government to export a large percentage of its products to so-called "hard currency" countries. For this they receive a tax concession. Failure to carry out this agreement subjects them to a fine.

(You may remember that the duty on hardboard from Canada to the U.S. has been 7½% (approximately) and from the U.S. to Canada 22½%.)

Now we get to the business of ARA financing the Superior Fiber Products Company and Coastal Products Corporation of Blountstown, Florida. Left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing.

A customs ruling issued February 22, 1967 imposed a 4% A. V. rate on hardboard with a density of 31 to 49.9 lbs. This is a terrific blow to the U.S. face finished hardboard industry, where the duty was 30%, cut to 26% at 3% per year over 2 years. From 26% to 4% in one blow.

The excuse given is that the Commercial Standard for hardboard does not classify board in this weight range (31 to 49.9 lbs/cu. ft.) as hardboard. Technically correct, but a gimmick to enable foreign producers to invade the one hardboard area where profits are good.

This ruling permits the importation of a lower density inferior product, sold at a lower price, in a market created by U.S. producers for a U.S. invented and promoted material.

For whom do our customs people work, U.S. industry and labor or for foreigners? We can't help but wonder.

Best regards

Nu-Ply Corp.,
F. Russell Eggers,
President.

Tribute to Henry J. Kaiser on His 85th Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, when the celebrated 19th century poet, Robert Browning, penned the words:

> Ah, but man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?

He could well have been speaking of a man whose dreams and "sunrise ideas" have contributed so much to our world today.

That dreamer and builder of dreams—Henry J. Kaiser—recently celebrated his 85th birthday in typical fashion, working, and slowed down only a bit from his usual 16-hour-a-day pace.

On this significant occasion, three Hawaii journalists wrote a series of articles about Mr. Kaiser, and I read these eloquent tributes with renewed appreciation for the imprint that this industrial giant has left on the history and development of the 50th State.

When Henry Kaiser and his wife visited the Islands in the 1950's, he noted the alarming number of tourists being turned away because of the shortage of hotel rooms, and declared:

> Hawaii is too wonderful to deprive so many people from enjoying the Islands.

He then began to build.

Since that time, Henry Kaiser has contributed to his beloved adopted State a resort hotel center, a cement plant, a medical center, broadcasting and television stations, and his most recent dream—Hawaii Kai, a little city with an envisioned population of 60,000.

This "miracle man" of World War II, who organized his shipyards on a production line basis, and whose production skill contributed so significantly to the winning of the war, has monuments to his genius solidly planed through the world in the form of steel and concrete and aluminum plants, and dams and tunnels. However, if he were to select a monument to himself, "It would be an idea: Competent medical and hospital care brought within the reach of all people."

This idea, an expression of a son's love and respect for his mother, is represented in Hawaii by a project close to his heart—the Kaiser Foundation Medical Center. The center was built in 1958 at a cost of more than $4 million, with 185 hospital beds and outpatient clinics. In other parts of the Nation today there are 18 Kaiser Foundation hospitals with 3,000 beds, and more than 40 clinics, and the Kaiser Health Plan provides care by 1,500 doctors for 1½ million people.

At this milestone in Henry Kaiser's remarkable life, I would like to salute this great American whose creative ideas for building a better Hawaii are reflected in the monuments to his genius which have risen from those dreams he dreamed on the sands at Waikiki. We of Hawaii say, "Happy birthday, Mr. Kaiser. Aloha and Mahalo."

I know that the articles which appeared in the Honolulu papers will be read with appreciation by all who know and admire Henry J. Kaiser. They provide an interesting insight into the character of Hawaii's renowned citizen whose dreams blended with action, and the articles provide an impressive review of his many achievements throughout the eight decades of his full and productive life.

I am delighted, therefore, to submit for inclusion in the Congressional Record the articles, "A Giant Leaves His Footprints on the Sands of Time," by Cobey Black; "Kaiser To Celebrate 85 Productive Years," by David Butwin, and "Medical Plan Pleases Him Most," by Wallace S. Willis, as they appeared in the May 9, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and the May 7, 1967, issue of the Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser:

A Giant Leaves His Footprints on the Sands of Time

(By Cobey Black)

Have you fulfilled your dream, Mr. Kaiser? I asked.

"Which dream?" came the answer, followed by a soft chuckle. The voice at the other end of the long distance phone was clear and alert.

"Our fellows used to joke about my having a new sunrise idea each day," continued Henry J. Kaiser from his main office atop the Kaiser Center in Oakland, California, where he is celebrating his 85th birthday today by working as usual.

"And I'm looking forward to the next 85." Again the chuckle came over the line. "I think when one stops dreaming new dreams, it must be a sign of getting old. But if you can dream and then work to make those dreams come true, it keeps you young and puts real zest into life. Wasn't it the poet Robert Browning who said your reach should exceed your grasp, or what's a heaven for?"

Perhaps it was prophetic that when Browning said these words, a young boy in Sprout Brook, New York, was just beginning to dream.

Henry J. Kaiser was born on May 9, 1885, seven years before his favorite poet's death, in the frame farmhouse of his German immigrant parents. His father was a shoemaker, his mother a practical nurse. Young Henry left school at 13 to take a job at $1.50 a week in a drygoods store. Today from the aerie of his international headquarters, he scans an industrial empire with assets exceeding $2.7 billion in 33 states and more than 40 countries.

In his golden years he can look back on a life predicated on the golden rule of helping his fellow man. Kaiser is not a man to look back, however.

"A builder's job is never done," he told me. "Before you finish the current work, you should be thinking of the next job.

"The fact is that as a young man and up through almost the first 30 years of my life, I had to search my mind and soul hard trying to find a great dream of my life—to discover just what I most wanted to do—to achieve a great motivating purpose in my career. Then I found that more than anything else I wanted to be a builder.

"So when you ask me whether my dream has been fulfilled, I have to say that I never want to feel satisfied that I've done all I could and should. The dream of hospitals and medical care for people can never be completely fulfilled," said the master builder who resolved at the age of 16, when his mother died in his arms for lack of medical care, that he would help others protect their health.

In a lifetime of good works, the project closest to Kaiser's heart has been the founding of the world's largest private initiative system of hospitals and pre-paid medical care, with 18 Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, 40 clinics, and a health plan that provides care by 1,500 doctors for 1,500,000 members.

"That dream, I hope, can go on and on forever, with more and more persons giving of themselves to bring better health to more people. The dream of fulfilling human needs should go on and on, with more willing hands taking it up."

To whom do you credit your success? I asked.

"My first thought is of my mother. She taught me the simple truths, yet the greatest lessons of my life. She tried to inculcate in her son and daughters a love of people, the aim of serving others—just as she gave her services as a nurse to her neighbors. She said 'Henry, if I give you nothing else but the joy of work, it will be a great thing.' She taught me faith.

"I walked the streets of New York City for three weeks hunting for a job and being turned down. I pitched hay from morn till night. I walked four miles from my home to the drygoods store until I made a deal with the operator of the horse-drawn streetcar that I would hitch up the horse at 5 a.m. and drive the car to his house. That way I earned the nickel fare.

"When I moved West, I had to apply 13 times for a job in a hardware store in Spokane before the owner hired me. Things didn't come easy, and yet the struggles probably are the making of a fellow."

Kaiser kept the faith through a series of struggles that inevitably ended in success:

While still in the drygoods store, he made extra money by selling photographs on the side, eventually offering the owner of a photographic shop to work for nothing if he could double the business in a year and receive half an interest. He trebled the business and bought it out. The sign outside his first store read: "Meet the Man with a Smile."

With stores in New York, Florida and Nassau, the young man went West. He became a road builder, opening his first company in Vancouver at the age of 32.

He jumped off a moving train to get his first job in California, a road contract in

Redding. The train didn't stop in this small town, but when it slowed down to dump off the mail, it also dumped off Henry Kaiser. He won the contract and established his headquarters in Oakland. Today the 28-story Kaiser Center stands on the site.

The same ingenuity and extra effort that enabled him to pave roads at double the previous speed, Kaiser also applied to building dams. Chairman of the executive committee of the combined companies that built Hoover Dam, he completed the job two years ahead of schedule.

During World War II, Kaiser's 58 shipways produced 30 percent of merchant shipping, plus 50 small carriers, averaging a new ship a day and a carrier a week. The Robert E. Peary was launched four days and 15 hours after the keel was laid—and the ship was complete with bath towels and sharpened pencils in the chart room.

It was during these expedited days that Henry Kaiser assumed the stride of the industrial giant. Among the Kaiser companies that thrived: Kaiser Sand & Gravel, now one of the largest producers of aggregates in California; Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corporation, largest cement company in the West with 43 plants and $99 million in annual sales; Kaiser Steel Corporation, ninth largest in the country with more than a third billion dollars in sales a year. Kaiser Aluminum today has assets in excess of $1 billion and is the fourth largest producer in the world. Kaiser Jeep sales totalled $333 million in 1966, and his Jeeps are manufactured in 33 countries.

In 1955, the giant made his first footprint on the sands of Waikiki. This step marked the start of Hawaii's building boom and kicked off the explosion of tourism.

I remember an early morning in June of that year when bulldozers broke ground for Kaiser's Hawaiian dream, a rush-order hotel which many reactionaries predicted would become a nightmare. Although in his seventies, Henry J. Kaiser himself worked 16 hours a day, directing construction. He inaugurated the unprecedented practice of hiring labor crews around the clock. Exactly three months later, the doors of the Hawaiian Village opened as scheduled. Within a year, the village had mushroomed into a 1,146-room high-rise hotel.

One day, while I was following Mr. Kaiser through rooms that went up around us, a distraught foreman took me aside and said, "The boss had a dream last night of a waterfall and he wants it reconstructed in the lobby by tomorrow."

Another sunrise idea was the aluminum dome. "How do you like it, Cobey?" Mr. Kaiser asked me. "Practical," I said, "but hardly Hawaiian." Undaunted, Mr. Kaiser replied, "It looks just like a pineapple."

And then there was the evening he invited Maestro George Barati to conduct the Honolulu Symphony in the dome and Alfred Apaka to sing, so the press could appreciate the acoustics. All went well, until a reporter asked the boss how it would sound if it rained. Kaiser paused and just then a sudden tropical shower hit the aluminum roof. "Like that," said Mr. Kaiser calmly. We all knew then we had a superman to reckon with.

I was with Mr. Kaiser and Conrad Hilton on another occasion, during their first meeting, when the worldwide builder began to quote Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" to the worldwide hotel man. The expression on Mr. Hilton's face clearly indicated that he'd met his match.

It was in those early days that I paraphrased a bit of prophetic poesie of my own:

"At Waikiki did Kaiser Khan
An aluminum pleasure dome decree
Where Alf the sacred singer sang
Through pink rooms measureless to man
Down to the sunlit sea."

But none of us guessed that Kaiser's building dream would go to even greater heights—or lengths, and that a whole community would spring from his fertile imagination—Hawaii-Kai, with an ultimate population of 60,000.

On the occasion of his 75th birthday, I asked Henry Kaiser when he intended to retire. "When I grow old," he told me.

Yesterday I asked him the same question.

"Never," said the firm voice. "Once I remarked that I expected to be living and working beyond the age of 100. And one of my company presidents said, 'I don't doubt you'll be working at 100, Mr. Kaiser. But you'll be surrounded with a lot of strange faces.' I'd be lost if I couldn't have the fun of working every day."

If there is a secret to your success, I then asked, would you confide it to me?

"You must want with all your heart to succeed—to make the most out of your life. Call it motivation. Find a purpose in life—a goal. How can you follow your natural bent and best use your individual talents? Know yourself.

"I am reminded of the Andrew Carnegie epitaph, 'He succeeded because he surrounded himself with people who knew more than I did.' I have always felt that keenly: great accomplishments come from great teamwork. We have an expression that there are 'thousands of sons and daughters' working together, building together and creating the ceaseless achievements of our family of industries," continued the father who has 90,000 "sons and daughters" on his payroll.

"Have faith in yourself," continued Mr. Kaiser, "and your highest aspirations. For, as Jesus said, 'All things are possible to him that believeth.' Find a need and fill it."

It was appropriate that a poem then came to mind:

"Emily Dickinson gave us 'Aspiration'—

'We never know how high we are
Till we are called to rise;
And then if we are true to plan,
Our statures reach the skies.'"

There was a pause at the end of the line, and I asked Henry J. Kaiser if he felt the world which he helped build was a better place to live in.

"Absolutely," he said. "The horizons ahead are limitless. It's been forecast that in the year 2000 the average family will be earning close to $15,000 a year, the national income will reach $2,000 billion—think of it, two trillion. We can realize abundance for all and achievements in the finest values.

"My words of advice to all young people," concluded the man whom the Hawaiian Legislature commended in a resolution for youthfulness and enthusiasm enough to inspire men half his age, "are 'Make up your mind to achieve the best within you. With a goal you can realize your greatest joy in working. And above all, pursue your dream!'"

KAISER TO CELEBRATE 85 PRODUCTIVE YEARS

(By David Butwin)

Henry J. Kaiser will celebrate his 85th birthday on Tuesday, looking out on Lake Merritt from the 27th floor of his international headquarters in Oakland.

Kaiser, the industrialist, builder and founder of hospitals, who has lived in Hawaii since 1955, chose to spend his birthday in Oakland so he could be with his son, Edgar F. Kaiser, president of Kaiser Industries.

This will also enable the elder Kaiser to be nearer the heartbeat of his vast empire whose assets exceed $2.7 billion in 33 states and more than 40 countries.

That is typical of the old man, even in the years since he slowed his 16-hour-a-day pace: to work on his birthday. He does so every year.

Robert C. Elliott, Kaiser's executive assistant, said his boss flew to California with his wife, Alyce last Wednesday. Tuesday night the Kaiser families and close associates will gather for a birthday dinner.

STILL WORKING

It was not coincidental that Kaiser happened to leave town when the Hawaii Islanders baseball team was on the road. He seldom misses a game.

Though now confined to a wheel chair, Kaiser still puts in a part day's work.

By telephone from his office and home in Hawaii-Kai, he keeps in touch with his son and company managers, who may be overseeing important projects on all points of the globe.

He appreciates the short five-hour plane hop between Hawaii and California, and looks forward to the day when it will take only two hours.

Kaiser has clung to a weight-reducing plan with the tenacity of a vain housewife. Years ago when he was building ships at the rate of one a day he weighed up to 260 pounds. Today he's down to 180.

To the economy of Hawaii, his beloved adopted State, Kaiser has contributed a resort hotel center (the Hilton Hawaiian Village, no longer his), a cement plant, a medical center, broadcasting stations and most recently the development of Hawaii-Kai.

When he dreamed up the little city in itself, Kaiser envisioned a population of 60,000, a total investment of more than $350 million. So far Hawaii-Kai has 1,500 families, or about 6,000 in all. More than 50 builders have put up homes on the 6,000 acres of Bishop Estate leasehold land.

Kaiser Hawaii-Kai is now carrying out a $2.5 million program to develop Kuapa Lagoon and Marina, opening up a wide channel to the sea.

Kaiser sunk money and energy into new projects in Hawaii, at an age when most men would content themselves to sit in a rocking chair and watch the world fade away.

When he and his wife came to the Islands in the 1950s for brief vacations, Kaiser looked with alarm at the numbers of tourists being turned away from jam-packed Waikiki hotels; at the passenger ships booked a year in advance.

"Hawaii," he said then, "it's too wonderful to deprive so many people from enjoying the Islands. It's nonsenses to say there's no more room left to build more hotels on Waikiki Beach."

Nonsense indeed. With his community-building partner Fritz B. Burns, Kaiser acquired 20 acres at the far end of Waikiki and threw up the Hawaiian Village Hotel, a massive labyrinth of 1,146 rooms, many shops, bars and restaurants.

In 1961, the whole thing was sold to Hilton Hotels.

Kaiser launched KHVH television and radio stations in 1957, later sold both.

One of the projects closest to his heart, the Kaiser Foundation Medical Center, was built in 1958 at a cost of more than $4 million, with 185 hospital beds and outpatient clinics. More than 60,000 Islanders belong to the Kaiser Health Plan.

CONTINUED EXPANSION

In Hawaii, California and Oregon, Kaiser continues to expand this world's largest private initiative hospital and medical care program.

Today there are 18 Kaiser Foundation hospitals with 3,000 beds, more than 40 clinics. Some 1,500 doctors provide services for over 1½ million people.

The same year (1958) he started building the Kaiser Hospital on Ala Moana, he put up $13.5 million cement plant at Waianae, which uses coral as a source of limestone and can produce 1.7 million barrels of cement a year.

Since he left school at 13 to take a job at $1.50 a week in an upstate New York dry-goods store, Kaiser has seldom tasted the failure of a broken business venture.

Whatever he touched—roads, dams, tunnels, ships, hotels, hospitals—turned to gold, with the exception of the Kaiser-Frazer automobile.

Kaiser went into the auto-making business with the belief that his men, who produced ships faster and cheaper than ever before, could do the same in postwar car manufacture.

He opened up a new plant at Willow Run, Mich., and soon came out with the first all-new car since 1941.

Starting from scratch, the plant produced its own engines, bodies, steering gears; it pioneered post-war automotive styling, and in its first full year of operation overcame terrific shortages of materials, broke all records of a malihini auto company.

But Kaiser could not buck the Big Three. In 10 years, 750,000 Kaiser cars rolled out of Willow Run, and at that point Kaiser got out of the passenger car market and took up with Jeeps.

Today Kaiser Jeep Corp. makes a wide variety of sports and compact cars, station wagons and utility vehicles in the U.S. and 32 foreign countries. Kaiser Jeep sales ran about $333 million in 1966.

All this he will look back on Tuesday, from atop his empire in Oakland.

Perhaps he will think of the words of one of his favorite poems, "Today," by Angela Morgan:

"To be alive in such an age—
To live in it,
To give to it.
Breath the world thought, do the world deed.
Think hugely of thy brother's need,
Give thanks with all thy flaming heart—
Crave but to have in it a part.
Give thanks and clasp thy heritage—
To be alive in such an age."

Medical Plan Pleases Him Most

(By Wallace S. Willis)

When a man arrives at four score and five, there are many times, places and events on which he can look back with rich feelings of accomplishment.

When the man is Henry J. Kaiser, who reaches that point in his life cycle Tuesday, the scope of recollection is compounded.

"Monuments" to his lifetime crusade to "Find A Need And Fill It" can be found in virtually every segment of the Free World. These are the steel and concrete and aluminum plants and machines, dams and tunnels, ships and autos whose construction and production he has directed.

Yet if he were required to select a "monument" to himself, it would be an idea: Competent medical and hospital care brought within the reach of all people.

This idea, of course, has taken form over the past 30 years, growing in that period into an organization that services almost 1.5 million through 18 medical centers (with No. 19 under construction) with 3,000 beds and 40 outpatient clinics in five major regions.

SELF SUPPORTING

It has amassed almost $100 million in self-supporting facilities, providing more than $100 million a year in health services through a staff of 1,500 doctors and 9,000 hospital personnel.

The program was well underway in limited areas when Kaiser presented testimony before a Congressional committee in January, 1954, that could have been the start of a nation-wide development of the concept.

"It is our conviction that a new economics of medical care can be and will be developed throughout the United States," he told Congress.

"It will place high quality, comprehensive, medical, surgical and hospital care within people's reach.

"It is important to emphasize comprehensive coverage, in order to point up that it can protect millions of Americans against far more than a mere fraction of the hardships and high costs of illness and disease."

"NEW ECONOMICS"

A nation-wide program has developed, but far from the system envisioned by Kaiser.

This, of course, is Medicare, which some feel may eventually bankrupt the Social Security System or at least force a rise in taxes on individuals and businesses that would make the cost unrealistic.

In this respect, Kaiser's testimony is particularly pertinent in retrospect:

"This new economics of medical care . . . is a free enterprise solution that can be accomplished by groups of doctors throughout the United States.

"It will make government socialized medicine absolutely unnecessary."

As Kaiser explained it at the time, "In every section of the country, groups of doctors can carry out their own independent adaptations of the pattern of voluntary medical service prepayment plan that has been developed on the Pacific Coast over a period of 20 years."

Most doctors at that time, and many today, voiced violent disagreement, but Kaiser notes with a chuckle that "there is a big trek" now of doctors from all over the world to see some of the developments in medical and hospital practices pioneered in Kaiser Plan facilities.

THE ORIGINS

At his Hawaii Kai office the other day, Kaiser recalled some of the factors which led to his overriding desire to develop a proper medical repayment plan for all people.

"It goes back to the day my mother died in my arms because I couldn't get proper medical attention for her," he said.

And it has been nurtured by his interest in research of many types, but most particularly in medicine.

Those familiar with Hawaii developments are cognizant of the contributions he is making to the new School of Medicine at the University.

There were many rough obstacles tossed in the way of the plan in its early years, not the least of which involved money.

It will be 25 years in August since the first Kaiser Hospital was dedicated in Oakland, Calif., home base for all the international and domestic operations of the multitude of Kaiser companies.

"We had to borrow the money to buy the old Fabiola Hospital in Oakland," Kaiser said.

"When I talked to our banker, he tried to discourage me, pointing out he was on the board of directors of three hospitals, and every one was losing money.

"But we got the money because I signed a personal note for it.

I SAID NO

It was necessary to "go back to the trough" several times, with Kaiser personally signing the notes a total of three times.

"The fourth time, I said 'No,' " Kaiser recalled. "I explained to the banker that he had taught me that if a business has a good record, it could stand on its own merits.

"The hospital had a good record. It had paid back the money as agreed. The hospital was paying its way.

"He laughed, agreed I was right—and we have had no problems since."

At the Aug. 21, 1942, dedication of the first hospital for what was then known as the Permanente Foundation, I stood in the audience as a cub reporter for the Oakland Tribune.

I can recall even today the concern about future hospital needs and costs felt by everyone there because of the toll being taken by the increasing battles of World War II.

And of the tingle that went through the crowd when Kaiser introduced his wife, Bess (who died in 1951), as the one who had really made this dream of 45 years come true for him.

AN EVALUATION

It is significant here in Hawaii that one of the major programs outlined at that dedication was "additional modern medical facilities in rural as well as urban areas."

Nowhere else is this concept better exemplified than in this newest of the United States.

It was also at the dedication that one of the best descriptions of Kaiser was delivered.

In the words of a good friend, Joseph R. Knowland, the late publisher of the Oakland Tribune, Kaiser was described as "a man of splendid courage, a vision beyond that displayed by those all too typical individuals who never change their views."

As his birthday approaches, Kaiser is a close fit to this evaluation of "A Person of Quality," as carried in the April letter of The Royal Bank of Canada:

"Everyone's life is spent in the pursuit of self-fulfillment, but not everyone reaches his objective. The man or woman who succeeds is a person who has realized in time that satisfaction does not arise merely from being good at something, but also from being a certain kind of person.

"Such a person is not content to dedicate his life to small purposes. He has quality in his ambition. He does not strive to amass stuff to feed his vanity, but does his best to become somebody who is esteemed. He wishes to be, not merely to appear, the best for this is the mark of quality."

Peace and Stability in the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, an extremely dangerous crisis of worldwide proportions has developed in the Middle East—directly threatening the territorial integrity of the State of Israel, as well as its vital and basic right of access through international waters to its only outlet south to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In addition to jeopardizing the peace and security of both Israel and her neighbors in that troubled part of the globe, this grave and highly explosive situation could escalate at any moment into a general military confrontation involving the major world powers—a catastrophe the full consequences of which are difficult to imagine.

As I stated nearly 4 years ago on June 21, 1963, during an earlier period of mounting tension:

> The vital interests of all Middle Eastern countries, as well as the expressed policy of the United States, demand the maintenance of peace.
>
> It is essential that existing conflicts and unstable conditions not be allowed to disrupt the tranquility of this important region and risk involvement in the current struggle between East and West.
>
> Such a development would be an utter disaster for all concerned, and play directly into the hands of the Soviet Union.
>
> As one of the leaders of the free peoples of the world, the United States has a strong and vital stake in keeping peace among all the nations of the Middle East.
>
> It is imperative that these nations begin to concentrate their energies and the ener-

> gies of their people on fashioning a more prosperous region, developing their agriculture, widening their industrial base, and expanding trade and commerce.
>
> In this way, peace will become a reality, and the Middle East will no longer be the fused powder keg of the world, waiting for a spark to ignite it, and threatening to involve us all in a tragic and unnecessary war.

Today, however, Mr. Speaker, we are again faced—in this strategic crossroads of the world—with a perilous situation that could erupt at any time into armed conflict.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the President on his firm and forthright statement on the Middle Eastern crisis, and for his strong stand in support of united action by the world community to preserve and protect the peace.

The President also deserves to be commended for his clear and forceful comment regarding the purported closing of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping in an effort to seal off the vital southern port of Eilat—Elath—as a key commercial exporting and oil importing center:

> The United States considers the gulf to be an international waterway and feels that a blockage of Israeli shipping is illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace.
>
> The right of free, innocent passage of the international waterway is a vital interest of the international community.

I am particularly gratified that the President pledged America's wholehearted and vigorous support for a continuing United Nations presence—as a matter of fundamental importance to the peace and stability of the entire area.

There can be no doubt in anyone's mind about the meaning and intent of Mr. Johnson's unequivocal White House restatement of—

> What three Presidents have said before—that the United States is firmly committed to the support of the political independence and territorial integrity of all the nations of the area.
>
> The United States strongly opposes aggression by anyone in the area, in any form, overt or clandestine. This has been the policy of the United States led by four Presidents—President Truman, President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, and myself—as well as the policy of both of our political parties.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Special Study Mission which surveyed this strategic area last November, I have maintained a keen personal interest in American efforts to exercise a stabilizing influence by providing leadership to joint international activities that help preserve peace and promote economic, social, and political progress in the area.

But, Mr. Speaker, let no one mistake or misjudge this country's firm commitment to oppose aggression and advance the cause of lasting peace in the Middle East.

I am convinced that the President's statement has made a constructive and significant contribution to that cause.

And, with the cooperation of like-minded nations around the world, we can move in the direction of long-range stability and genuine progress for all the peoples who live in this volatile area—the historic cradle of Western civilization.

Sunao Miyabara Opened Pacific Conference on Urban Growth in Hawaii on May 1, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, an unusual Federal-State sponsored conference was recently held in Hawaii, where participants from 17 east Asia and Pacific nations, including the Colony of Hong Kong, representing some one billion people in the Pacific basin area, met to exchange ideas on how to relieve the social pressures of mushrooming urban population growth.

This important Pacific Conference on Urban Growth, cosponsored by Gov. John A. Burns, of Hawaii, HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver, and AID Administrator William S. Gaud, advanced President Johnson's theme of promoting Asian regional development for the mutual benefit of Asian countries.

As I pointed out in a floor speech preceding the conference, the selection of Hawaii as the site for this conference is another example of the growing role of importance that the 50th State is playing as a bridge for social and economic exchange between East and West. Hawaii is uniquely endowed to serve in this capacity, and our State is prepared to offer its resources to every effort which will promote greater understanding and cooperation among the nations of the Pacific.

Setting a most meaningful climate for the Pacific Conference on Urban Growth was the opening speech delivered on May 1, 1967, by the steering committee chairman, Mr. Sunao Miyabara, one of Hawaii's most widely known and respected citizens. Mr. Miyabara's speech is one of the most eloquent presentations that I have had an opportunity to read, and the spirit of his speech is reflected in his words:

> There is an international garden at the Honolulu International Airport. Symbolically, the water in the pond represents the Pacific Ocean. Spanning this body of water is a bridge, bridging the East and West. On the bridge is a Chinese inscription, *"Ton She Ho Tsun,"* or in Japanese, *"Tozai Goson,"* meaning "East Meets West in Mutual Respect." We hope that the deliberations at this conference will be permeated with this kind of spirit—a spirit of mutual respect, of cooperation, or sharing of ideas and experiences, and of aspirations.

Mr. Miyabara also observed:

> Of all the challenges facing men in the years ahead, none will be more vital than our capacity for long-range planning guided by vision and foresight. The real test confronting us will be our vision to probe the future, our foresight to identify long-term trends, and our courage to act as we look to the future."

I am sure that the discussions held and the information obtained at the Pacific Conference on Urban Growth will go far toward helping us meet the challenges and problems confronting us as we move forward into this last third of the 20th century.

I would like to share Mr. Miyabara's very stimulating remarks with my colleagues by submitting the opening speech he delivered at the Pacific Conference on Urban Growth for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON URBAN GROWTH

(Opening speech by Sunao Miyabara, steering committee chairman)

> Honored guests, delegates to the Pacific Conference on Urban Growth, Ladies and Gentlemen,-. . . Aloha!
>
> It is a privilege and honor for me to set the stage for the Pacific Conference on Urban Growth. We have with us at this Conference, participants from 17 countries, including the colony of Hong Kong, representing some one billion people in the Pacifis Basin area. This involves about one third of our world population today.
>
> We of Hawaii—of the United States of America, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the State Department, Agency for International Development—want you to know how extremely honored we are to have you with us.
>
> Before introducing our host sponsor, let me put into focus how close we are as neighbors:
>
> From Tokyo, it is 6½ hours by jet to Hawaii; from Manila, 10 hours and 10 minutes; from New Delhi, 15 hours and 45 minutes; and from Sydney, 9 hours and 35 minutes.
>
> In a few years, perhaps by mid-70's, with the advent of supersonic transport, our time-distance factor will be further reduced:
>
> From Tokyo, it will be 1 hour and 55 minutes; from Manila, 2 hours and 40 minutes; from New Delhi, 4 hours and 10 minutes; and from Sydney, 3 hours and 30 minutes.
>
> Our world moves rapidly today. More history and technological advances have been made in our life-time, than in all the previous history of the world. If the history of man spanning some 60 Million years could be condensed into a normal life-span of man, say of 60 years—here is what has happened in that time:
>
> *9 days ago,* during the Glacial Period, man learned about the use of fire.
>
> *40 hours and 36 minutes ago,* he saw the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza near Cairo.
>
> *22 hours and 3 minutes ago,* Guatama Buddha first preached his sermon of Love and Compassion at the Deer Park in Sarnath, India.
>
> *19 hours and 35 minutes ago,* he saw the beginning of the Roman Empire which lasted for 4 hours before greed and lust for power caused its collapse.
>
> *17 hours and 11 minutes ago,* Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem.
>
> *10 hours and 20 minutes ago,* the Great Wall of China was built and was completed in 22 minutes.
>
> *9 hours and 30 minutes ago,* saw the Golden Age of the Khmer civilization covering modern Thailand, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam, and Laos.
>
> *5 hous and 1 minute ago,* the Yi Dynasty was established in Seoul, Korea.
>
> *4 hours and 8 minutes ago,* Columbus crossed the Atlantic and changed the popular belief concerning the shape of the earth.
>
> *1 hour and 40 minutes ago,* in America, the Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia.
>
> *52 minutes ago,* the Meiji era marked the beginning of industrialization in Japan.
>
> *10 minutes ago,* the United Nations was established.
>
> *3 minutes ago,* man broke the sound barrier.

6 seconds ago, the first satellite was launched into space.

And while I snap my fingers—in that period of time, a space vehicle was landed on the moon, and a trench was dug by remote control.

The period since World War II has been called many things—the Atomic Age, the Jet Age, the Space Age, and lately the Cybernetic Age—but surely and perhaps because of all of these, it is becoming the *Age of International Cooperation*. The complexities facing the world today are too great for any nation to go it alone.

We have often heard that the Oriental way of thinking is *intuitive* and *collective* in nature, while Western thinking is more *theoretical* and *analytical*. Perhaps, the scientific and technological culture that we know of today is a product of such Western thinking which dates back to the ancient Greeks and more recently to the philosophy of, "I think, therefore, I am!" of the French mathematician and philosopher, Rene Descartes. Surely, the Cartesian philosophy does not approach the precepts of Gautama Buddha.

When Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Japan's first Nobel Prize winner was asked what he believed to be the secret of Western science and technology, he replied that one of the clues can be found in the study of mathematics. "1, 2, 3, 4, . . ." are figures which can be counted to infinity. Two is greater than one, three is greater than either one or two. This is the thinking of the West.

In the Oriental way of thinking, however, the example of the widely-played game of "Jan-Ken-Pon" can be cited. "Hasami" (scissors) represents the number one. It is stronger than "Kami" (paper) which can be regarded as number two. Number three is "Ishi" (stone) which is stronger than scissors (No. 1), but loses to paper (No. 2). This complication is not to be found in Western idea of orderly thought. In the Western concept, there is "peace" but the idea of "spiritual repose" is peculiar to the Oriental, according to Dr. Yukawa.

"East is East, and West is West," is the way the common saying goes, but as we gather together for the Pacific Conference on Urban Growth, let us strive to "Know the West by knowing the East," and by the same token, "Know the East by Knowing the West."

Of all the challenges facing men in the years ahead, none will be more vital than our capacity for long-range planning guided by vision and foresight. The real test confronting us will be our vision to probe the future, our foresight to identify long-term trends, and our courage to act as we look to the future.

A related challenge for individuals and nations in the years ahead will be our capacity to maintain a broad outlook amid new discoveries and an ever-expanding body of knowledge. For well over six centuries our fund of knowledge has been growing by a process of *"fission,"* of subdivision, and of fragmentation. Since World War II, this has been joined by another equally powerful force, one which might be called a *"fusion"* process. In it, separate disciplines of knowledge are beginning to over-lap and fuse together so that specialists, already pressed to keep up with their own fields, must now become conversant with others as well. This release of new knowledge by both the "fission" and "fusion" processes will be one of the most explosive forces of the last third of the 20th century.

The problems of men who must manage these changes—in business, industry, finance and government—will be infinitely compounded because they must consider these changes in relation to man, and to all manifestation of the human element. In mastering this dilemma, we must be able to think across specialties. We cannot be experts in all fields, but we can be conversant with the major trends in each. And, this can only be accomplished by discussing and deliberating with an "across-the-board" approach and perspective.

In arranging for this conference, we who have been responsible for the advance work have aimed, from the very outset, to create a particular spirit—a spirit we believe will be most productive for all of us.

The conference was *not* planned with the idea that State of Hawaii, or the United States of America illustrates model solutions of regional and urban growth problems.

The conference was *not* planned with the idea that State of Hawaii, or the United States of America has arrived at a fully informed and mature understanding of urban growth.

As a matter of fact, we can exhibit a very wide range of fortunate and unfortunate urban growth problems and solutions. Much of the spirit that we have aimed for *can* be expressed in terms that relate to our own aspirations, and surely the aspiration of all nations and all peoples in the Pacific Basin area.

There is an international garden at the Honolulu International Airport. Symbolically, the water in the pond represents the Pacific Ocean. Spanning this body of water is a bridge, bridging the East and the West. On the bridge is a Chinese inscription, *"Ton She Ho Tsun"*, or in Japanese, *"Tozai Goson"*, meaning "East Meets West in Mutual Respect." We hope that the deliberations at this conference will be permeated with this kind of spirit—a spirit of mutual respect, of cooperation, or sharing of ideas and experiences, and of aspirations.

In the recent chapters of our history, we in Hawaii have been fortunate in having leaders who were thoughtful enough to express firm ideas of their own, and at the same time the strength to implement changes. The person I shall now introduce to you is such a leader. Among the first to perceive the far-reaching possibilities of a conference such as this, the Honorable John A. Burns is a man of action and foresight. The East-West Center, where we are meeting today, was only an idea a few years ago shared by Governor Burns and President Johnson, when they were both members of the Congress of the United States Because of their foresight, the East-West Center and Hawaii are playing an important role in international relations and in higher education and research.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of Hawaii. . . .

The ADA Is Not the American Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I have recently noted press reports that the Americans for Democratic Action—also known as the ADA—have admitted their willingness to run down the ropes of the sinking ship of the Democratic Party and come on board with the Republicans if only we will adopt their international policy of appeasement.

Now I am not one who happens to agree fully with the President's policies in Vietnam. I think they have been poorly conceived and executed, and I wish we had not gotten involved in the first place, but all this notwithstanding, I am 100 percent opposed to the idea that we pack up and run. Running is the ADA way, but it is not the Republican way—and it is not the American way.

I hope that the President will send the ADA a note in his own colorful language, which will tell them where to go and what to do. They are nothing but a bunch of whiners.

Recently, my colleague from New York [Mr. McCarthy], made a speech on the floor suggesting that the National Rifle Association lose its tax-exempt status because it has allegedly encouraged people to arm themselves and practice with their weapons. I suggest that the gentleman take a good look at the ADA, who have been inciting bloodshed in the slums and betrayal in Southeast Asia for month after month with impunity.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations Supports Federal Land Acquisition Reform

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, with more and more Federal projects absorbing privately owned land and property with resulting inequities to the property owners, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has endorsed provisions of my "Fair Compensation Act of 1967," H.R. 7078. If there is no objection, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the Record a letter I received from Mr. William G. Colman, Executive Director of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1967.

Hon. Durward G. Hall,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Hall: We were pleased to notice your introduction of HR 7078, the proposed "Fair Compensation Act of 1967." This measure implements several recommendations advanced by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in its 1965 report, *Relocation: Unequal Treatment of People and Businesses Displaced by Governments.*

More specifically, the proposed legislation would carry out the Commission recommendation that Congress establish a uniform policy of relocation payments and advisory assistance for persons and businesses displaced by direct Federal and grant-in-aid programs. Thus, under Section 107, heads of Federal agencies are required to make relocation payments in direct Federal programs causing displacement, in accordance with regulations established by the President under Section 110. In addition, Section 108 requires the same agencies to provide advisory assistance programs and specifies that these include: determining needs for assistance; assisting businesses and farm operators in relocating; supplying information regarding FHA, SBA, and other assistance programs; helping in minimizing the readjustment problems; and coordinating relocation with other project activities and governmental activities in the community and nearby areas. Section 111 of H.R. 7078 extends the requirements of Sections 107 and 108 with respect to payments and advisory assistance to federally assisted programs conducted by State and local governments.

Section 110(c) follows the Commission recommendation that the Executive Branch encourage Federal agencies causing displacement in urban areas to centralize in each major urban jurisdiction responsibility for relocation administration. It provides that the President may require any Federal agency to carry out its relocation functions by entering into contracts or agreements with any State or local agency for use of its relocation facilities, services, and personnel.

Title II of HR 7078 also implements a Commission recommendation by amending the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to make those losing their livelihood or employment by forced displacement, due to Federal or federally assisted action, eligible for training allowances under this legislation.

Finally, several of the land acquisition policies provided in Sections 101(a), 102, and 103, as they relate to direct Federal action and Section 112 as they relate to federally assisted programs were sanctioned, in effect, at our recent April meeting when the Advisory Commission specifically endorsed Title IX of S. 698, the proposed "Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1967." This title contains many provisions that are similar or identical to the land acquisition policies in HR 7078.

HR 7078 does differ from Commission recommendations in two major respects. First, Section 111(d) of the proposed legislation would provide 100% Federal reimbursement to State and local governments on federally assisted programs up to $10,000 per payment, Federal sharing on a project cost-sharing formula basis for the portion between $10,000 and $25,000, and sharing on the same basis for the amount over $25,000 provided the Federal contribution for an individual payment does not exceed 50 percent. In light of present State practice, the Commission believes that the $10,000 full reimbursement limit, in effect, would result in few payments above this figure; hence, it favors the $25,000 ceiling, which the Department of Housing and Urban Development now applies to its urban renewal, public housing, and certain other programs for business moving expenses. Second, the Commission feels HR 7078 should extend to all federally assisted programs the current requirement of the public housing and urban renewal programs that displacing agencies give assurance that an adequate supply of standard housing will be made available for displacees.

To sum up, the Commission's recommendations are in accord with those in HR 7078 with respect to: uniformity among Federal and federally assisted programs concerning relocation payments and advisory assistance; Federal encouragement and coordination of relocation administration in major urban areas; adequate retraining provisions; and certain land acquisition practices.

The Commission supports you in your efforts to develop more uniform, equitable, and humane relocation and land acquisition policies for Federal and federally assisted development programs and urges you to call upon us at any time regarding our joint efforts to bring your measure and companion bills to a hearing.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. G. Colman,
Executive Director.

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Appendix

Unidentified Flying Objects

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article entitled "White Paper on UFO's," written by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, and published in the Christian Science Monitor of May 23, 1967.

Dr. Hynek, who is chairman of the department of astronomy and director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center at Northwestern University, makes some interesting comments on UFO's and attempts to learn more about them. I commend his article to the attention of those who are interested in this phenomenon.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

WHITE PAPER ON UFO'S

(By Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Special to the Christian Science Monitor)

(NOTE.—Chairman of the department of astronomy and director of the Lindheimer Astronomical Research Center at Northwestern University, Dr. J. Allen Hynek is a distinguished astrophysicist. He is also deeply interested in the "flying saucer" mystery. He served many years as civilian consultant to the United States Air Force saucer investigating team. Here he sums up the state of the saucer puzzle as the first full-fledged scientific investigation of flying saucers gets under way.)

The United States Air Force has charged a group of scientists at the University of Colorado, under the leadership of Dr. Edward Condon, to look into the problem of unidentified flying objects (UFOs). They are expected to determine the nature and extent of the problem and to answer, if possible, the question: What are UFOs and what can be done about them?

Their answer may depend in part on how the question is phrased and on how terms are defined.

To most people UFO means a visitor from outer space. For others—an unspecified number, since statistics are very hard to obtain—a quasireligious interpretation is added to the space-visitor concept.

An increasing number of people tell me, largely through uninvited correspondence, that UFOs are really an ESP phenomenon. Still others speak in terms of "active" or even "living" plasma (a gas made up of positively and negatively electrically charged particles).

To a majority of scientists, however, UFO and flying saucer still mean merely a misidentification of a common object, a hallucination, or a hoax.

As a result of my long association with the problem, I would suggest the following practical definition of a UFO: Any reported aerial or surface visual sighting or radar return which remains unexplained by conventional means even after examination by competent persons. This definition of unidentified flying objects, it will be observed, specifies neither "flying" nor "objects." It merely states that UFOs are reports that defy explanation by conventional means.

So far UFOs exist as reports only. A Gallup Poll indicates that 5 million Americans think they have sighted UFOs. The reports themselves are as real as rain. They exist and come in respectable numbers from the United States and dozens of other countries.

Here are three recent cases. In view of the ridicule often heaped on "saucer reporters," names and places have been omitted. But the persons involved can be classified as competent, reliable observers.

CASE 1

A man of unimpeachable reputation in his community recorded just a few weeks ago that as he turned off into the road in a relatively isolated countryside, a metallic-looking, cylindrical object with a dome-shaped top was standing on the road directly in his right of way.

Its size was estimated to be nearly 20 feet high and about half that in width.

As the witness flicked his bright lights on at a measured distance of 250 feet from the object (all measurements were checked by a competent investigator who "reenacted," the event with the witness a few days later), the object took off vertically without noise but with emission of a blast of intensely white light from the bottom.

The road took fire, and later examination showed the burn to be characteristic of intense heat applied for a short period. Four small holes in the macadam road were found at the exact location of the apparition. As the man drove past where he said the object had been, parts of the road were still burning.

Samples of the pavement are currently being analyzed. The investigator, with the aid of state troopers built a gasoline fire on adjoining portions of the road but was unable to duplicate the appearance of the original burned spot.

CASE 2

A radar controller received a call from a commercial jetliner late at night asking for identification of an object sighted relatively near him. The controller replied that he had a fast-moving target on his radarscope at the position indicated by the jetliner pilot.

The pilot reported that the object was not an aircraft, was fast-moving and very bright, and was making a sharp left turn. Another jetliner called in to query the nature of the same unidentified light. The first pilot then reported by radio that the object didn't look like an aircraft and was very bright. The radar controller reported that the object paralleled the jetliner for about 10 miles and then made a turn of about 110 degrees to the left. The target faded about five miles after rolling out of the turn.

CASE 3

A report from a ship at sea stated that the leading signalman had sighted several objects at night moving rapidly toward the ship at an undetermined altitude. Four moving targets were detected on the air-search radar and tracked for five minutes. When over the ship, the objects were reported to have spread to circular formations and remained overhead for approximately three minutes.

The report stated that the maneuver was observed both visually and by radar, that the objects were tracked at speeds in excess of 3,000 knots, and that challenges were made by IFF (identification friend or foe) but not answered. The sighting was reportedly witnessed by the commanding officer, all bridge personnel, and numerous hands topside.

It is to be emphasized that the foregoing three cases are characteristic of reports made by observers of good past records. Only very detailed and intense investigation could serve to establish whether the stimuli that gave rise to the reports corresponded in any measure with the reports themselves.

In short, the reports stand as reports. Nothing more, nothing less.

The question that arises is: Do any of them remain unexplained by conventional means even after examination by competent people? There is strong evidence that some do—but it still is not conclusive. We anxiously look to the findings of the Condon Committee for an evaluation of this evidence.

We have a parallel in the history of science. Thomas Jefferson once said that he would sooner believe that two Yankee professors had lied than that stones had fallen from the sky. He was referring to the widespread reports at that time from people, good and true, from this and other countries, who said they had seen stones fall from the sky.

It is interesting to contemplate what might have happened had Thomas Jefferson appointed a "Condon Committee" to investigate these "UFO" reports of his day. How might they have gone about proving or disproving that stones (meteorites, as we know them today) fell from the sky?

The problem would have been soon solved for them. For, shortly after they would have convened, a veritable shower of iron meteorites landed in France. The meteorites were observed and examined by so many scientists that the evidence was incontrovertible that stones could fall from the sky.

The problem was that the imagery was all wrong. What different images are suggested by "a stone falling from the sky" and "a meteorite in orbit around the sun colliding with the earth"!

When the UFO problem is solved, it may similarly turn out that the images suggested by "flying saucer" and "UFO" are likewise totally misleading.

Furthermore, today's UFOs may not pose as difficult a problem as would have confronted our hypothetical Jeffersonian Condon Committee. Jefferson lived before photography or radar. Today's committee has available the benefit of continuous photographic and radar surveillance.

MILITARY EVIDENCE UNCERTAIN

It has often been charged that if there were anything to the UFO business at all, these far-flung radar and photographic surveillance systems would surely have picked up UFOs. This does not necessarily follow, given the present use of these systems.

One generally sees what one is looking for, and in highly mission-oriented projects, such as being on the alert for objects flying on a prescribed course (from Russia), and photographing satellites in prescribed orbits, it is conceivable that highly unusual events would be missed or, if noted at all, dismissed as a malfunction, an interloper of some conventional sort, or simply as a "sport."

American radar daily picks up many "unknowns," probably from a variety of causes. We can hope that the Condon Committee will find it possible to place one of its own representatives in such key surveillance spots for a significant length of time.

It has been my experience that merely to rely on pronouncements of officialdom on anything other than the particular task they perform with scrupulous care is apt to be somewhat less than definitive.

Today we do have photographs of UFOs. But what, exactly, do they show? No one knows for sure.

The UFO problem is a fine example of that remarkable phenomenon, the "explanation gap." This is the phenomenon of sidestepping a situation when its explanation does not represent a "next step," but a gap.

With the UFO we seem to encounter not a neat, logical next step in the present scientific jig-saw puzzle but a gap—an odd-ball piece for which no place has as yet been prepared.

Whenever the human mind has been presented with "facts" that do not seem to fit in with a recognized world picture, or to represent a logical "next step" to be fitted into that framework, it has often reared like a skittish horse, and we were generally treated to strange mental excursions. Every branch of science has experienced this.

When, for instance, the existence of fossils of extinct species was first established, many were the wild hypotheses, and contrived answers, to explain the fact of fossils, in an attempt to avoid the unwelcome implications of the many fossil-fingers pointing unmistakably to biological evolution.

The history of science is replete with such famous skeletons in the scientific closet.

We seem to be in the midst of such a situation again. The UFO controversy has abounded with many pat answers: ball lightning, plasma, perception anomalies, mirages, space visitors. All these are glibly put forward in place of the broad scientific inquiry which the whole subject certainly seems to call for—after at least 20 years of confusion.

As in the past, there are many "jump-to-conclusion" answers, many hobby horses to ride, to explain the truly puzzling cases.

Some people who have given only cursory attention to the UFO phenomenon are certain that a simple answer lies in their particular field of specialization (plasma experts, abnormal psychologists, etc.).

SOME PREFER TO POINT ELSEWHERE

Others, generally those who have given at least some attention to the subject, hold that a simple answer exists in someone else's field! The psychologist may maintain that the answer lies in meteorological optics, while a physicist may maintain that the answer lies in the psychological realm, etc. It would seem that the more a specialist in one field studies the phenomenon, the more he realizes that the answer does not lie in his own particular field and so he points his finger to someone else's field of specialization.

We don't know in what field, or fields, of human inquiry its study properly belongs. This adds greatly to the puzzlement.

The available data, if properly organized and studied by modern methods of analysis (e.g., correlation and pattern-recognition studies) with the aid of electronic computers, might soon tell us. But this has not yet been done. It should be.

Let us look at the facts again. The facts are that reports of "mightly strange things seen skyward" exist. They have been made by people of established sanity and sensibility, and the strangeness of many of these reports is such that it does not seem likely that all the reporters, in dozens of countries, could have been deluded over a score of years, by ordinary phenomena simply and honestly misidentified.

Did a truly "strange" event actually take place in each of these cases? To be truly scientific our inquiry must set aside, at least for the moment, preconceived notions and prejudices as to whether a strange event could have taken place. The basic facts must be established.

The history of science cautions us to be humble in our approach to the universe we live in. We really know so little yet.

Our task today in approaching the UFO problem is admittedly difficult. No scientific committee can command a UFO to appear before its waiting cameras, spectroscopes, and tape recorders. In the absence of incontrovertibly authenticated photographs, it is not even certain whether UFO's, as reports, represent real objects or real physical phenomena in the objective world. If only there were some "hardware" to study, how simple matters would be! Hundreds of laboratory tests could be run and the exact physical nature of the UFO could be established.

When one has to deal only with "tons of reports"—and little else—well, it is the reports that must be dealt with. Sophisticated methods must be applied to the analysis of those reports. New methods for handling circumstantial evidence need to be developed. The task is not an easy one, but unless we undertake it, we are faced with a continuing and nagging mystery.

In dealing with these reports we might first ask: Why was a given report made in the first place? What was the motivation? Was it a seeking for publicity that caused one or more persons to report a UFO? Or a patriotic conscience? Or personal gain?

Any serious study of UFO reports soon shows that the majority of reports have been made in good faith, with little or no desire for publicity. They have been made even with the almost certain knowledge that there was little or nothing for the reporters to gain save the censure and the ridicule of their peers.

HOW MANY DON'T REPORT?

This, of course, immediately raises the question, if certain people were brave enough to make a report, how many—and with very good reason—did *not* report? One can only guess, but the recent phenomenon of the delayed report, a report that has been kept hidden for even as long as 10 or 15 years, indicates that there exists a large body of persons who did not, or would not, report an unusual sighting when or if they saw one.

Some may well question whether it is not better to forget reports as such and take a more active, vigorous approach. If UFOs exist—whatever they are—why not go out into the field and do something positive about it? UFO "task forces" could be set up—teams—that travel to areas of reported UFO activity and set up cameras and other instruments and lie in wait to "capture" a UFO.

This would be decried by many as a foolish expenditure of taxpayers' money. Certainly, however, if the Condon Committee of the University of Colorado finds that there is more to the problem than sheer nonsense, this would be advisable if not, indeed, the only practical and necessary step.

Congressman Frank Horton Salutes the Volunteer Firefighter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, there are 250,000 volunteer firefighters throughout this country who daily give up their time and, in many cases, endanger their own lives, for the sake of the safety of their neighbors.

These groups of civic-minded men and women have banded together in the spirit of selflessness which is a heritage in the United States.

The loosely gathered, uncoordinated groups of men who hauled buckets to the scenes of fires in the early days of our history are a far cry from the volunteer companies of our modern era. Volunteer fire companies in the 36th Congressional District are skilled and well led. Through their efforts, they have acquired the best and most sophisticated modern firefighting equipment.

I know firsthand of the exemplary work done in Monroe and Wayne Counties by volunteer firefighters. They have saved countless lives and thousands of dollar in property.

Seldom do we have the time to stop in our busy schedules to pay honor to these men who, because they are always present, seldom are noticed.

Recently, I had the opportunity to speak before a group of volunteer firefighters from Marion, N.Y., a community in my district. It gave me the opportunity to laud the dedication and public service which they render daily to the communities in which they live.

I should like to offer it to my colleagues today:

Firefighting: A Noble Pursuit

Ever since man discovered fire, he has been struggling to control it. And the tried and true method of fighting fires with able-bodied volunteers, which reaches back to the earliest days of civilization, is still employed today in thousands of communities across the United States.

I am here tonight to pay tribute to the Marion Fire Department and to the more than 250,000 volunteer firefighters throughout this country who give their time and their efforts, without compensation, to their community so that it may be a safer place in which to live. The role of the volunteer firefighter is well symbolized by the motto which appeared on a United States commemorative stamp issued some 20 years ago in honor of the 300th anniversary of the passage of the first law setting up the rudiments of a volunteer firefighting organization. It read: "Unselfish Public Service—Courage—Duty." What words could better describe the men who dash from their homes on a moment's notice to save houses, property, and even lives? I think it is fitting indeed that we take time out here tonight to give all of you a well deserved word of thanks.

Firefighting has a long and rich tradition. In the early days of Rome, guards were posted to watch for the outbreak of fire, and slaves were volunteered by their masters to put out the blaze. Emperor Augustus had so organized volunteer firefighting that he had a 7,000 man fire department at his command. The Middle Ages, however, saw a decline in firefighting techniques, and the larger cities of the period had to depend on a rough and not always too-ready volunteer service. Following the great London fire of 1666, it became apparent that a more organized regular volunteer fire protection service was needed.

In colonial America, the first specialized equipment for fighting fires was the leather bucket. In the better organized communities, a watchman would run through the streets of the town shouting, "Throw out your buckets!" which would then be collected by the volunteers rushing to put out the fire. This, of course gave rise to the well-known "bucket brigade," by which one line of persons filled the buckets in the nearest river or stream and passed them up to the location of the fire, and the other line passed the empties back in the opposite direction.

The first volunteer fire company was formed in Philadelphia in 1736, largely as a result of the writings of Benjamin Franklin in his *Pennsylvania Gazette*. He called for a volunteer fire organization to do away with "riots and fool's play" at fires. Firefighting was an even more hazardous occupation in those days than it is today. Because of the lack of good communications, the fires were usually out of control before the volunteers could even reach the scene. Then the engines pumped so feebly that the men had to stand virtually on top of the flames in order to extinguish them, and there was a constant and continuing threat that the uncertain water supply would run out at any minute.

But the heyday of the volunteer firefighters was during the 19th century, and many a glorious story of the heroic deeds of the "smoke-eaters" came out of those days. The volunteer firefighters were an individualistic, free-thinking lot, and the rivalries that developed between the different companies were fierce. Each would try to outdo the other in fancy uniforms, "customized" equipment, and breakneck speed. In many cases collisions would occur on the way to a fire, with ensuing fights between the rival companies, and the flames would have to go unchecked until they died of their own accord. But it was not all brawling and boasting for those community heroes, the volunteer firefighters. They made themselves a vital and prominent part of community life by taking in persons who were homeless and helpless as the result of a fire, and by holding "specials" to raise money for the benefit of those who had suffered through such a tragedy.

Fire insurance companies worked right alongside the volunteer firefighters to help the victims and protect personal property from fire. Unwittingly, it was they who helped spur on the rivalries between the different firefighting groups, by offering prizes to the one which arrived at the scene of the fire first with water on the flames! It had been quickly recognized in the American colonies that steps had to be taken to protect the community and its citizens from loss of wealth through fire. The first such venture into fire insurance was short-lived, but the second, the Philadelphia Contributorship For the Insurance of Houses From Loss By Fire, is still in business today. Other companies soon joined the field.

Fire marks were placed on insured buildings to alert the "smoke-eaters" to the possibility of rewards for putting out a fire in that building, and to let vandals know that there was no use in destroying the property for the owner would be reimbursed. The insurance companies also organized volunteer groups to remove personal property from burning buildings to protect it from further damage. In time, of course, special salvage corps were formed by insurance underwriters to perform these functions, many of which are carried out in smaller areas by volunteer fire companies today. Other contributions of the insurance companies to the science of firefighting were the encouragement of the development of improved firefighting equipment and the education of the public to the dangers of fire and on methods of prevention.

Eventually and inevitably, the old volunteer fire companies gave way to professional fire departments in the large cities and towns, and gradually the system as we know it today developed. But where the volunteers were not supplanted by professionals, these unpaid men continued to risk life, limb and job for the service of the community. They are no longer "curious outlets for pioneer exuberance that combined firefighting with quarreling among themselves," as they were once characterized, but they still perform the same services as their red-shirted predecessors of bygone age. With improved firefighting equipment and new technology, inspired by the professional departments in large measure, the volunteers have had to learn a lot more about the science of firefighting fires. And this they have done, to such an extent that one writer would say: "Today many volunteer companies have apparatus that would shame most professional departments. Special paint jobs and other features of some such equipment are inferior to none in the land."

I am proud of the efforts of our volunteer firefighters and of the personal sacrifices they make in order to carry out their duties. I have, therefore, introduced two bills this year which I hope will make it easier for organizations such as yours to serve the community. One provides that a volunteer fire company shall not lose its tax exempt status by carrying on business with the general public, by reason of fund raising activities, or by reason of social activities for the pleasure and recreation of its members if the net earnings of all such activities are used for firefighting purposes. The other proposal extends to volunteer fire companies and volunteer ambulance and rescue companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to other nonprofit organizations. This, I think, is the least we can do to show our gratitude. You may be sure that I shall continue to press for action on this legislation by the Congress.

The struggle to control fire continues. And in the small towns and rural areas of the United States, volunteer organizations are in the vanguard. In such communities the volunteer firefighter is the same respected citizen he was in the days of the mid-1800's. He is more law-abiding, and his competitiveness is restricted to special days, but those same old virtues of courage and unselfish service to the community are just as evident today as they were then. Firefighting is a serious business.

I know that you gather here tonight primarily to honor sixteen of your most valued members—men who have dedicated uncounted hours to their fellow citizens in service to the Marion Fire Department.

Our communities could not operate without men such as you, who devote so much time and energy to unselfish work. And such as these who have been decorated tonight form the nucleus of a community which can truthfully say "this is a good place to live."

I know-first-hand of the exploits of firefighters in Wayne County, Rochester and Monroe County. Every day, at the risk of bodily injury, they work to save lives and property. The work of our fire departments at recent major fires in our area reaffirms my confidence in these great men.

And there have been those, we know, who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the pursuit of their duties. I am sure that you shared with me a deep sadness over the deaths of the 12 brave New York City firefighters who gave their lives recently when a building collapsed as they faithfully did their jobs.

The nearby City of Syracuse maintains a monument to its nine brave firefighters who died in the infamous Collins Block fire in 1939. Their memories will again be honored on this Memorial Day.

These are events which keep the communities of this nation always mindful of the debt they owe to their firefighters.

Despite the great advances in technological know-how and improved equipment, tremendous losses as a result of fire occur every year in this country. The per capita death rate from fires in the United States is higher than that of any of the world's major nations, and in 1965 $1.75 billion in property was lost as a result of fire. The job of educating the public in fire prevention methods and of obtaining their cooperation in the field of firefighting must be pursued on an even larger scale. We must reduce the awful waste of lives and property caused by fires. I know we can count on you, the willing volunteers, to continue to press the fight on all sides as you have in the past. And we, the citizens of the communities you serve, will support you in any way we can.

"Public Service—Courage—Duty"—a well earned tribute to you, the members of the Marion Volunteer Fire Department.

Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce Honors West Virginia's Oldest Newspaper With Its Outstanding Service Award—Distinguished Lady President of State Press Association Makes Presentation—Wayne Hopkins Gives Cogent Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, economic progress and the recognition of a newspaper providing community service were highlighted in Harper's Ferry, W. Va., as the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce held its eighth annual banquet.

Especially honored at the May 24 event was West Virginia's oldest newspaper, the Spirit of Jefferson-Farmers Advocate, published at Charles Town. This distinguished newspaper which, within a few weeks, will be observing its 124th anniversary, was awarded the chamber of commerce annual award for outstanding service as a community industry and as a leading promoter of industrial development.

Mrs. Jane Price Sharp, of Marlinton, president of the West Virginia Press Association, and a member of a pioneer publishing family of our State, presented the special award to Max Brown, editor and general manager of the Jefferson Publishing Co., publisher of the Spirit of Jefferson-Farmers Advocate. He accepted on behalf of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dorsey, and the staff and shop personnel of that newspaper and its commercial printing establishment.

Mrs. Price, the talented daughter of a former famed owner-editor of the Pocohontas Times, and the present owner-editor of that newspaper, told the more than 200 citizens who attended the banquet that the Spirit of Jefferson-Farmers Advocate is recognized by the newspaper fraternity as a publication which is informative to its readers and couples integrity of reporting with coverage of events in an interesting style.

It was a privilege for which I am grateful, as a former newspaper editor and as a friend of Max Brown and Jane Price Sharp, and as a West Virginia Senator, to have been present for the event at the Hilltop House overlooking one of the Nation's most picturesque panoramic views as the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers junction at Harper's Ferry, surrounded by majestic mountains, and situated in the same community with the famed Harper's Ferry Historical National Park.

It was also gratifying to me, as it was to his Jefferson County friends and neighbors, to greet the veteran newspaperman, C. S. Musser—perhaps the State's oldest newspaper owner-editor—who came from Shepherdstown to share in the recognition of Max Brown and the Spirit of Jefferson-Advocate family. Mr. Musser, who publishes the Independent, was a deserving recipient of another of the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce awards presented by that organization's vice president, C. Manning Smith, who is postmaster of Charles Town.

F. S. Woodford, president of the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce, presided. The address of the evening was a humorous, informative, and cogent one by Wayne Hopkins, manager, local chamber of commerce department of the Washington staff of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Officers and directors of the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce for the 1967–68 year were presented—the new president, Marvin A. Brooks; the new first vice president, C. Manning Smith; the new second vice president, Norman W. Kisner; the reelected treasurer, Herman W. Willis; and the renamed manager, S. Brooke Blackford, all of whom are directors, along with: Joseph P. Christian, James M. Davis, C. C. Hammann, Jack R. Huyett, D. D. Kilham, Dr. D. C. Master, A. S. Nerhood, T. W. Steptoe, and Thruman A. Whitacre.

Mr. President, Editor Max Brown, speaking for the owners and personnel of the Spirit of Jefferson-Farmers Advocate in accepting the outstanding service award, noted that in its long history, the newspaper received many honors—local, State and National—for professional competence and achievements in its field, but none more cherished than the award for community service by the community itself.

It was six score and three years ago, on July 17, 1844, that the first edition of the Spirit of Jefferson newspaper was turned off of a hand-fed press. And today, some 123 years later, it is the sole survivor of all the newspapers that were then being published in the western counties of what was then western Virginia.

Since that day almost 124 years ago, the Spirit of Jefferson has been witness to and has reported on many innovations and also on the changes and growth of its ownership and makeup. In its growth, it is a product of two newspapers, the name of the Farmers Advocate having been added in 1948 to make up what is now the newspaper's present masthead, the Spirit of Jefferson-Farmers Advocate.

The Spirit of Jefferson was established on July 17, 1844, by James W. Beller and weekly editions came from its press until a period during the Civil War. For 6 months during that war-torn period, publication had to be suspended as a result of damage to the newspaper's machinery and plant when wrecked by Union troops. That was the only period in the long and eventful history of the Spirit of Jefferson when the newspaper missed publication.

During its long life, the Spirit of Jefferson has had only five owners—Mr. Beller, John Dalgarn, George Haines, John S. Alfriend, and now Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dorsey.

The Farmers Advocate was founded in Charles Town in February 1885, by D. S. Eichelberger and Everett W. Bedinger and it was known as the West Virginia Democrat. Two years later the newspaper passed into the hands of James M. Mason, Sr., and in 1890, it was purchased by R. W. Morrow and the name was changed to the Farmers Advocate. This newspaper, like the Spirit of Jefferson, did not change hands often. It has had only six owners in its long life—others, in addition to those already mentioned, having been: J. F. Engle, Robert C. Rissler, and John S. Alfriend.

At the present time, after some 6,375 editions, the Spirit of Jefferson-Advocate holds many distinctions besides being the State's oldest newspaper. It has increased in size, in circulation, and in composition until it is among the top examples of all of West Virginia's 85 weekly newspapers in makeup and composition. And it ranks as the second largest weekly newspaper in the State in circulation. Its subscription files contain the names of subscribers in every State in the Union and in a number of foregn countries. So, truly the Spirit of Jefferson-Advocate goes wherever Jefferson Countians or former Jefferson Countians go. The nearly 5,000 papers that roll off its presses each week are read by an estimated 25,000 persons.

Max Brown, in accepting the award, concluded his acceptance with these remarks:

> And so, with a humble, but grateful nod to the past and those who founded and fostered both the Spirit of Jefferson and Farmers Advocate into the present age, our thoughts now turn to the 124th year. And let me assure you, the management and staff will begin it in the same manner we have each week, month and year in the past—by taking one thing at a time, one week at a time. Our short range goal is next week's edition. Our long range purpose is service to the people, business and industrial complex of Charles Town, Jefferson County and neighboring communities.

National Guard System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, at a time when this Nation has over a quarter of a million men in Southeast Asia, the quality of the Reserve Forces at home becomes increasingly important. On May 23 the New York Times had an outstanding editorial on this problem, with comments on Secretary of Defense McNamara's plan to merge the Army Reserve units with the National Guard. I suggest all interested Members read this excellent editorial, which follows:

Backward Step With the Guard

> The weakest point of the National Guard system always has been the influence of state politics upon the appointment of officers.
>
> The teapot tempest in Pennsylvania swirling around the 28th National Guard Division, one of the units in the newly formed Selected Reserve Force, again emphasizes this weakness of the Guard system. The commanding general of the division, generally rated as one of the outstanding professionals in the Guard, has been summarily relieved as a result of Republican political differences in Pennsylvania.
>
> This distasteful episode comes just at a time when Secretary of Defense McNamara is pushing a plan to merge the rest of the combat units in the Army Reserve into the Guard. A previous reorganization of the force structure and units of the ground reserves, which established the Selected Reserve Force, had already eliminated most of the major combat units in the Army Reserve. It had established three different categories of National Guard units.
>
> Now Mr. McNamara wants to push the plan further, and put all ground combat units under the Guard. In effect, except for a mass of reservists unattached to units, and some support units, the plan would eliminate the Army Reserve, and create basically only one ground force—the National Guard.
>
> But this, as so many members of Congress have observed, would be turning the clock back. The Army Reserve, which is totally controlled by the Federal Government, was really established and organized to compensate for the weakness of the dual-controlled State-Federal National Guard. Army Reserve units, it is true, have not been efficient, with some few exceptions; nor have they been well trained, well equipped, or particularly well led.
>
> But this is no one's fault but the Pentagon's. The Army Reserve can be just as good as Mr. McNamara and the Regular Army want to make it, whereas their control over the Guard is considerably more limited. The present Army Reserve-National Guard system, moreover, provides a *de facto,* if not *de jure,* safeguard against too much centralization of military power; one component can, and has, acted as a kind of checkrein, or balance wheel, against the other.
>
> This merger proposal at this time is a step backward—not forward.

"Who's Really Running Viet War?"—An Article by David Lawrence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, there was published in the Washington Star of Tuesday, May 23, 1967, a column by David Lawrence entitled "Who's Really Running Viet War?"

Mr. Lawrence, in my judgment, is one of the ablest and one of the most knowledgeable of the many columnists who comment daily on national and international affairs.

I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. Lawrence be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHO'S REALLY RUNNING VIET WAR?

(By David Lawrence)

Who is really running the war in Vietnam for our government? Presumably, as the Constitution says, there is only one commander-in-chief—the President of the United States. But evidence is accumulating that virtually supreme power over the management of the armed services has been delegated to the secretary of defense. This contradicts both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution.

The National Security Act of 1947 permits the delegation of administrative duties to the secretary of defense, but there is nowhere in the statute any transfer of authority or control over the making of decisions in war operations.

The question was studied and reported on by a special committee appointed by President Eisenhower in 1953, as the Korean War was coming to an end. But the document submitted to the House Armed Services Committee is mostly concerned with the functioning of the Department of Defense in peacetime. It says in part:

"It (the committee) does not believe that it is possible—for administrative purposes—to make a sufficiently clear distinction between military affairs, on the one hand, and on the other hand civilian affairs—such as political, economic, and industrial affairs—to serve as a practicable basis for dividing responsibility between military and civilian officers, or for establishing two parallel lines of command."

The formula followed ever since has been one that makes the secretary of defense virtually the commander-in-chief. He makes the decision as to the size of the forces to be recruited and sent on foreign missions. He may "assign or reassign the development and operational use of new weapons or weapons systems to one or more of the military departments or one or more of the armed forces." The secretary, to be sure, is obliged to report to Congress the details of any action he proposes to take.

Nowhere in the law, however, are the military officers of the government—including the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff—given authority to put into effect their own conclusions or expert opinions on how military operations shall be conducted.

Congress can by resolution check at any time the action of the secretary of defense, but it has to be fully informed. Few of the higher military officers would wish to go before a congressional committee unless invited. The chances are that if they sought an invitation, this would be considered in the realm of insubordination.

The United States is engaged today in a large war involving nearly a half million members of the armed services, and the cost is running into many billions of dollars a year. But the duties of the commander-in-chief are being performed, in effect, by the secretary of defense. He makes recommendations and interprets the proposals of the military men. While President Johnson has occasional conferences with the military chiefs, they do not as a rule have separate consultations with him alone.

Never before has such a system been operated during a major war in which the United States has participated. In both World War I and World War II, the highest military officers were in constant contact with the President. In World War I, the commander of America's overseas army, General John J. Pershing, reported directly to the chief of staff of the U.S. Army in Washington, who in turn consulted almost daily with the President. In World War II, the members of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff met with the President three or four times a week. There were instances when even the civilian secretaries at the head of the armed services were purposely not informed of certain plans for attacking the enemy.

Today military strategy is far from secret. Civilians have their say and can overrule or nullify military decisions if they think considerations of an international political nature should take precedence.

The whole subject needs exposition in a comprehensive manner by a committee of Congress. Certainly if the current system is maintained and another world war breaks out, it is doubtful whether the set-up can be changed overnight so as to attain maximum efficiency in the use of military power.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7819) to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education by extending authority for allocation of funds to be used for education of Indian children and children in overseas dependents schools of the Department of Defense, by extending and amending the National Teachers Corps program, by providing assistance for comprehensive educational planning, and by improving programs of education for the handicapped; to improve authority for assistance to schools in federally impacted areas and areas suffering a major disaster; and for other purposes.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am wholeheartedly in support of the principle of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota. I have a question, however, about the distribution formula, which does disturb me.

Under the Quie formula, Alaska will be in the unique position of being at a substantial disadvantage in the future because of its high per capita income. While income is high, costs are much higher than in any other of the States.

I wonder if any recognition could be given to Alaska's peculiar income-cost situation in the future distribution of these funds? I am faced now with the dilemma either of voting against a principle I support or of cutting seriously the allocation of funds for my State.

Would the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota respond?

Mr. QUIE. I would say that we have difficulty in putting the formula into effect, and some States will receive more and some will receive less.

Alaska has a peculiar problem, which no other State does have.

The only thing I can say to the gentleman is that the Quie amendment would not go into effect until 1969, and there would be ample opportunity before that time for something special to be worked out for Alaska in the Congress.

Mr. POLLOCK. Is it true that the Federal Government could withhold its funds from States that did not distribute those funds proportionately between public and private schools?

Mr. QUIE. The gentleman is correct. What my amendment would require, really, is for the State department of education to consult with school officials in both private and public schools in order to determine that the money would be shared between the public school children and private school children and teachers on an equitable basis.

The gentleman is absolutely correct.

(Mr. POLLOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

North American UAW Local Pledges Full Cooperation on Apollo

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, there is a tendency to condemn too quickly one group or another in the wake of the tragic fire that took the lives of three astronauts and set back our Apollo program substantially.

As a member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, and having participated in the hearings held thus far, I certainly reject the idea that blame can be laid so easily on the foundation that has been laid to date.

I would like to commend the president, Mr. Henry L. Lacayo, and the members of Local 887, United Auto Workers, representing 24,000 aerospace workers at North American Aviation, Inc., on the "Statement of Intent" which they approved recently.

The full text of the statement, which pledges the cooperation of these workers with North American Aviation in any way possible to help insure the ultimate success of the Apollo space project. The full text follows:

STATEMENT OF INTENT—APOLLO PROJECT

(Presented by Henry L. Lacayo, president, local 887, and unanimously adopted by the Local 887, UAW–AFL–CIO Joint Council, representing 24,000 North American Aviation Workers, May 7, 1967)

When America's fighting forces during World War II needed a highly maneuverable, high speed, dependable fighter plane, North American Aviation and its workers responded with the venerable P–51 Mustang, one of the greatest planes of its type in the entire history of manned flight.

And when the need during that same war became apparent for a medium sized bomber with long range capabilities, North American and its workers answered the call with the majestic B–25, which, even today, is being used by American fighting forces in Vietnam.

America's superiority in the air during the Korean War was a reality because of the capabilities of the F–86 Sabre Jet and the F–100 Super Sabre; both manufactured by North American workers.

Research and development projects such as the X–15 and XB–70 have caused the corporation and its workers to pave the road to the moon, and to commercial supersonic flight.

America's ballistic missiles are operable today because of the reliability of the intricate and exotic electronic minds that are manufactured by North American workers.

We know these are difficult times for North American with their managerial and engineering problems, and it is because of this we offer our cooperation in any way possible to help ensure the ultimate success of the Apollo Space Project. North American workers have performed in this spirit both in time of war and in time of peace; and they have done a superior job in time of war and in time of peace.

When Americans set foot on another planet for the first time in the history of all mankind, it will be the technological advances developed by North American and its workers that will make such a remarkable undertaking possible.

Editorial cartoons depicting North American workers as goons with bloody wrenches offer nothing constructive toward the solution of recent tragic difficulties encountered with the Apollo Project, and commit an undeserved public image of thousands of working Americans whose loyalties and abilities are beyond question. North American workers, represented by Local 887 UAW for more than a quarter century, have done more than their share to help keep America strong.

That we do not represent some North American workers cannot deter us from the commitment that we must make to the American people; to members of Local 887 UAW; and to North American Aviation:

Together, we are certain that any problems that may exist precluding the successful culmination of the Apollo Project can be worked out between North American Aviation and Local 887 UAW, even though these problems may not be a direct influence from within our collective bargaining unit. We commit ourselves to the successful completion of the most important space project in America, and we do this without hesitation. The Union specifically extends its hand of cooperation to the new management of the Space Division and expresses its willingness to form a Joint Management-Union Committee to help in solution of common problems in an honorable and constructive fashion.

Together we can coalesce the corporation's great technological achievements and engineering abilities with the manufacturing know-how and skills of several thousand members of Local 887 UAW; the same combination that made the Mustang, the B-25, F-86, F-100, the X-15, the XB-70, and hundreds of other important governmental projects the great successes that they have been.

And Apollo will succeed.

Administration on Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's statement on the present Middle East crisis is a firm and positive stand that should make clear to all the world this Nation's unequivocal commitment to the cause of justice, law, and order everywhere.

I applaud vigorously the President's bold and forthright statement concerning the grave new tensions that have been provoked in that area of the world. The right of a nation's access to international seas is indisputable under international law, and depriving a nation of that free right of access is clearly against both national and international interests. The recent actions that threaten to cut off Israel's passage to the Gulf of Aqaba will surely aggrevate a situation that is already inflamed.

President Johnson is performing a great service to the world community by seeking to bring about a settlement in this crisis. We hope, of course, only diplomatic action may be necessary but we are prepared for whatever action may be needed to live up to our commitments to Israel.

The Impoverished Child: We Open Doors for Migrant Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the necessity of providing education for migrant children has been a topic of discussion for some time now and in the majority of cases we have seen a struggle by local agencies in trying to provide for this much-needed help.

I am pleased indeed to include at this time a story written by the principal of one of the many schools in my district that are faced with this problem. And I am doubly pleased because Mr. William E. Newsome has taken steps to help meet this problem in Immokalee, Fla.

I would hope that my colleagues would read and take note of the situation that faces Mr. Newsome and how he has worked to make the migrant children and their families a part of the community. The Highlands Elementary School in Immokalee has faced the task and with the guidance of Mr. Newsome has gone far to solve it.

The above-mentioned follows:

THE IMPOVERISHED CHILD: WE OPEN DOORS FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN

(By William E. Newsome, principal, Highlands Elementary School, Immokalee, Fla.)

One night in late October, I look around the supper table to see Peto. "Isn't he old enough to be in school?" I ask my wife. She say, "I guess so. He is six—I think." I look at his birth certificate, and he is six. When you have thirteen hijos, it is hard to keep up with the ages.

Teaching the children of migrant workers is difficult under the best of conditions because of their spotty attendance and the lack of continuity that comes from attending many different schools. But the task becomes almost hopeless when they have to attend school in a hostile atmosphere. To do a better job of teaching them, we have established, at Highlands Elementary School in Immokalee, Florida, a policy of welcoming them and treating their education as our responsibility.

For the past 12 years we have had a tremendous annual influx of migrant children, and the biggest challenge they present is far different from that faced by an urban principal, even in the worst slum school: Between the first day of school and the middle of February every year our enrollment almost doubles. On one November Monday, 72 children enrolled, and by 10 days later that number had reached 183—enough to fill six extra classrooms (which we didn't have).

To handle this tremendous growth in pupil population, we have held classes in a scout building five blocks from school, in a Methodist church, and in a house across the street from the school. At one time, we also converted the teachers' lounge into a classroom. The school is now housed in an air-conditioned building, and another modern elementary school is scheduled for construction.

The children had just learned the word "said." Looking at the color charts, Teacher asked, "Which one of the color words rhymes with s-a-i-d?" All 11 pairs of eyes quietly scanned all the colors and stopped at the red apple. Silence. Finally, Guadalupe timidly said, "Rojo?"

The school population is made up of 59 percent English-speaking pupils, 40 percent Spanish-speaking, and 1 percent Seminole and other Indians. It divides about half and half between migrants and residents at the peak of the harvest season. About three-quarters of the migrants are Spanish-speaking; the rest, English-speaking.

In this welter of race, language, and residency differences, we have 12- and 13-year-olds who have never been to school before, children who speak no English, children enrolling in January who were last in school in May. Our goal is to try to understand and meet the needs of each of these children, migrant as well as resident.

The mother said that the children's birth certificates had been packed with some other things and tied down to the bumper of the car. On the road from LaBelle to Immokalee the car had overheated, caught fire, and burned. So now the children have no birth certificates.

Migrants frequently tell us bizarre tales about what happened to their important documents, and we tend to believe them. We place newly enrolled children in the grade indicated on the report they bring with them or in whatever grade they declare themselves to be—giving consideration to size and social development in either case. Most of the time the placement is accurate. If the original placement proves to be too high or too low, we move them accordingly.

Recently, mothers and children of migrant families have started arriving at the beginning of the term in September to take advantage of the welcoming environment we try to provide. Sometimes one mother will show up with children from several families. And often they stay in the spring when the men go "up the line" to follow the harvest.

The annual influx of migrants began 12 years ago when new land around Immokalee was irrigated and placed under cultivation: At first, the usual tensions and conflicts arose among the several races and ethnic groups in the area, and the migrants were welcomed by the residents of Immokalee with about as little enthusiasm as migrants are welcomed anywhere.

Gradually, however, as the youngsters got to know each other and the same migrant children began returning each year, they were greeted as old friends, and the feeling of hostility, even to the newcomers, disappeared.

The school's rule of abiding by one set of policies for all, fairly and impartially administered by the teachers, greatly helps to reduce any feeling of resentfulness on the part of the migrant youngsters as well as the local children. When a teacher finds it necessary to discipline a child, she no longer hears the query, "Is that because I'm Spanish?" The teacher's attitude of respect and acceptance for all is quickly adopted by the students.

When the teacher meets a parent downtown, she stops for a brief chat. This makes the migrant parent feel that the teacher is a friend and is interested in her child.

The townspeople have always realized that the economy of the area depends to a very large degree on the availability of migrant labor, and, therefore, their mere physical presence was not resented.

As the townspeople get to know the migrants and to realize that they are trying to make a better life for themselves and a better future for their children, their attitude changes from mere tolerance to acceptance.

Migrant parents are always welcomed to PTA meetings, although the number in attendance has been small. Recently the principal and a few teachers have met with groups of 15 to 20 Spanish parents at night to discuss the work of the school. These parents said they had not come to PTA meetings, because they thought the only purpose of the meetings was "to fuss about the children."

Migrant mothers as well as local ones have served as room mothers, and the local mothers always make sure that each class, no matter how recently formed, has a party at Christmas. Frequently these mothers purchase a present for every child in the room in addition to providing refreshments for the party.

We routinely make class assignments on a first come-first served basis, which means that the migrant children who return for the first day of school are integrated with permanent residents in all classrooms. The children have formed some lasting friendships, and they visit and play together in each others' homes.

We think our efforts have had the effect of inspiring the migrants to work harder at building a better and more normal family life and, at the same time, have shown the townspeople that the migrants deserve a full measure of human compassion and respect. We passed an important milestone when town parents began inviting into their homes migrant children who had become friends of their youngsters. This is virtually unheard of in most areas where migrants work.

We have no formal programs for inspiring rapport between the migrants and the townspeople. We believe that the only way to accomplish the difficult task of bringing wary people together is to approach them personally, to bring them together in school activities, and to appeal to their sense of brotherhood and human worth.

Jacque J. Ayd Is War Victim

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Navy Hospital Corpsman 2c. Jacque Joseph Ayd of Baltimore was recently killed in combat in Vietnam, and I wish both to commend his courage and to honor his memory by including the following article from the Sun in the RECORD:

JACQUE J. AYD IS WAR VICTIM—NAVY CORPSMAN, 24, KILLED BY ENEMY GUNFIRE

Navy Hospital Corpsman 2C Jacque Joseph Ayd, of Baltimore, has been killed in Vietnam, the Defense Department reported yesterday.

Corpsman Ayd, 24, was once an altar boy at St. Anthony's Catholic Church, a paper boy in the Gwynn Oak area and a student at City College.

He was shot at 3 A.M. last Thursday during Operation Prairie Four in the Dang Ha area of South Vietnam.

"GOT THE URGE"

A career service man, Ayd had been in the Navy for seven years, ever since "he got the urge to join up just as he was nearing his last year at City," his father, Jacques G. Ayd, said last night.

In addition to his parents and his wife, the former Julia Lynn Ruley, Corpsman Ayd is survived by his 9-month baby girl, Theresa Lynn; two brothers, Lawrence Ignatius and James David Ayd; and three sisters, Mrs. Theresa Will, Mrs. Judith Cauffman and Mary Isabelle Ayd, all of Baltimore.

The Crisis in the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, on May 15 the State of Israel observed its 19th anniversary as an independent and sovereign state. On that occasion, I joined with many of my colleagues in the House to extend our wishes for peace and prosperity in Israel and in the entire Middle East area. I stated then as follows:

> It is most unfortunate for the peoples of the Near East that Israel's Arab neighbors insist on maintaining a state of war and are constantly threatening to annihilate the Jewish state. This situation only continues to heighten the tension in the area and to encourage an arms race instead of bringing peace and economic development, and political stability to the Near East. Escalation of the arms race, the reckless incursions and attacks on Israel's borders, and the continued harrassment of its population only serve to create a dangerous situation which may lead to conflict and bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, it was not in a spirit of prophecy that I uttered those words, but the dangerous situation leading to conflict and bloodshed came even sooner than I had anticipated. Today the Near East is on the brink of bloodshed. Egypt's armed troops are poised on the borders of Israel waiting for the order from Cairo to invade a neighboring country and embark on a bloody conflict which may well have wider repercussions and consequences. In fact, Egypt and Syria may unwittingly touch off by their reckless and irresponsible action the next world war.

Needless to say, I am gravely concerned over this deteriorating situation and the possibility of a new war in the Middle East, resulting from Egyptian and Syrian aggression against a peaceful people and a fellow member of the United Nations. I hope and trust that the U.S. Government will take the necessary steps to make it clear in no uncertain terms to the two Arab aggressor nations that we will not tolerate any acts of aggression in that area and that we will hold those two countries, Egypt and Syria, and their impetuous leaders, completely responsible for such acts.

A beginning in that direction has already been made by President Johnson in his statement of May 23 in which he expressed our Government's earnest support of all efforts, in and outside the United Nations, "to reduce tensions and restore stability."

The President also forewarned Egypt that "a blockade of Israel shipping is illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace." I am pleased to support the President's statement and to associate myself with his views on the need for maintaining peace in the Middle East.

The President's statement is in accord with traditional U.S. policy, repeatedly affirmed by his predecessors in the White House: Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy. This policy has always had the support of Congress and our two major national political parties.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the State of Israel are entitled to live in peace, without the interference of their hostile neighbors and without the constant threats to the existence of Israel on the part of the Arab countries. Israel is entitled to the free and unrestricted use of international waterways such as the Gulf of Aqaba.

During the 19 years of Israel's existence our country has developed the most cordial relations with Israel, so much so that the United States has come to regard Israel as one of its stanchest friends in the Near East: a sincere, responsible, and dependable ally in the cause of freedom and democracy. We have made certain commitments in the Tripartite Agreement of 1950, and in 1957 after the Suez conflict, to help maintain the integrity of Israel and other states of the Near East. We must now fulfill this commitment and it can best be done by making it crystal clear to Egypt and Syria that we shall oppose all efforts to inflame the area.

I believe that firmness is the order of the day. Only when the aggressors are convinced that we are serious and determined will they stop to think before taking any precipitous steps leading to bloodshed. This is the only way to prevent a calamitous war in that area which is bound to spill over to the rest of the world and engulf all of humanity.

Five Loaves and Two Fishes for Six Continents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Robert A. Hingson delivered a dynamic, timely, challenging, and inspirational address here in Washington at Calvary Baptist Church on April 16.

Dr. Hingson, a great medical missionary, is presently a member of the faculty at Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Hingson offered a positive alternative to disease, poverty, atheism, war, and ignorance around the world. Mr. Speaker, I was inspired by Dr. Hingson's challenge to Christian America and commend his superb address to my colleagues here in Congress and to the people of our country:

FIVE LOAVES AND TWO FISHES FOR SIX CONTINENTS

(By Dr. Robert A. Hingson, M.D., LL.D., Litt. D., D.H.L., Professor, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio)

Christian friends in Washington, it is a joy for me to come to Washington at this time of the year and to come again to this historic church on this moment in your history as you look solidly at the missionary command of Jesus: "Into all parts of the world". It is a great privilege to see in your congregation members of my own church from Cleveland and colleagues across the decades who were classmates at the University of Alabama thirty-five years ago. Another physician colleague, on the front seat, is my partner in the control of human disease, Dr. Leake, one of the great historic figures of our day, who as an epidemiologist has done more for you than you realize.

It is a joy for me also to be with my personal family, who have been partners in national and Christian service across the decades. I have chosen as the subject for this missionary message: Five loaves and two fishes, with the editorial essayist privilege of adding: "for six continents". Your missionary, Mrs. Clark, has served in one of these continents, at least, and in her prayers, all of them. She read to you, a moment ago, from the 4th chapter of the Gospel of Mark, one of my favorite accounts in the Bible and a section of the Bible that is essential to your Christianity. This passage did not go back to the tragic historic events leading up to the feeding of the five thousand in that narrative. Such an event was brought forcibly to my attention last Sunday as I brought the sermon to Dr. J. P. Allen's Broadway Baptist Church in Fort Worth, Texas. Preceding my sermon I had breakfast in the very room where our late President had his last breakfast, following which by automobile I travelled across the same forty miles of roadway toward Dallas which he travelled his last fateful day on earth in November, 1963, when many of you were shaken by the events that transpired. On that very occasion I was in the South Pacific on another missionary journey, rendering a service in the Fiji Islands and in the islands of Tonga and New Zealand, and Australia, en route with a Jewish doctor into our Baptist missionary hospital in Hong Kong. After riding 8,000 miles on a plane in one day we got off at midnight to operate all night long on a Chinese woman to save her life from major hemorrhages there, in the facility that you have provided for Dr. Samuel Rankin.

As I rode down this forty miles in our highway between Fort Worth and Dallas, I paused at the ticket booth to pay the fee and was given a handful of coins. I opened my hand and found there the half dollar that bears the likeness of our late President, with a symbolic macabre bullet hole drilled through his head. That had special meaning to me as I drove by the bookstore in Dallas and then to the very Parkland Hospital where the last service was performed for him.

This experience added to my understanding of this passage of Scripture that Mrs. Clark read to you. I hope you will go home, some time today, and turn back again to the 4th chapter of Mark and read the account of John the Baptist beheaded by Herod as a horrible event in the history of the church. The disciples of Jesus had been sent by Him to the very palace of Herod to ascertain the facts of the rumor about which such an assassination had been told. Then, as it was in November of 1963, "there was so much going on" and so much introspection as one looks at his national life, "that they had not even time to eat." Jesus recognized their agony and distress and called them to a retreat, beside one of the Palestinian lakes, where they were followed by the great multitude who themselves were described as "sheep going about without a shepherd". They came to this great Teacher of love and mercy, this great Physician of Asia whom God had appointed for the hour at hand. After he had ministered to them as best He could, we recognize in this passage a meaningful portrait of Jesus as He looked at the multitude with compassion. We know that in this crossroads of Marco Polo it would be impossible for men to gather without being representatives of all the continents of the then known world: Asia, and Africa, and Europe.

I spoke to 5,000 young people near this place in Beirut, Lebanon, at our Baptist World Alliance Youth Congress in 1963 and I know that it is just impossible to get that many people together without having representatives of all the continents.

Now when the Master looked at them he had compassion on all of them and he took an inventory of their resources, a very absolute characteristic of Jesus. How long has it been since you have taken an inventory? Well, I know you have taken a financial inventory' in the last few hours in filing your income taxes, but how long has it been since you have taken a spiritual inventory? "How many loaves have ye?", said Jesus. "Go and see", and when they came back they reported, "five and two fishes". I am sure that the disciple Andrew, the treasurer of the exchequer, might have said, "Now, Master, the captains of this company have done a splendid job in getting this congregation out. They came in unprecedented numbers and now we have just enough to bring them over for refreshments and express a little token of our appreciation." I am glad Jesus didn't hear that hypothetical response If he had it would have been the beginning of the first "Fish and Chips" Society in Christianity and that would have killed it. He looked upon the masses with compassion and had *all* of the people to sit down. Then He took the resources of man, through the love that was within the Christian spirit, and brought into it a scientific power, a multiplication table, a geometric physical force, that is just as much present in 1967 in Washington, D.C., and perhaps more, than it was beside the sea of Galilee in the first century:—The Power of God. No Christian who can look at the problems of today's world with faith can be disappointed in God's power, because it is still here. And when it was added to the equation of compassion plus resources plus human misery and need, there was more than enough for all of the problems of that day.

In 1958 it was my privilege to be a member of the team of our Baptist family, the Baptist World Alliance, which was the first to sponsor an interfaith, inter-racial, interdisciplinary survey and service team to all of the nations. Never before, in all of our history, had the whole Christian family been on the same team.

From the meeting of the American Medical Association we proceeded to all of the countries of Southern Asia and all the countries of Africa to come back and to bring to our Christian church a report of the needs and progress of the family of God. It would not be possible, in a single hour, for me to report the events even in a single country of that 45-nation survey, but I can tell you this, if I were to concentrate in this address on just the horrible suffering and needs we found in the nation of Korea, it would be impossible for me to sleep tonight because of the memory of it.

As we went into the nation of Korea, in the city of Pusan, wherein one million refugees had been billeted together under discarded army tents, we saw, around the flagpole of the central city, following a rat-cleaning campaign, where the rat-tails were bought at 5¢ apiece at the flag-pole, a pile of rat tails seven feet high and twelve feet across. We have partly come back the "via dolorasa" from Korea, but, you know, we have still got to come back from Vietnam. One of these days we hope to live until there will be another moment of peace beyond that final holocaust of destruction from which we have to come back.

In this 1958 BWA survey we took a look at the coming-back from Korea. Here is an ammunition box clinic, built by Maryknoll Sister doctors (I have no sisters except the Maryknoll Sisters), I saw interfaith missions at work. I have been known as the best Catholic Baptist in Cleveland, and I am very proud of it and I hope that the time will come that our great Catholic faith, and our Baptist faith, and our Presbyterian faith and all of the family of God will unite on God's side in the distribution of these five loaves and two fishes to this suffering human family. In this ammunition box clinic, I saw twelve little children with tuberculosis of the brain. I saw fifty-six little hunch-backed children with tuberculosis of the spine. Here we immunized one mile long parade of little Korean children against cholera with the Peace Gun under umbrellas during a heavy monsoon.

We opened up one of our modern scientific resources—this jet injector gun that is capable of sending a thousand shots an hour through an orifice the size of a human hair, into a thousand arms an hour in a walking mile of people. Weeks later we fired it into the arm of a little Burmese girl, age six, in "Adoniram Judson land," in a typhoid epidemic. The little boy in front of her turned and spoke in the King's English, "Boy, that was some gun." This little girl who had received a protection against a plague without any pain said, "That's not a gun. That's a peace gun." This little girl didn't know that then she coined a phrase in her translation of a motivation that would be named by two whole nations in Latin America through the Spanish translation of her remarks, into "La Pistola del la Paz." Under such a banner our Brother's Brother Foundation served Honduras and Nicaragua in 1965 and 1966 in immunizing more than a million against poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, leprosy and smallpox. This gun has made possible the immunization, already, of more than 42 million people in this world. And I am happy that the Baptist World Alliance, in its concern for the physical needs of man through a compassion akin to the compassion of Jesus, was the force that took it there.

I wish you could have been with our team in 1962 as we took the books given by this church on the U.S.S. Diamondhead, assigned by John Kennedy through the request of Admiral Arleigh Burke of Washington, under the command of my brother (who is here today), Captain James Monroe Hingson, to the nation of Liberia, whereupon we unloaded the Diamondhead from an inner chamber. This ammunition ship that had many inner chambers (containing the fuel for the entire Mediterranean U.S. Navy fleet) also had another section, the mid-section as big as this inner sanctuary, which was full of books and medicine and garden seed and compassion. The African nation that America had founded under the instructions of James Monroe of Virginia in 1821, had not had any significant support of this type in its whole hundred years history.

I remember the day that Dr. Eugene Dibble, my Negro doctor colleague from Tuskegee, Alabama, and I went to Congotown in Liberia in the jeep of President William Vicanarach Shadrach Tubman, in order that we could put our finger on the pulse-beat of Africa during our survey. We went into an abandoned German Embassy of World War I vintage and underneath the decaying steps we saw a casket. That's the first thing we saw as we went into the hospital. And then on 200 army cots, without sheets or blankets, were 204 people with smallpox, 10,000 blisters per body, covered with another blanket of flies and mosquitoes. Eleven were reading the Bible.

Three missionary nurses, trained by the Baptists, were ministering to these people, of whom thirty had died since the doctor had visited the place. Until that moment, only one African doctor had been trained in a century of association with the United States. And here, Dr. Dibble and I, as we saw this suffering, and the cardboard box which represented the diet kitchen (dried fish in water, once a day) stepped out seventeen paces behind the hospital to a one-holer latrine under which a wheel-barrow full of gluttonous maggots remained because not an arm was strong enough to remove them.

Dr. Dibble came back into that hospital as though his face were transfixed. He walked through the door and down those rickety steps and to a palm tree and I saw a dedicated Negro's tears splatter the dust off his shoes as he said, "My God, I have seen more suffering here than occurred at the crucifixion. Give us the Christianity to do something about it."

We came back to our American churches, the only sensitive pulse-beating soul of our nation that exists at this moment, and we gave this story. And your church responded with a box of books and a set of Encyclopedia Brittanica which are today on the library shelves of a Baptist mission, at Ricks Institute, twenty-six miles from the center of Monrovia, Liberia, as the one beacon light of education for little children in a nation that does not even have a printing press.

I remember the day that I called up the President of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in Washington. This same man a few weeks before had offered to give me a banquet in appreciation for appearing before the Kefauver committee in the Congress and I had rejected the banquet because I came down for a principle in which I believed—the right of freedom of enterprise and business to develop its own resources in the service of mankind. And I told this President of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association that I was now coming back with the request. I wanted a million dollars' worth of medications to move into a vacuum of human misery through Christian missions. This President said, "It will take a few hours, doctor, before I can give you an answer," and a few hours later he called and said, "I have been around the United States by telephone and a million dollars' worth of drugs will be consigned to the U.S.S. Diamondhead. Where do we send it?" And the school books came in.

One theological student at Louisville, Kentucky, who heard this address, came to me afterwards and said, "Doctor, what will it take to send a ton of Bibles to Africa". I said, "Well, we just have to take them from the printing house to Norfolk. It will take $44.00." He said, "My wife and I would like to give up our lunches for the summer in our mission and we want the privilege of sending a ton of Bibles to Liberia." And the minister-father of one of your congregation, a school teacher in Washington, was in charge of those books. I remember the unloading on that hot day in February in Monrovia as 200 tons, in 50-pound billets, were unloaded, throughout the night and in a single morning.

I remember the day that we loaded them in trucks and took them to our Southern Baptist Missionary Church auditorium at Ricks Institute. Here Rudolph Tolbert, the adopted son of Vice President William R. Tolbert of Liberia took the books one by one in his teeth (since he was born without arms), and lined them up, volume for volume, in the church pews as book ends until the whole church was overflowing with books. This was the same little boy who grasped a piece of chalk between his toes and wrote on his slate, in the room where Dr. Ted Adams and I visited the Vice President, and beneath the portrait of our own President, James Monroe of Virginia, these words: "My name is Rudolph Tolbert. I love God just like you do."

I wish you could have seen, Mrs. Clark, the opening of that package on the day when 42,000 children were given an opportunity for education.

One of the unhappy events of our crossing was the losing of our pharmacist, Carl Frode, a Lutheran, of the Eli Lilly Company, who helped us count the billets. As we opened up the packages to be sure that we had what we ordered, we found that instead of a million promised doses of smallpox vaccine, Dr. Leake, we had only 10,000. How do you take 10,000 doses of vaccine for a nation in destitution in hyper-epidemic involvement with smallpox? How did five loaves and two fishes reach out through compassion to the multitudes? Some of the answer came in reading that text and some of it came in the visualization of the profile of the peace gun.

We recognized that through an orifice the size of a mosquito's nose would be projected a stream of medicine seven hundred miles an hour with a spray of thousands of particles. Dr. Leake was the first to know that if you just inject a viable particle of vaccine in the skin you didn't have to scarify the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, as I have seen it done in missionary lands. We thus decided that we could dilute. And so we diluted one to ten; and one to twenty-five, and one to fifty. We lined up the United States Navy (Captain Hingson got 300 of his crew) and he was the first. We fired the Pistola de la Paz into his arm. We have the type that fires with electric power so that from one filling you can immunize a million people against disease. Every single one of the sailors on the Diamondhead got a positive take.

We went over and told the story to Dr. Tolbert. He is a Baptist minister. He said, "Brother Hingson, I believe in the five loaves and the two fishes. And the Liberian army will march by the peace gun." Captain Hingson gave the command and the whole armed forces of Liberia were shot by Pistola de la Paz. And they got takes. Thus 10,000 doses reached all the way from Sierra Leone to Guinea and across Liberia. In our day the same compassion and power of God can multiply and reinforce our own efforts.

How many people in a walking mile? 2,000—two feet between—marched by in an hour. I wish you could have shared the thrill of seeing 500 walking miles of Africans move by la Pistola de la Paz on the Prince of Peace Corps. The editor of our *Baptist World*, in this congregation today, went down into the hot, steaming jungles of Nicaragua (which just lost its former President two days ago), and he saw the multitudes of those little Latin children protected against four diseases as the five loaves and the two fishes filled the spirits of the Christian church, the great church, not just the Baptist Church—but the Catholics and the Presbyterians and the Lutherans and the Seventh-day Adventists and the whole Christian team, inter-racial, interfaith, moved across those jungles from one end to the other.

In one week one of my college sons from Johns Hopkins University and another college son from Harvard University, had taken a pair of peace guns to protect 52,000 little children—ten miles of little children—had marched between those guns. They deserved that swim in the Atlantic and, two weeks later, that swim in the Pacific, as they marched across the nation of Honduras. Upon such an established program our President Johnson in the Congress a short time ago could say, with the resources at hand smallpox will be eradicated now, completely and forever, from the face of the earth. Dr. Leake had the dream, long years ago, when he began his research and our work is just another part. He is just as much a part of the Prince of Peace Corps in his life, in his prayer, in his Bible study, in his history and in America's history, as any person in this church.

It would be possible, if we wanted to, with the resources that we have at this moment, with 1 per cent of the committed army that we have in Vienam, and no more, and just this church, Dr. Leake and myself, and this missionary nurse and that missionary doctor, to eradicate pestilential disease in Latin America in five years. We are going to have a great missionary campaign in Latin America. You are going to send a lot of Bibles and a lot of words to Latin America. Did you know that Latin America will never understand that message unless they can also understand the compassion of what made that message? The time has come for the Christian family to recognize its strength, to recognize its resources, and to recognize that there is a physical power, and a spiritual power within the reach of our faith that can move among the family of man so that on the radar screens of our souls we can see and proclaim the meaning of the second Great Commandment.

Recently a committee of the Congress took an inventory of the taxable resources of this United States, in every state and in every city, in every county seat, in every village, and they found that the United States total tax valuation is sixty-four trillion dollars. Of course, America is not for sale but it does have this tax value. Last year in the United States, the cost of the bill for dog and cat food was six times the investment of the total Christian church in its mission. Many of us have dogs and cats. Let me say that if the food bill for your dog and cat was more than you paid for missions last year, you are not a Christian. This great nation that slumbers in its wealth, in its resources, if it does not see what it could do in this family of God through this second Great Commandment, it is no longer Christian, and will have an image that will be challenged in every country on the face of the earth. The image of the United States is not made on Capitol Hill. The image of the United States is made in the homes of the Christian people of this land and too often in our streets. Until we are able to stand behind our President and our national leaders with our personal, and our collective image, it will never be possible for any respect to be given our flag in any nation in this world.

As the Master looked on this great multitude in physical need with compassion, he raised the question, "How many loaves have ye? Go and see." America, Washington, Baptists, how many loaves have ye? Go and see.

Not Everybody Should Have the Right to a Firearm

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the horrifying problems posed by easy access to firearms was brought home to a group of legislators in the most chilling fashion recently. A group of men armed with pistols, rifles, and shotguns invaded the California State Assembly to protest a proposed firearms control bill.

It is a sad commentary on the lack of gun control laws that this could have happened in nearly any part of our country. And it is a sound argument that sensible laws should be enacted promptly to keep firearms from the hands of those who use them to kill, to assault, to coerce, and to spread terror. As the Des Moines Tribune said recently in an editorial, not everybody should have the right to a firearm—certainly not criminals. The editorial is an excellent assessment of this grave problem and I respectfully ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

[From the Des Moines Tribune, May 8, 1967]

THE RIGHT TO ARMS

California legislators were shocked when a band of militant racists barged into the state assembly carrying loaded pistols, rifles and shotguns to protest consideration of a firearms control bill. The demonstrators complained bitterly when police seized and unloaded the guns, protesting, "We have a constitutional right to bear arms."

The "constitutional right to bear arms" slogan was repeated the following day in Iowa by the State Conservation Commission when it endorsed a resolution protesting comprehensive gun control legislation. The commission's resolution acknowledges the importance of keeping guns from dangerous persons and other undesirables, but objects to legislation that requires registration of rifles and shotguns as an infringement of basic rights.

The constitutional rights argument is based on the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

The idea that this bars the government from invoking firearms control is a complete misreading of the amendment. As the National Crime Commission declared recently:

"The U.S. Supreme Court and lower federal courts have consistently interpreted this amendment only as a prohibition against federal interference with state militia and not as a guarantee of an individual's right to keep or carry firearms. The argument that the Second Amendment prohibits state or federal regulation of citizen ownership of firearms has no validity whatsoever."

No one is seriously proposing that Americans be disarmed. Legislation under consideration proposes only to prohibit ownership by certain categories of persons—habitual drunkards, drug addicts, mental incompetents, etc. Proposals affecting all gun owners apply only to registration of weapons.

The National Crime Commission recommends that each state should require the registration of all handguns, rifles and shotguns. "A record of ownership," says the commission, "would aid the police in tracing and locating those who have committed or who threaten to commit a violent crime. Law enforcement officers should know where each gun is and who owns it."

The armed invasion of the California legislature is a scary reminder of the access irresponsibles have to pistols, rifles and shotguns and of the necessity of keeping track of these deadly weapons.

Taiwan: The Model

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, a most interesting article appeared in the May 12, 1967, issue of Time magazine relating to the visit of Mr. C. K. Yen, Vice President and Premier of the Republic of China.

The article deals with the great economic progress that has been made by the Republic of China over the past several years, spearheaded by such men as Mr. Yen.

It is happy news indeed to see that the country that is our best friend in the Far East is moving forward in such an impressive fashion.

The article follows:

TAIWAN: THE MODEL

Into Washington this week flies C. K. Yen, 61, vice president, premier and, most important, chief economic planner of the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan. Within the fortnight following he will pay calls on President Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, businessmen and Chinese communities from Cape Kennedy to San Francisco. Remarkably, he seeks no financial handouts of any sort. But, he admits in a modest way, he would indeed be pleased by recognition of the dramatic fact that Taiwan has become a model for Asian economic development.

Yen has all sorts of statistics to which he can point. Items:

The gross national product has risen at the rate of 8.2% annually since 1952, now stands at $3.1 billion.

Industrial production has been increasing nearly 14% a year; industry on the island is four times broader than it was in 1952.

Taiwan's trade balance, which once ran a $100 million annual deficit in spite of U.S. aid (discontinued in 1965), is now only $34 million in deficit on a much larger base ($569 million in exports and $603 million in imports). Meanwhile, foreign exchange reserves last year rose another 10% to $337 million.

Per-capita income, rising 4½% each year, has nearly doubled to $200. With prices stabilized the ordinary Taiwanese has begun to buy rice cookers and radios, and total savings last year amounted to $200 million, or more than twice as much as Taiwanese tucked away in 1962.

Yen and his men achieved economic stability first by reforming the agricultural base, which more often than not is a millstone around the neck of a developing nation. Because of the spinelike ridge of mountains that runs up the middle of Taiwan, only 3,000 of the island's 13,800 square miles are arable; for centuries, that land was held by landlords and worked by tenant farmers. The Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek, under a land-reform program, distributed small plots to the tenants—and encouraged landlords to invest their settlement money in industry. Now, with farmers keeping 80% of their crop *v.* 43% in the old days, rice production has increased from 20 tons an acre to 34 tons. Seeking to profit from a semitropical climate that allows four harvests a year, the government encouraged the island's 835,000 farm families to branch out from staple rice and sugar into such profitable cash crops as pineapples, asparagus, bananas and mushrooms. Result: with agricultural output rising 6% a year, Taiwan is not only able to feed itself one of the highest-calorie diets in Asia but has also developed a profitable farm-export market, especially to Japan and South Viet Nam.

Industrial Balance. Even while improving and increasing agriculture, Taiwan's economists laid long-range—and highly realistic—plans to balance it with industry. Says Economic Affairs Minister K. T. Li: "It is often said that every developing country wants to begin with an atomic reactor and an airline of its own. We resisted that temptation." With loans of $43 million from the World Bank, $56 million from the Export-Import Bank and a $150 million line of credit from Japan, the Taiwan government set about building industry and improving the infrastructure of railroads, highways and communications on which it depends. At the outset, major industries were put under government control, and many of them remain there.

Among government-run enterprises is the China Petroleum Co., which has petrochemical complexes at either end of the island and a natural-gas field at Miaoli in the north. China Petroleum last year earned $37 million on sales of $90 million, is now expanding with a joint venture in fertilizers with Mobil Oil and Allied Chemical Corp. The government-controlled Taiwan Power Co., has brought electricity to 96% of Taiwan's population and is fast outstripping its 1,500,000-kw. capacity; with 80% of its output earmarked for expanding industry, Taiwan Power is aiming toward a 4,000,000-kw. output within the next ten years, is rushing completion of the Tachia River power network to supply a quarter of the total through a mix of hydroelectric power and thermal power generated by oil shipped halfway around the world from Kuwait.

Yet for all the huge role that government has played in Taiwan's economic upsurge, C. K. Yen is a firm believer in private enterprise. Thus in the past five years, the government's share of total industrial output has dropped from 68% to 31%.

The Investors. The basic idea is to lure both foreign and domestic capital investment. To outsiders, Taiwan's biggest advantage is inexpensive labor. Minimum-wage laws require only $11 a month for unskilled labor, while skilled workers get up to $70 or $80. The rates are only one-third as high as wage levels in Japan and half those in Hong Kong. As a result, several Asian companies have moved operations from those areas to Taiwan. U.S. firms have invested $110 million in Taiwan enterprises. Union Carbide is building an $8,300,000 plastics plant in the Kaohsiung petrochemical complex. RCA last week announced that it will build a $2,500,000 factory to make computer parts.

U.S. businessmen are satisfied with their ventures, especially since Taiwan gives them a five-year holiday from income-tax payments and allows repatriation of earnings and capital. "We expect wages to go up," says William B. Scott, manager of a $24 million Philco radio plant at Tamsui, "but productivity will go up faster."

As for local entrepreneurs, Taiwan's capital market is still pretty small. But there are several success stories. Y. C. Wang, 51, a Taiwan-born smalltime lumber dealer only a decade ago, now owns the Formosa Plastics Corp., which this year will do a $40 million business in such products as plastic sheeting and baby pants. T. S. Lin's Tatung Engineering Co. has a broad range of consumer goods; the Tatung brand is stamped on pressurized rice cookers, washing machines, fans, radios and, lately, television sets. Tjingling Yen and his wife Vivian, who holds a master's degree fom Columbia University, operate two of the fastest-growing companies on Taiwan. From facing desks in a modest Taipei office, Yen's Yue Loong Motor Co. this year will sell 6,000 cars and trucks assembled from parts made in Taiwan or Japan. Mrs. Yen's Tai Yuen Textile Co. turns out 20% of Taiwan's textiles, does a $15 million annual business, mostly overseas.

ALMOND-EYED MIA

Taiwan hopes to market more and more of its industrial products outside the country, especially in Southeast Asia. At the same time, C. K. Yen and his economists are trying new ways to build up capital and to increase jobs. One is motion pictures; movies from the island's four flourishing film studios, with Mandarin sound tracks and subtitles in other dialects, are popular with Chinese communities all around the Pacific. Wang Mo-chou, 24, and almond-eyed Mia Farrow, has become big box office. The government is also hopefully pushing such tourist attractions as Sun Moon Lake and Taroko Gorge, last year earned $20 million on tourism, and expects 240,000 visitors this year. In addition, it is host to 4,500 U.S. troops a month brought in from South Viet Nam for five-day furloughs; each serviceman spends about $250 during his stay. To increase jobs, the government has established the Kaohsiung Export Processing Zone (KEPZ) on 170 acres of waterfront land, where more than 60 firms manufacturing products for re-export will eventually provide work for 30,000 people.

Creating more jobs is one of the biggest headaches for Planner Yen. About 45% of Taiwan's citizens are age 15 or younger, and 165,000 will enter the labor market every year for a decade. Taiwan must also improve education to overcome shortages of managers and skilled foremen, and solve its brain drain: each year 2,300 students go to the U.S. to attend universities. Few return to Taiwan.

Still, the scope of the problems yet to be solved only serves to point up how well the Chinese on Taiwan have done with their economy in the past two decades. Not only have they survived, but they have become a showplace for the rest of Southeast Asia. And as impressive as the record is on its own, it takes on even greater proportions when the economy of Taiwan is matched against that of a country only 100 miles away—Communist China.

Nasser Overplays His Hand in the Middle East Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the gravity of the crisis in the Middle East stems from the fact that Egypt's President Nasser has overplayed his hand.

As James Reston pointed out in a column in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of May 24:

> As long as he restricted himself to moving his troops up to the Israeli border and expelling the United Nations force that had patrolled that frontier for over 10 years, he was in a position to change the status quo and achieve a limited propaganda victory.

However, Mr. Reston points out, Nasser "is now on the verge of the remarkable achievement of uniting the major maritime powers of the world against him," because he has threatened to close the Gulf of Aqaba, an international waterway.

With the almost certain backing of other maritime powers, the United States is confident it can restrain Nasser, Mr. Reston notes. The biggest question mark, he points out, "is what, if anything, the Soviets are up to."

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert Mr. Reston's thoughtful column in the RECORD at this point.

NASSER OVERPLAYS HAND IN MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON.—These are hard days on the strutting dictators of the world. Sukarno in Indonesia, Nkrumah in Ghana, and Ben Bella in Algeria have all overreached and destroyed their power, and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt seems headed for the same unhappy destiny.

His dream of glory was not only to unite and lead the Arab world but to wear the mantle of Jawaharlal Nehru of India as the leading spokesman of the new nations of Asia and Africa, but he has gone too far in his present defiance of Israel and the United Nations, and is now on the verge of the remarkable achievement of uniting the major maritime powers of the world against him.

There are only two plausible explanations for his decision to blockade the Gulf of Aqaba and cut off Israel from its oil supplies in Iran: first, that he has the backing of the Soviet Union, and second, that his personal emotionalism has reached the point of irrationality.

As long as he restricted himself to moving his troops up to the Israeli border and expelling the United Nations force that had patrolled that frontier for over 10 years, he was in a position to change the status quo and achieve a limited propaganda victory. But threatening to close the Gulf of Aqaba in the Strait of Tiran and invade Israel is much more serious business.

In discipline, training, morale, equipment, and general competence, his army and the other Arab forces, without the direct assistance of the Soviet Union, is no match for the Israeli's. And he cannot blockade the gulf without forcibly searching and seizing foreign ships carrying strategic goods to Israel.

Everybody is talking softly here for the moment in the hope of giving Nasser a diplomatic retreat but nobody should be fooled. The United States has quietly reassured the Israelis that it will meet its commitment to oppose an Arab invasion of Israel, and it will soon become apparent that the United States and the other major maritime powers will not permit their ships to be searched or seized on Nasser's orders.

Any sensible man should have recognized these factors, but Nasser, like Sukarno, Nkrumah, and Ben Bella, has been suffering under humiliating and frustrating disappointments. He hasn't had a victory since the British and French left the Suez Canal on December 22, 1956.

He not only lost the leadership of the Arab states but has recently been subjected to the most vicious criticism from the Syrians, who have charged him with hiding behind the U.N. force on the Israeli border.

Even with 50,000 troops and the best of his generals and air force in Yemen, he has not been able to work his way in that small and primitive country, and even his efforts to help the Congo rebels was a flop.

In more practical terms, the economy of his country is a mess. He has been cut off from the PL–480 surplus food supplies from the United States, and while his people are not yet facing starvation, even this specter may confront him after another harvest.

All this may explain a desperate move to solve or at least divert attention from his economic, political and personal problems in a foreign adventure against Israel, but without the hope of powerful backing from Moscow, he would still be on a very dangerous course to defeat and maybe even oblivion.

The big question mark in this nasty business is what, if anything the Soviets are up to. They have, of course, been supplying Nasser with arms. Also, according to diplomatic reports reaching here, they have been circulating a rumor that Israel, with the backing of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has been planning an attack on Syria.

Most officials here seem to feel that Moscow is not behind this trouble, but others believe the Communist world is reviewing its policies and that the recent incidents of rioting in Hong Kong, naval incidents involving Soviet harassment of U.S. naval vessels in the Sea of Japan suggest a decision to stir up more trouble for the U.S., not only in Vietnam, but elsewhere close to the Communist frontiers but far from the U.S.

Washington, therefore, is a little edgy at the moment. It still does not believe in a war in the Middle East, and it is confident that it will get help in restraining Nasser, but it is still more concerned about what the Soviets are doing than it cares to make clear in public.

The Long Road From Punta del Este

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, recently the U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States, Sol M. Linowitz, gave a most perceptive speech before the National Industrial Conference Board on "The Long Road From Punta del Este."

Ambassador Linowitz brings to the job a sympathetic understanding and a sincere conviction of the importance of Latin America as "a crucible in which our theories and principles are being tested."

I ask unanimous consent to insert a copy of Ambassador Linowitz' speech, "The Long Road From Punta del Este."

THE LONG ROAD FROM PUNTA DEL ESTE

(Excerpts of address by Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, U.S. Representative, Organization of American States, before the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, May 18, 1967)

I want to talk to you this evening about Latin America; and I want to do so not in the context of corporate profits or investment opportunities, but against the backdrop of the kind of world in which we live and the part which Latin America occupies in that world.

I know that I am here among men who are not only business leaders but leaders of thought and action in their communities and in the country—men whose concern extends far beyond the state of their business and encompasses the state of the nation and the peace of the world.

For the thoughtful industrial and business leader today recognizes that the whole future of his enterprise is inevitably and inextricably involved with the world about him; and that he can not, with wisdom or circumspection, plan for the future of his corporation without taking into account the fundamental question of whether we are going to live in a world at war or at peace.

If we can close the 20th Century in a peaceful world, united for the betterment of the human condition, then mankind will survive to enjoy the remarkable triumphs of science and technology—many of them the products of American industry—that are now changing the universe before our eyes and making us all neighbors in spite of ourselves. The alternative was well delineated by Winston Churchill when he said: "The Dark Ages may return—the Stone Age may return on the gleaming wings of science; and what might now shower immeasurable material blessings upon mankind may eventually bring about its total destruction".

The key problem, then, is whether we can, through international cooperation, bring closer the kind of world we seek. It is my firm conviction that a large part of the answer will be determined by how well or how poorly international cooperation succeeds in Latin America.

For whether we like it or not, Latin America today is a crucible in which our theories and principles are being tested. What is taking place in Latin America will, in my judgment, affect the whole design of human progress and have even greater influence on the lives of children yet unborn than sending a man to the moon. For our success or failure in Latin America—what we achieve or fail to achieve through the Alliance for Progress—

will have an indelible impact on the have-not peoples of the earth who know that there is more to the 20th Century than hopeless poverty and believe that life should consist of far more than being ill fed, ill housed, ill clad, illiterate and sick.

Because of this, I have been disturbed since I assumed my position as Ambassador to the OAS to discover that all too many Americans are either not interested in Latin America or are bored with its problems. I am particularly dismayed that this should be true when we are at the critical moment in our relations with Latin America—a moment when we are embarking on a new and pivotal epoch in inter-American relations—when more than ever before we should have a deep awareness of what is truly at stake.

Yet the fact is that there is little sense of excitement about Latin America among the people of this country. Our concern with Latin America all too often resembles a state of mind Dean Rusk once described as American reaction to the United Nations: We know at once too much and too little—too much to have a spontaniety and freshness of interest, and too little to assure real knowledge and judgment.

Yet, like Mount Everest, Latin America is *there*. Some pundits may point out that Asia is far distant, that Africa is remote, or that the Middle East is of no concern to us. But since the days of President Monroe no responsibile American has dared tell us that Latin America can be neglected and ignored. It is our nearest neighbor; it is growing explosively—from 200 million to an estimated 600 million by the end of the century; and it is a continent in ferment.

In confronting the problems of Latin America, there are no routes for evasion. The Western Hemisphere is the one area in the world where we can not ask history to stop and let us off.

Moreover, as we have learned from history, when we have tried evasion in the past, it has not worked. As we know too well, in Europe we were unable to act either with effective measures of economic cooperation or later with concerted diplomatic and military counter-measures during the years of the depression and Hitler's rise to power. In 1939 the deluge came.

We might have followed the same pattern in 1947. We might have left Europe to founder in the desperate economic aftermath of war. The Marshall Plan set Europe back on its feet and was the first step in the long process of proving the overriding strength of the market economy—a process which has not only stabilized Western Europe but is carrying the consumer goods revolution into the Soviet Union itself.

It is in this context that we ought to look at the Alliance for Progress. For it is fundamentally a decision to reject drift and evasion. Like the Marshall Plan, it is a decision to act, to attempt some mastery of events, to confront history with affirmations, not despairs. When, six years ago, President Kennedy announced the program for peaceful growth, reform and cooperation in Latin America, he expressed the fundamental confidence that free men are not pawns of destiny but can take their fortune in their own hands. At the recent meeting of the Presidents of the American republics in Puntaldel Este, President Johnson reaffirmed his deep commitment to the same faith.

This makes the lack of public awareness and excitement about the Alliance all the more difficult to understand in a nation as sophisticated about world affairs as is the United States. It is this sophistication, this interest in international developments, that is one of our country's greatest strengths.

As we well know, a nation's foreign policy can be successful only to the extent that it has the understanding and support of the people it is designed to serve. An apathetic American citizenry would be an international tragedy; one that is alert, interested—and, yes, argumentative—is our first line of defense against the decline of our free institutions. Indeed, the more our citizens debate the issues and learn about them, the more they prove that our Constitution is no yellowing piece of paper, but a living, breathing, vibrant instrument of our times, one we must defend and cherish no matter how uncomfortable it may make any of us at any particular time.

The world should recognize, too, let me add, that this is not only our greatest strength, but that it is a bond uniting every American no matter what his opinions on any one issue. Those who underestimate this fact simply do not know or understand America.

What has all this to do with Latin America? A great deal, and it is this: As we well know, this nation and its people are now involved in a serious debate over Vietnam. We read about it, hear about it, and see manifestations of it every day.

I wish only a fraction of the attention and interest now reserved for Vietnam could be focused on Latin America. I say this not because I believe less attention should be paid to Vietnam, but because I am convinced that not enough is being paid to Latin America.

Yet the stakes there are as high and as vital to our future as those in Southeast Asia. For the peaceful revolution under way in Latin America through the Alliance for Progress is a revolution that seeks the most far-reaching economic and social change in the history of the world.

A Latin America reclaimed from poverty would offer the people of Africa and Asia an inspiring example not only of how racially diverse people can live together in harmony, but how nations victimized by geography and divided by economy and politics can suppress their differences and work together for the common welfare and freedom.

What happens in Latin America, then, has profound meaning far beyond the confines of that continent. What happens there is directly related to the overriding challenge of our day—the attainment of a lasting peace with justice everywhere.

That is why we must focus more public attention and interest on Latin America. I feel certain there is widespread support and sympathy for our aims and efforts in Latin America and for the entire effort to revitalize the continent and enable it to fulfill its expectations. But I would like to see discussions and debates throughout the country, to have our publications and air waves filled with arguments about all that is being done or not being done in Latin America. For this would mean that we, as a nation, have become aroused and concerned about an issue as important to our future as Vietnam. Indeed, I will go further and say that if the Alliance for Progress succeeds in Latin America, it may make future Vietnams anachronisms of history. For it will show that peaceful revolution—peaceful change—can be *the key* to the future.

This was understood by the Presidents meeting together at Punta del Este; and this understanding gives promise of a whole new era in inter-American relationships.

Punta del Este became the scene of outstanding accomplishments in the war against want—the war that must be the prime concern of all who search for peace. The agreement to press forward with the economic integration of the continent, for example, was historic in every sense of the word, and I believe it will yet be remembered as one of the most important international developments in the decade of the sixties.

But the meetings also pointed up the urgency of a greatly intensified effort in virtually every area if the Alliance is to fulfill its goal of a hemisphere of nations—North and South—free and independent, economically viable, socially just and politically secure.

And they emphasized, too, what we have believed all along; That in a day of intense danger and infinite promise, the hope and idealism that inspired the Alliance in its beginnings are nothing less than a practical approach to some of the world's most perplexing problems, a roadmap to the future of the hemisphere.

Instant Art Trash Decried—Helen Clay Frick's Views Upheld

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure to call to the attention of the U.S. Congress and the American people, a fine syndicated article by columnist Henry J. Taylor.

Hearty cheers and congratulations for Miss Helen C. Frick, benefactor in education and the fine arts. Miss Frick is to be commended for her plucky fight to preserve our U.S. cultural heritage in art. Her opposition to much current "art" which is not art, or painting at all, should be encouraged. Miss Frick stands on real principle in this issue.

The article follows:

INSTANT ART TRASH DECRIED—HELEN CLAY FRICK'S VIEWS UPHELD

(By Henry J. Taylor)

Large personal philanthropy was initiated in Pittsburgh by steel pioneer Andrew Carnegie. Blessings be, it now exceeds 13 billion dollars a year.

It was, and mostly remains, unpracticed in other countries—another distinctive feature for which the United States has received scant credit.

Quiet, self-effacing Helen Clay Frick, the remarkable daughter of Carnegie's partner, Henry Clay Frick, continues in the forefront of this practice.

She is one of the nation's prodigious and anonymous benefactors in the fields of culture, religion and general charity.

Miss Frick's cultural contributions to the University of Pittsburgh, including her gift of a five-million-dollar Italian Renaissance art museum, and continuing for 40 long years, have come a cropper—and the tie cut—in a dispute about what the art school's administrators term contemporary art.

IT'S NOT ART

Presumably, Miss Frick calls much of it highly temporary and brings into issue the endorsement by numerous museums, dealers, art critics and others of instant art by instant artists that many feel is not art at all.

Many have thrown over everything that made painting an art. They daub and slash with no representation, of course, and call it proudly "abstract," non-representational art. What will time do to these aberrations?

Miss Frick's concern is shared abroad, for example, by such consequential connoisseurs as British expert Robert Wraight.

He protests that many of today's art critics have brought criticism to its lowest ebb, observes that there may be no shortcuts to becoming an artist but there are many shortcuts to becoming known as an artist and even speaks of a museums-dealers-critics cabal.

FOUR CRITERIA

The late, great Bernard Berenson claimed there are four main criteria for judging any object of art:

Style: It must enhance the style of its period; be a witness of this style. A lavish imitation of an earlier work is always mediocre.

Harmony: The equilibrium of an object expressed in its balance and structure.

Technique: This varies with every period. A common defect is overemphasis on technique and imitation in it.

Character: This is the definition of a painting; what Berenson calls its "hand-writing." It gives the object its meaning. It deserves the highest rating among all criteria which determine quality because it gives the work of art its power to communicate.

Unusual art by a disciplined artist is one thing. Instant art by instant artists is quite another.

Quiet Miss Frick is fighting a battle joined by numerous knowing connoisseurs, and emerges as a heroine among them.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7819) to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education by extending authority for allocation of funds to be used for education of Indian children and children in overseas dependents schools of the Department of Defense, by extending and amending the National Teacher Corps program, by providing assistance for comprehensive educational planning, and by improving programs of education for the handicapped; to improve authority for assistance to schools in federally impacted areas and areas suffering a major disaster; and for other purposes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, I regret the action of the Committee in accepting the Whitener amendment to section 182 of title I of Public Law 89–750. This is a most dangerous amendment. It is another in the series of amendments designed to repeal title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Yesterday the Committee adopted the Fountain amendment which will frustrate the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in enforcing title VI.

Now the Whitener amendment is tantamount to judicial nullification of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The act of 1964 was passed in response to the failure of the Supreme Court decision to bring about desegregation after 10 long years.

An administrative remedy was necessary because the judicial remedy did not bring about desegregation. I have criticized the Commissioner of Education for not being vigorous enough. I believe title VI requires a complete ban on Federal funds for schools in which discrimination is practiced. However, under this amendment, school districts will be able to avoid action under title VI by coming under the jurisdiction of a Federal court. In other words, the segregationists, who spent 10 years denouncing the Supreme Court decision, have seized upon the courts as the vehicle to evade an act of Congress.

This is fascinating. I can understand how they prefer Judge Cox to Commissioner Howe. But I will not understand it if the conferees permit this amendment to stand.

This amendment says very clearly that compliance with a court order will entitle a school to receive Federal funds and constitute compliance with title VI.

Court orders to desegregate vary from court to court and case to case. Uniform standards of performance have not been established through court orders. If a court order provided for admitting one Negro pupil a year to a white school, this amendment would prevent administrative action.

I urge the conferees to reject this amendment. Those who inveigh against the Supreme Court must not be permitted to use the courts to negate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lytle Serve America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, two former residents of my district who are now retired have chosen to give some of their retirement years to helping others. I want to take this time to commend them for their endeavors, and to read into the Record an article about the work Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lytle are doing with the VISTA volunteers:

Retired Kansas Pair Give Time to VISTA

Phoenix, Ariz. (Special)—A retired business administrator and his wife from Lawrence, Kan., are contributing their retirement years to an anti-poverty program here.

Harold H. Lytle, 71, and his wife, Birney, 68, a retired school teacher, were among the first to come to Phoenix under the auspices of Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA).

The husband-wife combination is most unusual because they have retired from one active life, left their comfortable home on Winona Avenue in Lawrence and pursued the path of service at low pay.

TEACHER UNTIL 1962

Until 1962, Mrs. Lytle was a speech teacher at a high school in Wheaton, Ill. Lytle was an administrator for Montgomery Wards for 43 years. His first 20 years were in Kansas City and the last 23 years were at the home office in Chicago.

They picked Lawrence for retirement since he had been raised there and was graduated from the University of Kansas.

It wasn't long before they heard of the VISTA program and attended a meeting of potential volunteers. It took four weeks for the Lytles to decide to join "but longer to convince the two children and the grandchildren" that they should attempt another kind of life.

The Lytles returned to Chicago for six weeks of VISTA training and elected urban training.

The Phoenix neighborhood they serve is located in the impoverished inner-city area. Most of the people are Mexican-Americans who come in a constant trickle across the Arizona border to settle in Phoenix. Most are hindered by a language barrier.

Out of a population of 500,000, Phoenix has some 40,000 illiterates, all concentrated in the inner-city area.

Mrs. Lytle said, "At first we thought we might just be teaching English to the Mexican-Americans. We do some tutoring, but we realized there is such a need we said we were willing to do almost anything. The center refers people to Job Corps, gives employment information and does medical referrals.

"Prior to the establishment of the center, many needy clients did not use these services because of the psychological barrier which stopped them from journeying to the 'nice' part of the city. Also there's a lack of transportation."

As the first VISTA volunteers on the scene, the Lytles have been involved in the most immediate need of the center—getting it organized and establishing lines of contact between the center and neighborhood councils who channel their people to the center when a need for services arises.

"Since our commitment is for at least a year, we felt the desire and need to identify as much as possible with the community," said Mrs. Lytle.

They live in an apartment in the area they serve and have joined a near-by church.

"Speaking of home in Lawrence," Mrs. Lytle said, "we were really envied by our Kansas friends during the cold weather, but there are things about home that we miss, like the hi-fi music from our record collection, the family, friends, associations and activities.

"I think my husband would add that we miss occupying our regular seats at all KU basketball games."

Organized Crime

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin commented recently about what it terms the "hard facts on organized crime." Among those facts the newspaper's editorial noted, is the amazing ability of organized crime to corrupt public officials. When that happens, every decent citizen is the loser, for organized crime corrupts whatever it touches—be it public officials, legitimate business and unions, even our cherished freedoms. Where public officials are on the side of organized crime, the newspaper noted, the criminals are free to kill and maim, free from official interference. The editorial is a chilling commentary, and I respectfully include it in the Record as part of my remarks:

Hard Facts on Organized Crime

The reports of the President's National Crime Commission are now getting down to the hard facts: the impact of organized crime on the corruption of public officials and the cost to the public in allowing it to flourish. The earlier reports on crime in the streets, violations of civil rights and violations by the civil rights adherents, were the window dressing.

Such violations are the visible ones. The public comes into contact with them and is frightened by them. The activities of the organized syndicates are the more corrosive ones, however, because they eat away at the foundations of public morality and law. The latest report says that organized crime is not in competition with established government, but "that it seeks to nullify it. When organized crime puts a public official in office, it nullifies the political process. When it bribes a police official, it nullifies law enforcement. Political contributions neutralize those elected.

What should be important to the citizenry is how the manipulations of the syndicates can affect them. A city with a corrupt morality cannot be sound in its other administrations. An apple with a rotten spot is a rotten apple.

Many people have scoffed at the idea that the Mafia is a serious problem. They don't see it, so it doesn't exist. The latest commission report says that the major cities are Mafia-infested, and that Philadelphia is among them. For over two years, federal grand juries here have been investigating the Mafia. The results have been minimal, so far, indicating that the investigators are ineffective or, worse, that their efforts are being smothered.

It is, after all, to an apathetic public that the syndicates cater in vice, narcotics, loansharking and gambling. The syndicates throw millions of the dollars they take from the public into the "legitimate economic system to give (the syndicates) power to manipulate the price of shares on the stock markets, to raise or lower the price of retail merchandise, to determine whether entire industries are to be union or nonunion, to make it easier or harder for businessmen to continue in business." These are the hidden effects, beyond those of the syndicates' ability to maim, kill, infect and corrupt, free from official interference.

Memorial Day, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, as we fast approach the national observance of Memorial Day on May 30, 1967, I wish to enter in the Record the following editorial from the National Tribune-Stars and Stripes, May 1967 issue. I believe it echoes the sentiments of most Americans on this solemn occasion:

MEMORIAL DAY, 1967

Since the issuance of General John Logan's Memorial Day Order on May 5, 1868, in all parts of the world American war dead have been remembered by countless thousands of patriotic Americans.

In wars covering the last century American dead are buried in the Philippines, Cuba, China, France, England, Italy, Okinawa and in every state in the Union. These are men who gave their lives on the altar of freedom and certainly have earned the respect and admiration of the American people.

Perhaps it is fitting that this day of remembrance is observed in May when Spring is in the air, flowers and trees are in full bloom. Spring is symbolic with the youth of our Nation whose exuberance and spirit of patriotism combine to urge them to answer the call of their country in time of war. They perhaps compose a larger percentage of honored dead than any other group.

In these days of violence and misguided dissent the observance of Memorial Day is a splendid lesson to the youth of America in that they gain a spirit of loyalty and patriotism which will always remain with them.

We should remember however that a single day's dedication to the memory of our honored dead is not sufficient. We must carry on the gigantic task for which they laid down their lives and dedicate ourselves to the building of a great democracy that gives all, rich and poor alike, an equal opportunity to enjoy the benefits of such an institution.

Responsibilities in Greece

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the recent military coup in Greece was a tragic event. The people of Greece have been denied the right of free choice at the polls. Former Premier George Papandreou, who is genuinely interested in social and political reform, has been arrested, along with many other political and intellectual leaders. In a land where the principles of democratic government had their birth, the present military dictatorship is making a mockery of elective and representative government. The United States should make clear its extreme disapproval of the actions of the new dictatorship. If the present government wishes to regain the support of the people and the allies of Greece, it must restore to the people of Greece their right to a democratic government.

I wish to commend to my colleagues the following editorial from the Christian Science Monitor:

RESPONSIBILITIES IN GREECE

Desperate men can often do desperate things. The Army officers who staged the coup in Athens early last Friday morning were acting desperately. If young King Constantine—contrary to initial indications—tried to put a brake on them, he must be given credit for so doing. Whatever the facts are, his position is now an unenviable one. Probably a primary concern for him is to save the monarchy in Greece; but he must recognize that compromise on democratic principles beyond a certain point is the one way to damage the Crown beyond salvation.

In any case, the men in Greece upon whom the greatest responsibilities lie at the present time are those with whom power resides. Their position is bound to be weakened in the long run by their having seized power—in a land that rightly boasts of its historic role in the history of liberty and civilization—under the cover of tanks and the barrels of guns. Already they must see the dismay and disgust that their intemperate act has stirred through much of the democratic world to which Greece has always been a beacon light. Their wisest response would be to restore constitutional government before greater damage is done.

The sense of proportion and priority of the new authoritarian regime can be judged by its taking time at this moment to try to ban mini skirts and excessively long hair by government fiat. Simultaneously the regime has launched a second round of political arrests, and the number of political detainees is now reportedly at least 2,000. This is not democracy and this is not the true Greece. It smacks unpleasantly of those unhappy lands elsewhere in the world where too often the jackboot and the saber have been used to grab power and preserve privilege.

Whatever criticisms might be leveled against former Premier George Papandreou and his son, Andreas, they embody more than anybody else in the eyes of much of the populace a widespread hope for reform and greater social justice in Greece. Their supporters already interpret the coup as a last-ditch attempt by the privileged to prevent a Papandreou victory at the polls—and thus to block reform. Many lesser-known politicians are victims together with the Papandreous of this ugly coup de force. But the Papandreous are symbols, and the military regime would be inviting the gravest consequences if harm came to either father or son.

In a word, the junta in Athens and its civilian collaborators must know that they cannot flout with impunity the conscience of Greece—and the conscience of the myriad friends of Greece throughout the world.

Water Resource Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, again, Congress champion of clean water has taken the time from his busy schedule to address a most important conference on water. This time it is the 90-nation International Conference on Water for Peace, at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel. As in the past, Congressman John Blatnik shares his vast knowledge and experience in the field of water with these delegates, and I am proud to include his remarks in today's Congressional Record:

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE JOHN A. BLATNIK AT THE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER FOR PEACE

It is a pleasure to be with you here today and to address such a charming audience. And it is also an honor for me to participate with the distinguished representatives from so many countries in this tremendously important International Conference on Water for Peace.

For a number of years I have been personally interested, and involved, in the water resource problem. I feel that the blending of two such necessary ingredients of human progress as peace and water holds rich promise for the future. I urge you and your sisters back home, and the other women throughout the world to support the efforts for peace and for water. I especially urge you to promote the concept of water as another powerful bond of mutual interest and understanding among peoples and as another channel towards world peace.

And whose support could be more effective than yours? If it be true that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world"—and who can deny this, even in our sophisticated nuclear age?—then it is true that your contribution can be most valuable in the efforts towards world peace and abundant water.

Who—since the very dawn of civilization—have been more intimately concerned with both peace and water than women? It is the woman who mourns her men slain in battle, and it is the woman who depends on water for the operation of her household.

INDISPENSABLE ITEM

Mankind has by necessity always ranked water together with food as essential priorities. So, it is not surprising that water—indispensable for life—has determined the founding of whole civilizations, such as, for example, the early cultures born between the

Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in the land appropriately named Meso-Potamia.

One entire country, Egypt, was so completely dependent upon the waters of a river for its very existence that ancient writers referred to Egypt as "the gift of the Nile." And the ancient Egyptians themselves, recognizing the source of their life, used to exclaim: "Hail to thee, O Nile . . . that comes to keep Egypt alive."

Ancient Egyptians believed that their river was in two parts, one was the Nile of Egypt, and the other was the celestial Nile that flowed across the heavens as the milky way.

So indispensable for life and prosperity was the annual inundation of the Nile that "nilometers" were erected at several spots along the river to measure maximum levels—and for centuries these were used as both flood control measurements and as economic indexes.

FRIEND OR FOE

In Egypt, as elsewhere, water was early recognized as being both friend and foe. And while water was used and stored and channeled as a friend, nevertheless devastating floods have taken their toll and have aroused fear among men down through the centuries.

In ancient civilizations water was not only intimately connected with survival and prosperity, but the necessity of solving water-related problems, such as irrigation, flood control and submerged farm-lands, figured importantly in the origins of arithmetic, geometry, coordinated government and the calendar.

As in the Old World, so too in the new, water was usually the determining factor in selecting the sites of cities, such as, for example, Mexico City. In About 1325, history tells us, the wandering Aztecs came upon an eagle perched on a prickly pear holding a serpent in his talons. Beyond him lay a beautiful blue lake, one of five lakes in that area. The Aztecs knew they had found their "promised land," as foretold by an ancient prophet, and they established their capital city on the spot, later to become the bustling metropolis of Mexico City.

Similarly, water was the principal determinant in founding Buenos Aires and Montevideo, as well as Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and hundreds of other cities and towns in North America. My own district in Minnesota includes Lake Superior which is the world's largest body of fresh water. Because of water supply the Great Lakes areas are population and industrial centers.

However, the second big water problem that man has faced down through the centuries is what to do with the water after he has once obtained and used it. From the earliest days, long before the advent of bacteriology, man realized, at least in a vague sort of a way, that his used water, his waste water, was polluted, offensive to the senses and often dangerous to health.

SEWERS DATE BACK TO 3700 B.C.

The disposal of used waters became a public problem, growing more acute as communities grew larger and the concentration of population increased. Archeologists have unearthed the remains of public sewers in ancient Sumeria, dating as far back as 3700 B.C. Public sewers were also in use in Tell Asmar, near Bagdad, in 2600 B.C. and at Nineveh and Babylon centuries before the dawn of the Christian era.

But the master-plumbers of antiquity were the Cretans; before 1500 B.C., their palace of Minos at Knossos had facilities comparable to those of a modern hotel.

The Roman aqueducts, built to bring water from a distance, still stand and are admired as great feats of engineering skill. Less well known, but just as remarkable, was Rome's great sewer, built about 180 B.C. and called the *cloaca maxima*, which continued to serve Rome down to the present century.

So the water problems your husbands are grappling with during this conference are as old as man himself. Basically, the water problem has always been and is two-fold: how to get enough good water for all required uses; and, secondly, what to do with the water after it is used.

However, today a variety of modern conditions—an exploding population, increased industrialization, urban concentrations and other factors—have given a new urgency to these problems.

It is estimated that almost a billion people in the world lack even the simplest dependable supplies of clean water for personal and domestic uses. Most of these people suffer from diseases that are either water-borne or are at least attributable to a lack of water for personal hygiene; and an estimated ten million, about half of them infants, die from these diseases. Millions suffer undernourishment and starvation because water supplies are not properly used or developed for food production.

WATER—HUMANITY'S MOST CRITICAL PROBLEMS

The grim paradox is that even though water covers no less than three-fourths of the earth's surface and an enormous amount of water is actually available to man, nevertheless nature's distribution has been so capricious and man's use so wasteful that water is still one of humanity's most critical problems.

There is, throughout the world, an increasing and urgent requirement for water for drinking, water for washing and bathing, water for cooking, for food production, for industry, for commerce, for electric power generation and water for pleasure and recreation.

Water management is a problem in both advanced and developing countries of the world. Here in my own country, our water problems are so acute that we are simultaneously pushing forward on several important fronts. In addition to flood control, ground water development and upstream watershed management, we are working on a variety of projects such as desalination, evaporation control, weather modification and water pollution control.

Particularly noteworthy is the area of water pollution control because, by treating used waters to render them suitable for reuse, a new source of water can, in effect, be created over and over. Water quality and water quantity are interrelated. If the quality of water in a given stream is sufficiently degraded as to become unusable downstream, this is, in effect, a quantitative loss. But there will be no quantitative loss if the quality of waters is maintained or enhanced for repeated reuse by downstream communities, industries, farms and recreation areas.

MONUMENTAL LEGISLATION ON WATER

Here in the United States our water pollution has become so serious and our need for quality waters so acute that we have launched a massive attack against water pollution supported by two monumental pieces of legislation, the Water Quality Act of 1965 and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966.

The underlying philosophy of these laws is this: With out exploding population and expanding industries, increased demands on water are inevitable. We cannot prevent the increased use of water. But we can rehabilitate and revitalize our dying waters. By proper treatment we can reuse water many times on its way to the sea.

POLLUTION PREVENTION IS KEY

Through the establishment of water quality standards, together with plans for their enforcement in each State through Federal assistance for construction of more waste treatment facilities, and in many other ways, we aim to prevent further pollution of our waterways and to restore our polluted waters to their earlier purity and beauty. That, in a word, is what the water pollution control effort in the United States is all about.

Other industrialized nations, especially in Europe, have many of these same pollution problems, and they are coping with these problems in various ways with varying degrees of success. In many developing countries the most urgent problem in water pollution control is the reduction in water-borne and water-related diseases.

But all of us can benefit by sharing our past problems and experiences and by participating in joint research and study to develop both additional knowledge and more effective measures to make use of the knowledge we have.

GOAL IS GLOBAL COOPERATIVE EFFORT

The International Conference on Water for Peace can lay the foundation for a global cooperative effort to attack and solve the several aspects of the critical water problem throughout the world.

And your role—the role of women throughout the world—can be crucial in supporting and promoting this vital effort that will contribute so much to world-wide health, prosperity, happiness and lasting peace on earth that we all long for.

Prevent World War III—Background on the Present Crisis in the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the escalating crisis in the Middle East is no surprise to those who follow the machinations of Egypt's Nasser. For some years now the Arabs have been training a so-called Palestine Liberation Army to attack Israel. Unfortunately the United States has been a party—although unwittingly—to training this army through its contributions to UNRWA, the agency of the United Nations which is supposed to care for the Arab refugees.

A most revealing article on this matter appeared in the winter-spring 1967, edition of Prevent World War III, a publication of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc. I commend the article to the attention of our colleagues, as most pertinent in the present crisis:

ARAB "LIBERATION" ARMY PERILS PEACE, BUT GETS UNRWA HELP

WARMONGERING WITH AMERICAN HELP

While the world's statesmen have had their eyes focused in other directions, something new and terribly dangerous to peace has been developing in the Middle East—a supranational "Palestine Liberation Army" that is openly determined to wage war against Israel and to subvert any Arab governments that do not "cooperate."

This military operation is the creation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which in turn was established by an official action of the 13-government Arab League.

Worse still, these war-like schemes of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) would be impossible, except for money provided by the Western nations, chiefly the United States, through the United Nations' relief agency, UNRWA.

This is true because the young men being recruited by PLO are at least nominally Arab refugees, drawing rations and other support in camps set up and financed by UNRWA, in various Arab countries.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) has taken the lead in directing public attention to this hazardous situation. The use of refugee relief funds to support persons whose real function is to create an army in violation of basic United Nations Charter obligations is in every way indefensible. It is dangerous to the peace of the Middle East, and imperils the security of countries with which the United States maintains friendly relations.

The PLO operates under a "Fundamental Law" of its own, as a kind of quasi-sovereign body. As its potential "membership" it claims all Palestinians, and especially those in refugee camps. With the official support of Arab governments, it is establishing an army to invade Israel (in PLO language, "to liberate the occupied territories"), and it is busily engaged in setting up guerrilla units for that purpose.

To PLO Chairman Ahmad Shukairy, Israel is a "ganster state," serving "western imperialism" and ruled by "murderers." "Our aim is to destroy Tel Aviv," he shouted to his followers not long ago. In a Cairo broadcast to the people of Syria on October 21, PLO said: "Your organization urges you, both men and women, to procede to the recruiting centers . . .to be in the forefront of the Syrian Arab people in defending Syria and in attacking the imperialist base known as the state of Israel."

PLO has become a potent political spearhead for the more vociferously anti-Western Arab states (Egypt, Syria and Iraq) in their endeavor to upset King Hussein's government in Jordan. Time and again during Novem,ber, Cairo's radio "Voice of Palestine" called upon Jordanian ministers, policemen and other government employees to "Resign, resign, resign for the sake of your reputation, dignity and lives." In Syria, radio Damascus called for enlistments to fight against "the imperialist dwarf in Tel Aviv" and the "Hashemite crown of treason in Amman."

ABUSING AMERICAN HOSPITALITY

Besides an official address in Arab Jerusalem and its real headquatrers, in Cairo, the PLO has established representation in the United States, in Red China, and in other places.

The American office of PLO was required, under our statutes, to file a statement with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice. In it we find this official declaration of purpose: "The liberation of Palestine for the benefit of its original inhabitants is the function of the Palestine Liberation Organization."

In an address to the Organization of Arab Students in the U.S.A., Saadat Hasan, co-director of the American Office of PLO spelled out this purpose in more detail:

"Today there are more than two scores of secret and quasi-secret Palestinian organizations all seeking the same goal. They should be unified and their activities coordinated with those of a revolutionary Palestine Liberation Organization. . . .

"The Palestine Liberation Organization should continue its emphasis on the establishment of a commando type of an army of national liberation . . . A guerrilla fighter, properly trained and adequately equipped, needs at least ten regular soldiers to face him." (Quoted from the Spring, 1966, issue of Arab Journal, organ of the Organization of Arab Students in the U.S.A.)

The import of this is all too obvious to require comment. An official of the PLO, appearing on American soil, before a convention of Arab exchange students meeting at an American university, was openly announcing war plans against Israel, a country with which we are at peace. At other meetings, officers of the Arab Student Organization urged their members to follow Hasan's advice, by enlisting in and supporting the PLO.

TURMOIL IN THE MIDDLE EAST

In the Middle East, affairs of the PLO are firmly controlled by its Chairman, Mr. Ahmad Shukairy—a man once associated with the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler's ardent supporter, the Grand Mufti. He later represented both Syria and Saudi Arabia at the United Nations, and now has turned his very considerable talents for international troublemaking toward the actual raising of armies.

Some months ago, Shukairy announced an agreement with Jordan for the training and recruitment of troops on Jordanian soil, the use of specified hours on the Jordanian State Radio, financial support, etc.

It subsequently became apparent that Shukairy's organization, by now principally supported from Cairo, had additional purposes, above and beyond the destruction of Israel. Indeed, as it appeared to Jordan's energetic young King Hussein, the elimination of the present government of Jordan was very likely to be encompassed as a first step toward the elimination of Israel. Hussein thereupon broke off most of his relationships with the PLO, to which he had given reluctant cooperation in the first place.

COMMUNIST SUPPORT

Meanwhile, PLO was branching out to secure communist support for its war-like enterprise. It established an office in Peiping, under the direction of Rashid Sayyid Jarbu. The Peiping office of PLO has been given assistance by the Red Chinese regime and granted a block of time on Radio Peiping, which commented not long ago that "by their anti-imperalist struggles the peoples of Palestine and the Arab countries have in turn supported the Chinese people." "Break Israel into pieces," advised Mao's radio on November 16.

The PLO also states that it has sent members to secure military indoctrination at Peiping, and other representatives to serve with the Communist armies of North Viet-Nam, for the purpose of receiving field training in actual guerrilla warfare. Meanwhile, Peiping has supplied Shukairy's forces with shipments of equipment, including bazookas and other field armament.

Besides the PLO units which are identifiable under Shukairy's leadership, there are a number of separate guerrilla-type groups, mostly in Syria, many of which have been responsible for recent border raids into Israel. The largest of these, al-Fatah (the Confederation), is a secret terrorist movement. It is obviously tolerated—and encouraged—by the Moscow-leaning government in Damascus. These are the organizations of which Mr. Hasan spoke, in his remarks quoted above.

"Our Party supports . . . the fedayeen who are writing the history of their Arab nation in their own blood," said the Syrian Head of State, in a Damascus broadcast on December 8.

UNRWA INVOLVEMENT

The organization of an army with the announced goal of waging aggressive war is amazing enough in these days—but the methods being used to finance the scheme are even more astounding. They involve nothing less than the blackmailing of the world community into supplying food and quarters for a substantial part of the "liberation" forces, through the mechanism which the United Nations as provided in UNRWA.

Almost all of the manpower on which PLO relies is to be found among Arab refugees living in UNRWA camps maintained by international funds, more than 70% of which are contributed by the United States. These men receive propaganda and indoctrination in the camps, and are trained in the neighborhood. They could not survive except for UNRWA.

To Shukairy, this is perfectly in accord with PLO's Fundamental Law, which makes "all Palestinians" putative members of its organization. From the point of view of United States taxpayers, however, refugee camps are provided for the relief, education and resettlement of needy people—not for the building of armies whose purpose it is to disturb the peace.

In the Gaza Strip (which is under Egyptian administration) this training of soldiers has taken on all the aspects of a formal military operation. In most other areas, it primarily involves setting up guerrilla bands—possibly an even more dangerous program.

Best estimates indicate that at least 12,000 ration recipients are currently being trained in PLO units or related guerrilla activities. The American government, our United Nations Delegation, and the Congress have protested UNRWA's failure to remove these men from the refugee ration rolls—and indeed, Congress has expressly forbidden the use for this purpose of any of the $22-million contributed this year by the United States to provide refugee assistance in the Middle East.

Unfortunately, UNRWA's very inadequate records fail to identify those of its wards who are also members of PLO army units—and as a result the relief agency has adopted a policy which it is difficult to justify under any usual concept of international morality.

In the diplomatic language of the Commissioner General of UNRWA—

"Doubts have been expressed by some governments about the propriety of the Agency's issuing rations which may be consumed by young men in military training under the auspices of the Palestine Liberation Organization . . . In light of these differences, arrangements have been made for special added donations in the amount of $150,000, which meets the total cost of any rations consumed by the young men in question."

Perhaps we should put this text into simpler language: What it means is that the United States is being told to contribute the bulk of a common fund out of which refugees and PLO soldiers are both getting their support. We are being told that "other people" will contribute the particular amount that goes out of the common fund to keep Shukairy's trouble-makers alive—but there will be no separation of funds, and the entire operation will be "mixed up in one pot."

One might imagine many illuminating parallels. Suppose that the trustees of a well-endowed church were to say, "We will contribute nearly the total cost of a community center, provided that no bookmakers are allowed to operate in it." Thereupon, one might imagine the managers of the center saying to a bookmaker, "Go ahead and operate, provided somebody else pays the rent for the corner of the building that you use." Obviously, this would be absurd—but not more so than the fiscal arrangements under which UNRWA now proposes to try to get along.

ARAB THREATS AND PRESSURES

It is not clear just who is expected to contribute the extra $150,000—presumably it will not be Jordan or Saudi Arabia, both of whom are opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian army under leadership (dominated by Egypt and Syria) that is as much opposeed to their interests as it is bent upon exterminating Israel. Yet, as the host country to the largest segment of refugees, Jordan will in fact be helping to maintain camps in which the PLO will operate on a more or less clandestine basis. This creates a picture that is fraught with trouble for everyone.

At the start of the PLO affair, the director of UNRWA undertook to prevent the use of relief rations to support a belligerent armed force. Then, Arab pressures and threats led him into accepting the dubious "compromise" outlined above. Even this arrangement resulted in excessively violent attacks—mostly directed against the chief donor, the United States—from speakers at the Arab League meeting in Cairo, last August.

THE UNITED STATES MUST ACT

Obviously, this presents a situation which the United States cannot tolerate.

A United Nations agency is being used to feed guerrillas being trained to make war against another U.N. member. Funds contributed to the U.N. for relief are being used to outfit an insurrection against it.

At a time when the Security Council is trying to stop terrorism in the Middle East, another U.N. agency is subsidizing "refugees" who are being drilled in the art of terrorism!

If the United States must be forced to choose between withdrawing all support to UNRWA, and giving support which is partly used for creating a dangerous military machine, then we must reluctantly withdraw all aid.

There is another basic trouble: no one has ever managed to complete an even approximately accurate roll of the refugees to whom aid has been going. Even the over-all census of the refugee centers is in grave doubt, and thousands of ration cards are held by persons who have found work outside the camps—but whose permanent resettlement the Arab leaders officially refuse to admit. Besides this, as one observer puts it, "no refugee ever dies, so far as his ration card is concerned"—the card just passes into other hands.

We suggest that the time has now arrived when the United States must at long last take a really firm stand on the entire Middle East refugee question. We must insist on a regularization of the status and numbers of relief recipients. We must also insist that the host governments permit the refugees to be resettled into the lands where they have now resided for almost a generation (only Jordan has done this at all, and there only imperfectly). Then it will be possible to separate PLO guerrillas from true refugees—and then the peace of the Middle East will be more secure.

These are things which should long since have been attended to. We are now reaping the penalties of neglect—and it is not a second too soon to start reforms that ought to have been completed years ago. Unless and until such changes are made, we ought not to continue supporting an operation which, although humanitarian in its original purpose, is rapidly becoming an economic and social monstrosity and a danger to peace. In order to ease the transition, we might allocate our subsidies on a month-to-month basis, contingent upon the simultaneous carrying out of needed reforms. In that way, valid human needs would be recognized, and the diversion of funds into harmful channels would be controlled.

Near East Report, December 13, 1966:

"The UN has two weapons which it could aim against Shukairy. The UN could call on Egypt to deprive him of his base. UNRWA could begin to withhold assistance from pockets of subversion—the UN camps, where Palestine Arab refugees are taught to hate Jews and are trained, equipped and mobilized for the promised war to liquidate the Jewish State.

"If the great powers continue to tolerate Syrian terrorism and Shukairy's bombast, the situation in the area will deteriorate."

Near East Report, August 23, 1966:

"A major responsibility rests with Soviet Union. At the last session of the UN Security Council the Russians encouraged the Syrians because they gave unqualified backing against Israel. Now, however, it is reported that the Russians have given publicity to the Israel version of the most recent clash, a gesture which indicates that Moscow may have some second thoughts about the prudence and responsibility of its Syrian protege.

"It is hoped that Russia will not acquiesce in reckless policies which menace the peace of the Near East."

Near East Report, December 27, 1966:

"A SPREADING EVIL

"A 21-year-old Arab infiltrator, captured in October by Israelis, said that he had been forced into sabotage activities at a meeting of refugees.

"'I went there with some others because I learned that if I had tried to slip away I would have been deprived of my UNRWA ration card and consequently deprived of the rations that my mother receives once a month.'

"This startling statement was made in the presence of UN officials.

"But now, it appears that the situation has deteriorated. The PLO has grown so brazen that it may threaten to withhold rations from refugees who refuse to join the PLO and participants in terrorist forays."

Jerusalem Post, August 12, 1966:

"REFUGEE RATION FORGERIES GO ON

"Forgery of U.N.R.W.A. ration cards by Arab refugees is still going on, Mr. Laurence Michelmore, Commissioner-General of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, said in his current annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly next month, 'Falastin' reported yesterday in Amman. . . .

"Another Amman daily, 'El Jihad,' quoted well informed circles in the Jordanian Capital as saying that Mr. Michelmore's report states that while some Arab host countries agreed to a classified 'revision of ration cards to eliminate the names of people deceased or permanently abroad, others still stubbornly refused any revision whatsoever.'"

National Righteousness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES V. SMITH

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a sermon delivered by Ross W. Dye, minister of the 16th and Decatur Church of Christ in Washington, D.C. Mr. Dye speaks on issues which face us as a nation and as individuals. His remarks follow:

NATIONAL RIGHTEOUSNESS

(Sermon by Ross W. Dye, minister 16th and Decatur Church of Christ, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1967)

I approach the subject of national righteousness with much godly fear, not only because of the perils which beset civilization today, but also because of the abuses of some pulpits which presume to speak so indiscriminately on national problems that the voice of the pulpit is suspect when it is raised on any public issue, no matter how fraught with spiritual and moral implications. The fact that some churchmen have left their proper sphere to occupy themselves with questions of political ideology and to admonish the government and the public on matters which ought to be debated by political parties and legislative bodies cannot be corrected by silence on the part of the pulpit as though public officials ought to preempt all moral judgment in national life. I deplore the intrusions of theologians on the right who invoke "God's" judgment upon those Americans who support medicare, the United Nations, Federal aid to education and other things which they denounce as un-American. With equal vigor I lament the involvement of the pulpit in the foreign policy of the government in presuming to have the only moral answer to the question of whether Red China should be admitted to the United Nations, the organizing of strikes and demonstrations, and the numerous pronouncements which are made by religious leaders on virtually every issue which comes before Congress. In fact this prostitution of religion to political causes is not the least of the ills presently afflicting our nation. When patriotism on the one hand or social concern on the other becomes a pretext for debasing the pulpit and reducing it to a platform to air political views we have reason to be alarmed, for this augurs no good for either church or state. Therefore as I come to the pulpit to deliver this sermon today it is not to public policy and law which are properly restricted to the political arena that I address myself, but to the moral and spiritual aspects of life which may appropriately concern both the pulpit and the government.

There are points at which politics must take account of religion, and there are also times when religion must consider politics. Political jurisdictions must frame tax policies toward religious bodies and determine some method of identifying bonafide religious institutions. Governments must decide what their relationship to religion shall be, and whether there should be a state church. At the same time churchmen are confronted with the same questions and many others. It is certainly the function of the pulpit to speak out on both private and public morals. The Bible sets a moral standard for all men, and the pulpit must declare the moral teaching of the scriptures and warn those who deviate from it. Leadership in this area is expected from the pulpit, not only with respect to the lives of those in the pews but touching the general public as well. One who has the slightest acquaintance with scripture knows that Christ and the apostles spoke to the moral problems, not only of their flocks, but of the whole community. For example, Jesus condemned unethical business practices as recorded in Matthew 23:14, and he was not directing his remarks toward his disciples. Therefore I have sufficient scriptural precedent to warrant taking a look at the morals of the nation.

In order to enter upon the proper examination of such a subject as this it may be very helpful to first inquire whether there is or ever has been a Christian nation, and to also consider the ramifications of the separation of church and state and whether this is a biblical doctrine. These investigations I propose to make before I come to the matter of the pulpit and current political issues.

Popular use has prefixed the term "Christian" to nation, and for many centuries men have spoken of Christian nations without apparent reservation or qualification. Hence it may be somewhat of a shock to some that this concept should be questioned. If America is a Christian nation it seems fair to ask what church has enrolled the millions lately thought to be without church affiliation? Where do the other millions of nominal church members worship who habitually neglect to attend public worship? That there are Christians in every state of the union I am happy to acknowledge. By synecdoche we put a part for a whole and a whole for a part, but we need to understand that it is only in this figurative sense that our nation could be called Christian. By this figure any nation which has Christians in it could be called a Christian nation. In likemanner a nation with Jews among its citizens could be termed a Jewish nation, and a nation with Hindus in it could be regarded as a Hindu nation. Of course one can think of numerous nations having Christians, Jews, Hindus and others among their inhabitants; so we have a Jewish nation and a Hindu nation in the same nation we might call a Christian nation. Of course no nation is a literal Christian nation.

There is a spiritual nation which is indeed a Christian nation. Peter addressed the Christians scattered throughout many nations as "a holy nation, a royal priesthood, a peculiar people." This people we commonly designate the church. It is distinct from any worldly nation, but happily it is scattered among many of them. Paul spoke of this people as "in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world." Therefore in the worldly nations Christianity has a moralizing and upgrading influence as well as a direct Christianizing affect which diffuses many benefits throughout the nation. In the course of preaching the gospel of Christ Christian ministers inculcate such moral principles, both in those who receive its evangelical message and in those who only admit the excellence of its moral teaching, that the moral awareness of the nation as a whole is increased. However, in a literal sense there is not now nor has there ever been a Christian nation.

Jesus recognized the separation of church and state when he said, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's." He came to establish a special community of Christians, separate from every worldly power. He said, "My kingdom is not of this world."

It is erroneous to suppose that ancient Israel is a model of church and state union for today. Josephus, a distinguished Jewish historian, called Israel a theocracy. It was not originally constituted a democracy or even a monarchy, but a government under God as king, lawgiver and judge.

God was sorely displeased with the Israelites because they wanted a king like the other nations. However Jehovah granted them this concession, and they became a monarchy. But their king was "the Lord's anointed," and God continued to be the sovereign of Israel. This nation was like no other nation before or since. It was typical of a spiritual nation, the church under the rule of Christ, "the Lord's anointed," of whom the kings of Judah were typical even as the Jewish nation was a type of the church. Therefore it is entirely wrong to suppose that modern kings, presidents and other authorities are related to either God or the church as the kings of Judah were to God and the nation. God's kingdom is entered by means of a new birth, and its nature is spiritual. Amalgamation of church and state is impossible as long as the church continues to be the church and the state the state.

The separation of church and state as well as the mission and nature of the church should make plain why Paul did not involve the church in lecturing on the foreign policy of King Agrippa or on the dangers of centralization of power in the hands of the emperor. At the same time the apostles of Christ did freely set out for all to see the moral standards of the gospel as they apply to men in all stations of life. Therefore the pulpit ought to continue to speak on moral issues and thereby fulfill its role of leadership in molding the moral concepts of Christians as well as the community as a whole.

Today we have many public issues which have engaged the attention of church leaders. Obviously some of these matters are not proper subjects for the pulpit, particularly as causes to be advocated. For example, more than a few ministers have embraced civil disobedience as a noble posture for the Christian. An examination of the New Testament reveals that civil disobedience is approved only in cases involving infringement of religious liberty. In such a case the apostles said, "We must obey God rather than men." The thirteenth chapter of Romans treats on other sorts of civil disobedience and makes it clear that civil disobedience is disobedience to God. Therefore clergymen like Martin Luther King who advocate and practice civil disobedience are in disobedience to the word of God. The proper attitude of the pulpit on the issue of civil disobedience is steadfast opposition to it.

The Bible commands us to "honor the king" or the head of state and other authorities. Does this not condemn such acts as burning flags and draft cards, riots and other manifestations of rebellion against authority? The Bible forbids sedition in Galations 5:20. Therefore such acts are represensible when performed by any man, but they are even worse when churchmen incite others to such displays of rebellion. A nation whose religious leaders encourage anarchy, civil disobedience, and similar outrages and whose government tolerates such, is headed for oblivion. Surely the pulpit ought to speak against civil disobedience as well as those who encourage it.

Along with growing rebellion against civil authority our nation is also attempting to throw off all moral restraint. The so-called "new morality" is definitely the "in" thing now, and America is on a sex binge which threatens to engulf the land in a moral debacle the equal of ancient Greece and Rome. When freedom of the press becomes a pretext for pornography and when toleration of homosexuality is heralded as maturity, it is time to get back down to earth long enough to read the Holy Spirit's censure of the ancients in the first chapter of Romans. Sexual offenses are condemned by God, and it is the obligation of every gospel preacher to declare this fact, especially when already one of our states has legalized homosexuality and others threaten to follow suit.

Recently another state made artificial insemination legal, but has God's law changed that labels a man worse than an infidel who provides not for his own? Many are advocating euthanasia and abortion, but what man has the right to cull human beings and decide which ones shall live?

There has also been a tendency for some to cloak provincial and unfounded views in a garb of orthodoxy in an effort to restrain or forbid such legitimate programs of the government as birth control measures. Preventing conception is in no way the same as destroying that which has been conceived. The example of Onan in the thirty-eighth chapter of Genesis is often cited as an argument against birth control because God was displeased when he spilled his seed on the ground to avoid begetting a child. This is to miss entirely the point of the passage. The sin was not birth control per se; the sin was his rebellion against the requirement that he raise up seed to his brother. This was the rule in Israel, but Onan was not willing to obey it. Furthermore, the assumption that the only purpose of the conjugal union is procreation is set aside altogether by the seventh chapter of I Corinthians. So we have in the matter of birth control a case in which clergymen oppose that which they have no biblical grounds for opposing.

Naturally it is the duty of the pulpit to teach the doctrine of the Bible that God made of one blood all the nations of men, and to declare the good news that in Christ "there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female." Therefore the pulpit ought to be a strong voice against prejudice and hatred, and a powerful influence for good will among men.

As we look at our nation today, including the attitudes of its courts toward pornography and the acts of some of our state legislatures in the area of homosexuality and other evils, we find much cause of alarm. Likewise when we take account of the rising tide of alcoholism, narcotic addiction, crime, divorce, civil disobedience, bribery and corruption in public office, fraud and all manner of unethical business practices, and numerous other evils, I think it is time for soberminded men to be deeply concerned over whether a society so rapidly becoming bereft of any moral standards can long survive. Toynbee included in the causes of the fall of the great nations of history the decline of agrarian life, militarism, heavy taxation by centralized power, breakdown of home life, decline of morality, sexual looseness and perversion even in high places, and increasing loss of individual autonomy. I do not know that all of these are true in every case or even relevant, but I think all discerning men know that no nation can stand when morality collapses. I, for one, am sick of scandals in Washington and in our state capitols. I am tired of price fixers, exploiters of little people, labor racketeers, and management crooks. I cannot quietly observe racial bigotry and injustice. I find it impossible to divorce religion from life. I am fed up with sex symbols and cheapening of womanhood. I am worn out with listening to demagogues who pass for politicians. I pant for public officials as devoted to duty as Edmund Burke who said, "Parliament is not a Congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole—where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member, indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a member of Bristol, but he is a member of Parliament." Apparently his constituents liked demagogues better, for they failed to return Burke to Parliament in the next election. Be that as it may, Burke was right, and we need his likes in Congress and in all public offices. I am disgusted with little people in high places, men without principles or character who serve only themselves.

I therefore urge America to come to her senses and act before worse evils overtake us. Indeed, "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."

Food Chains Halting Trading Stamps, Games

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, it would appear that the efforts of my colleagues and myself to alert the consuming public to the high price which they pay for supermarket games, gimmicks, and trading stamps, have not fallen on deaf ears. The May 20, 1967, edition of the Suffolk Sun reported the results of a survey made by Standard & Poor's Corp., which revealed a trend for food chains to eliminate gimmicks and stress low prices.

Without objection I insert this report in the Appendix:

FOOD CHAINS HALTING TRADING STAMPS, GAMES

NEW YORK.—Confronted with consumers wanting more food for their money, supermarkets are moving away from games, trading stamps and similar gimmicks, says a statistical survey made public Friday by Standard & Poor's Corp.

The Poor's statistical service said that among food chains "sales have expanded at a steady pace but industry margins have narrowed, reflecting intensely competitive conditions and the failure or retail markups to keep pace with rising prices."

Citing stamps and games as "an element that has contributed to the narrowing of (profit) margins," Poor's service says some food chains are improving their profits by "accelerating away from the . . . gimmicks" and stressing low prices.

June Calendar of the National Gallery of Art

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the calendar of events for June 1967, of the National Gallery of Art.

It is, as usual, an outstanding schedule and these events will be of great interest to all those who visit the National Gallery. As we approach the summer months we will have many visitors to our Nation's Capital and we are fortunate to have such a top-level gallery for them to visit.

I believe that my colleagues and the American people would enjoy a pleasant and peaceful visit to the National Gallery of Art during the month of June.

The calendar follows:

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—CALENDAR OF EVENTS, JUNE 1967

Gallery hours: *Summer Hours*. Through September 4: Weekdays 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Sundays 12:00 noon to 10 p.m. Admission is free to the Gallery and to all programs scheduled.

Cafeteria: *Summer Hours*. Through Septem 4: Weekdays, Luncheon 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; Snack Service 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Dinner 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Sundays, Dinner 12:00 noon to 7:30 p.m.

Continuing exhibitions: *100 European Paintings and Drawings from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Block*. Central Gallery. Through June 11.

Ginevra de'Benci by Leonardo da Vinci. New acquisition. Lobby B.

Recent publications: Catalogue. *100 European Paintings and Drawings from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh B. Block*. 112 pages, 10'' x 7½'', with introduction by John Rewald, and 100 black-and-white illustrations. $3.00 postpaid.

Ginevra de'Benci by Leonardo da Vinci. Booklets illustrated in color and black-and-white, with text by Perry B. Cott, 10 cents. Mail orders under $1.00, add 25 cents handling charge.

Sunday lectures: To provide background material for the exhibition of Gilbert Stuart, paintings, which opens July 2, four lectures on early American artists will be given in June.

Concerts: After the June 25th program, conecrts will be discontinued for the summer. They will resume on Sunday, September 24, 1967, marking the 26th season of music in the National Gallery of Art.

Daily films: *The American Vision:* Weekdays, 2:00 and 7:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00 p.m. *Art in the Western World:* Weekdays, 4:00 p.m. In the auditorium. Each film, in color, runs about one half hour.

MONDAY, MAY 29, THROUGH SUNDAY, JUNE 4

*Painting of the week: Giovanni Bellini. *Portrait of a Condottiere* (Samuel H. Kress Collection), Gallery 23, Wednesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00; Sunday 3:30 and 6:00.

Tour of the week: *German Painting*. Rotunda, Wednesday through Saturday. 1:00; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: *Introduction to the Collection*. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:00; Tuesday (Memorial Day), 1:00; Sunday, 5:00.

Sunday lecture: *Painters in Colonial America. Guest Speaker:* Roland Fleischer, Professor of Art, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: Avon Stuart, *Baritone;* Russell Woollen, *Pianist;* with instrumental ensemble, East Garden Court, 8:00.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, THROUGH SUNDAY, JUNE 11

*Painting of the week: Winslow Homer. *Hound and Hunter* (Gift of Stephen C. Clark), Gallery 67, Tuesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00; Sunday, 3:30 and 6:00.

Tour of the week: *Dutch Painting*. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday 1:00; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: *Introduction to the Collection*. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:00; Sunday 5:00.

Sunday lecture: *Charles Willson Peale. Guest Speaker:* Charles Coleman Sellers, Librarian, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: Eudoxia de Barros, *Pianst,* East Garden Court, 8:00.

Inquiries concerning the Gallery's educational services should be addressed to the Educational Office or telephoned to 737–4215, Ext. 272.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, THROUGH SUNDAY, JUNE 18

* Painting of the week: Picasso. Pedro Mañach (Chester Dale Collection), Gallery G–14, Tuesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00; Sunday, 3:30 and 6:00.

Tour of the week: French Painting. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:00; Sunday, 5:00.

Sunday lecture: John Trumbull. Guest Speaker: Francis Grubar, Professor of Art, George Washington University, Washington, D.C., Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: David Harris, Guitar and Lute, East Garden Court, 8:00.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, THROUGH SUNDAY, JUNE 25

* Painting of the week: Rembrandt. Lucretia (Andrew Mellon Collection), Gallery 48, Tuesday through Saturday, 12:00 and 2:00; Sunday, 3:30 and 6:00.

Tour of the week: Spanish Painting. Rotunda, Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00; Sunday, 2:30.

Tour: Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday, 11:00 and 3:00; Sunday, 5:00.

Sunday lecture: Benjamin West. Speaker: Grose Evans, Curator, Index of American Design, National Gallery of Art. Lecture Hall, 4:00.

Sunday concert: William Stevens, Pianist, East Garden Court, 8:00.

All concerts, with Radio Picture of the Week intermission talks, are broadcast by Station WGMS–AM (570) and FM (103.5).

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* 11'' x 14'' reproductions with texts for sale this week—15 cents each. (If mailed, $1.00 for 4; orders under $1.00, 25 cents each, plus 25 cents handling charge.)

President's Middle East Statement Commended

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in support of the President's statement of the Arab-Israel crisis. The President is to be commended for speaking forth and placing the United States behind the attempts of the United Nations and Secretary General U Thant to secure a reduction in tension in the Near East.

The President, in restating America's traditional policy of assuring the independence of any nation from aggression by her neighbors, has served notice in tempered but firm and unmistakable language, that neither we nor the rest of the world can tolerate the hostile and warlike acts now being taken in the Gulf of Aqaba.

The President has the support not only of the American people but of its congressional representatives in this time of world crisis.

The Man in the Middle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, crime in the United States is among the most serious problems our Nation faces today. The number of crimes each year is spiraling. According to FBI figures, crime throughout the Nation increased by 10 percent during the first 9 months of 1966 as compared to the same period in 1965.

The May 1967, issue of the Georgia Municipal Journal is entirely devoted to law enforcement in Georgia. I would like to enter into the RECORD an article from that issue by the Honorable Lester G. Maddox, Governor of Georgia, entitled "The Man in the Middle."

THE MAN IN THE MIDDLE

(By Gov. Lester Maddox)

(NOTE.—Gov. Lester Maddox in this Guest Editorial, gives his thoughts on today's policeman and what should be done to help him perform more effectively.)

Today's police officer is truly a man in the middle.

As crime increases and social unrest shatters the tranquility of our communities, the policeman's job becomes more difficult and more complicated.

Georgia's law enforcement officers are sworn to protect the lives and property of our citizens, yet the very people being protected often turn on the policeman as a symbol of the "power structure" which they blame for their plight.

The policeman's role has been made still harder by court decisions that tend to favor the criminal rather than the police. And, too often, we find public officials who regard the political support of minority groups more important than maintaining a fair and equal treatment of the law by all citizens.

Between these extremes we find the policeman, shackled by his limitations, plugging away at the performance of his duties the best way he knows how.

Many of our police are denied the status, the training and the resources which are needed because of a lack of appreciation for the difficulties of his job.

The duty of protecting life and property deserves the best qualified man to carry out this task. He should be well trained and he should receive compensation commensurate with his experience and training.

We need to begin immediately to upgrade the law enforcement profession through increased salaries and more professional training. Until this is done, we cannot expect to develop a more sympathetic appreciation of the policeman's problems.

We should not take a $75 a week man, put a badge and a gun on him, and expect him to risk his own life to protect someone else's life or property. No officer charged with the tremendous responsibility of safeguarding the liberty of our citizens should be paid less than $100 a week. To achieve this our cities need additional revenue and the Maddox Administration is dedicated to this goal.

The dedicated career officer, armed with professional training, can bring about a better understanding and effective communications between the police and the citizenry. The Georgia Police Academy in Atlanta was established for this reason.

Courses in fundamental police work, offered at the academy, provide the officer the knowledge to perform more effectively and more efficiently for the people in his community. Continued education is available through advanced courses in police supervision and administration.

Not enough of our local officers are being reached by the academy. Every public official elected and appointed, should encourage the policemen in his municipality to take advantage of this specialized training.

Even the well trained, well paid police officer can function most effectively only in a community where he can depend on the support and assistance of all citizens.

We must reestablish respect for authority. We must have a change of heart on the part of our people. We must have a reawakening of individual responsibility, a determined insistence that our laws are enforced and that our police get the fullest cooperation of the entire community.

The challenge of law enforcement is great. The path is littered with fear, distrust and resentment.

Our police must be armed with modern weapons to win this battle. In the forefront must be our mayors, city managers, councilmen and other officials. They must bear the burden of generating support for law enforcement among the local residents.

Every citizen must become involved in the law enforcement efforts of his community.

Law and order is every many's responsibility.

Scientists Criticize Use of Incendiary Bombs in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues a recent statement on the methods of war we use in Vietnam, recently issued by the Federation of American Scientists:

On Indiscriminate Use of Modern Weapons in Vietnam

After the very extensive application of science and technology to the conduct of World War II, there has been a strong temptation to believe that advanced weapons and techniques could make it possible for the United States to conduct limited warfare with a saving in American lives and with a substantial advantage over a less technically developed adversary. We believe this to be a dangerously false assumption.

In particular, we believe that in the long run, lack of restraint in Vietnam will do more harm than good to U.S. interests. To be sure, the United States has declared that it will not use nuclear weapons there, and it has placed certain constraints on the bombing of North Vietnam. Otherwise it has employed nearly every weapon system available.

The United States has introduced into what was once a guerrilla war many weapons which were originally designed for large-scale, "open" conflicts. The latest supersonic fighter bombers are being used to attack rail and road lines, suspected storage sites, and even villages thought to house Viet Cong. Airborne craft, from jet planes to helicopters, are being armed with rockets and with advanced anti-personnel devices capable of killing persons at large distances from the impact point. Napalm bombs have been dropped on suspect military sites and "Viet Cong villages." Chemical agents are being used to incapacitate suspect Viet Cong personnel and herbicides are used to defoliate large areas of the jungle. Lastly, strategic bombers (B–52's), long thought to be the special instrument of nuclear warfare, are dropping tons of explosive and incendiary bombs on suspect Viet Cong areas.

All of these weapons systems share the common characteristic that they are indiscriminate in their application. Almost daily there are reports of accidental attacks on non-combatants. Even the best trained and most conscientious bomber pilot cannot avoid errors of the order of hundreds of feet; and, in a war in which friend and foe live side by side and look alike, pilots cannot attack the enemy without causing widespread casualties among the innocent.

Destruction of forests and crops by herbicides (with long-range effects that are still not well understood) will damage the economy of the country as a whole, not just that of the Viet Cong. A shortage of food punishes the non-combatants, especially the children and the aged, long before it affects the ability of the fighting forces to function effectively.

The use of new types of anti-personnel weapons is a further unfortunate development. One such weapon is the cluster bomb which dispenses several hundred bomblets over a wide area, each bomblet in turn throwing out shrapnel like a large hand grenade. The area that is filled with flying pellets reaches out several hundred yards. Soldiers lying in trenches are relatively secure, but civilians running for cover have little chance for escape. Similarly, the use of napalm has led to severe casualties among civilians, and debilitating chemicals used against the Viet Cong may cause serious damage to less virile civilians.

Various new and advanced technological devices are being used or tested in Vietnam. Here we must caution that decisions to test or to employ new devices must be taken with full regard for consistency with our announced objectives in Vietnam and for their long-range consequences.

The use of weaponry which is, by its very nature, indiscriminate can have a variety of far-reaching and harmful consequences:

1. Mass loss of life—civilian casualties numbering in the tens of thousands have already been reported—destruction of property, and unforeseen large-scale damage to the social and ecological structure of South Vietnam may well result.

2. The effectiveness of such indiscriminate and highly destructive weapons in a counter-insurgency war is highly questionable. The object in such a war must be not so much to destroy the guerrillas (which would require a greater numerical advantage than we possess), but rather to win over the population to the side of the Government and persuade them to reject the Viet Cong. The use of advanced weaponry has tended instead to fill the people with fear of our military forces, to create large numbers of refuges, and to make their lives even more chaotic and insecure, while the Viet Cong continue to operate effectively. If the methods chosen result in uprooting the people and destroying the fabric of their society, then we may indeed win the battles, but lose the war.

3. Reports of the destruction wrought in North and South Vietnam have already produced widespread anti-American reactions, and severe damage has been done to the position of the United States in the eyes of the world.

4. Our use of these weapons generates pressures on the other side to use similar weapons, as in the recent successful use of anti-personnel gas by the Viet Cong. Successive rounds of increasingly widespread destruction can easily be the end result, with no net advantage to the U.S. and its allies.

5. Our use of modern weapons is forcing the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong to rely more and more heavily upon the Russians and the Communist Chinese, who alone can provide adequate means of defense and response. This leads to an increasing danger of direct conflict between these major powers and ourselves.

6. The U.S. is establishing precedents in Vietnam which will make it easier for other countries to utilize similar weapons in other places. Thus the general level of military violence, which has already risen disastrously in this century, may rise still higher and the chances of developing workable peacekeeping arrangements in the future will be diminished.

For these reasons, the FAS believes that the United States should adopt a policy of far greater restraint in the weapons it chooses to use in Vietnam.

The Springfield (Mo.) Leader and Press Calls for Preservation of the View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Springfield, Mo., Leader and Press in an editorial, "This We Need," on May 19, 1967, has called upon the Congress to provide the funds for the Federal Government to meet its responsibility at Piscataway Park, across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon.

As the newspaper states:

> Now much of its beauty is threatened. Across the Potomac River where Washington used to look down from his hill each day, the march of suburbia is pushing fast for the river's brink.

Unless the Federal Government does its share in preservation of open spaces at Piscataway Park by matching donated land and scenic easements, there will be more than the march of suburbia heard across from Mount Vernon. It may sound more like a stampede.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend this editorial to my colleagues and insert it at this point in the Record:

This We Need

The student of American history may recall the tremendous burden George Washington bore in leading a ragtag army of patriots through seven years of war to victory over the best-equipped, best-trained armies of Europe.

Unsupported much of the time by a weak, vacillating Continental Congress; seeing enlistments run out almost before he could train the colonial farmers into soldiers; beaten time after time in the field by inadequacies over which he had no control—still this tremendously strong man led his people to victory, his nation to independence

But the thing that seemed to burden him most was that through those long years of travail he was separated from his farm, the spot he loved above all else. Like the fabled Antaeus, Washington seemed to gather renewed strength from the earth.

We remembered these things—understood that deep feeling of George Washington better, too—when we first saw Mt. Vernon years ago. Truly, it's a beautiful as well as a historic place, well meriting all the patriotic sanctity of the shrine it has become in America. Enough of a shrine that nearly 7.5 million Americans and foreigners have gone to visit Mt. Vernon in the past six years.

Now much of its beauty is threatened Across the Potomac River where Washington used to look down from his hill each day, the march of suburbia is pushing fast for the river's brink.

Six years ago, Congress enacted legislation to protect that area and keep it the thing of beauty—the complementary part of Mt. Vernon—it was in Washington's day. Congress appropriated $937,600 to acquire and preserve the land.

But you know what has happened to land values; that appropriation wasn't nearly enough. Private land owners, lovers of history and tradition, put up a battle to stop the encroachment of suburbia, but it wasn't enough.

Another bill was offered Congress for the $2.7 million now needed to preserve the area—this to go with nearly 500 acres donated by private interests for the purpose, the tender of easements on another thousand acres by private citizens.

But the offerings were contingent on federal appropriations, and the deadline is August—only three months away—when these offers begin to expire.

Now the hitch: In one of its occasional economy moves, the House Appropriations Committee denied the funds request, a denial the House will surely support.

Funny, isn't it? Congress can delve into the pork barrel each session and come up with millions, tens of millions and hundreds of millions for oft-times useless constructions in home districts. Then to something of national interest and great historic worth for generations to come, suddenly congressmen turn penurious.

There is still one hope for this bill. The Senate must view the appropriations for the Interior Department budget again, and concur or disagree. Here the House-slashed version is subject to revision and restoration of the $2.7 million needed.

Do you suppose there are Ozarkers concerned enough to write their senators—not as a pressure move, but as a genuine appeal to preserve something worthwhile?

Clean Streams by Oil Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Alfred B. Two, a lubrication engineer, read a paper at the recent annual convention of the American Society of Lubrication Engineers. This year's meeting was held in Toronto. Mr. Two's treatise, which is entitled "Clean Streams by Oil Conservation," was presented on May 1st, the opening day of the convention.

As I believe the paper contains information which will be of interest to my colleagues, I am including an extract from it under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD:

CLEAN STREAMS BY OIL CONSERVATION

(By Alfred B. Two, lubrication engineer, Motor Oils Refining Co., Lyons, Ill.)

WASTE WATER TREATMENT

For the treatment of wastes in all of the present day systems, the settling of solids from the liquid is fundamental. However, due to oil emulsions, it is difficult to separate the oil from the water phase. Further, the presence of oil may result in flotation or emulsion of otherwise settleable materials with these being carried over into the effluent.

The activated sludge system for sewage treatment which is in common use is an aerobic biological fermentation process.[1] If oil is present, even in minute amounts, the oil coats the biological mass preventing contact with both the source of nutrient (sewage) and the air required for its respiratory process. The sewage purification process is then inhibited or fails completely.

EFFECT OF OIL IN STREAMS

Flowing water tends to be self purifying provided the inorganic or organic loading of contaminant is neither excessive nor toxic to flora and fauna present in the waterways.[2] The oxygen present in streams which are not polluted is limited by the solubility of oxygen in water, which depending on water temperature is in the range of 6 to 10 ppm. It is also dependent on the rate of diffusion of oxygen from the atmosphere into the water. The rate of oxygen diffusion is adversely affected by floating oil which also depletes the dissolved oxygen supply. In addition, oils are often toxic to the plant and animal life normally found in streams and thereby upsets the natural balance.

OIL DISPOSAL METHODS

The disposal of lubricants[3] in such a manner that they do not result in stream pollution may be accomplished by different methods. Circumstances, availability of proper equipment, labor required, volume, type and frequency of accumulation, when considered, will determine the method of disposal to follow.

Used lubricating oils are frequently disposed of by firing them under boilers and furnaces. When used in this manner, care must be exercised to be certain that the oil is relatively free of water and solids. If not, serious trouble in oil burner operation will result. As a general practice these oils may be charged as is or mixed with the residual type fuel being used. However, this method of lubricating oil disposal is on the decline due to continued expansion of the use of natural gas for the production of heat.

The open pit burning method of oil disposal has been discontinued in most sections of the country due to stringent enforcement of air pollution regulations.

Another means of disposing of used oils is for road oiling. This includes driveways and service yards as well as public ways not paved. In this method two disadvantages are always present. One is that the demand for used oil is quite limited and the other is that the demand is variable as well as seasonal.

The challenge currently before the user of soluble oils is ultimate disposal. It is recognized by an increasing number of people that the current method of disposing of oily sludges by hauling to public dumps is very primitive and is only temporarily a solution. Many dumps are abandoned gravel pits or swampy areas and proximity to the water table is often very evident. Laws are beginning to appear which will prohibit or at best rigorously regulate the operation of dumps for the disposal of oily wastes.

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[1] Hurwitz, Emanuel; Beaudoin, Robert; McDoniel, Stuart, "The Need for Conservation and Disposal of Oils and Greases at the Source." Lubrication Engineering, Volume 19, Number 10, October 1963, pp. 410–413.

[2] Dalbke, Pichard G.; Tenny, Alfred M.; Baumet, Howard, "Problems in Detecting and Controlling Oils, Fats and Greases at Their Source", presented at the 20th American Society of Lubrication Engineers Annual Meeting in Detroit, Michigan, May 4–7, 1965.

[3] Two, Alfred B., "Lubricant Disposal in Reference to Clean Streams", presented at the 16th American Society of Lubrication Engineers Annual Meeting April 1961 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The U.N. and Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 1, 1967

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix, I enclose a copy of an editorial which appeared in a recent edition of the Daily Progress, a daily newspaper published at Charlottesville, Va. I believe the editorial raises a very interesting point in reference to the use of economic sanctions in support of our effort against South Vietnam and, therefore, I would like to bring it to the attention of the other Members.

THE U.N. AND VIETNAM

Virginia's Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. has added his voice to that of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield in demanding that the Vietnam War be placed in the lap of the United Nations, where it should have been placed long ago.

This is not the first time that the Virginia senator has sought to have the United Nations play a role in attempting to settle he conflict in Vietnam. He brought up the subject in an address to the Senate last January in which he deplored the lack of support the United States is receiving in Vietnam from the United Nations and from other nations of the Free World.

Sen. Byrd at that time revealed correspondence with Ambassador Goldberg, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, in which the Virginia Senator asked some highly-pointed questions and received some not entirely satisfactory answers.

Mr. Goldberg said that "it is not realistic to seek a United Nations military role" in Vietnam and he replied with one word, "No," to Sen. Byrd's question as to whether the United Nations delegation has ever advocated economic sanctions against North Vietnam.

Sen. Byrd is still having difficulty in understanding why Mr. Goldberg sought no sanctions against North Vietnam but did—with the prodding of Great Britain and presumably with Administration approval—rush to the floor to demand sanctions against the peaceful little country of Rhodesia. Said Sen. Byrd:

"Because the United Kingdom turned to the United Nations for assistance, the United States representative took the floor of the Security Council and demanded economic sanctions against Rhodesia, a country at peace with the United States.

"Yet Ambassador Goldberg has consistently refused to demand economic sanctions against North Vietnam, a country which is at war with the United States, a country at whose hands the United States suffered 35,000 casualties in 1966. . . ."

There is of course grave doubt that action could be obtained in the U.N. against North Vietnam, either militarily or by economic sanctions, but more than principle is involved.

In January 1966 the United States delegation introduced a resolution before the U.N. Security Council calling for a conference to consider the establishment of durable peace in Southeast Asia, based on the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962. It was proposed that the first order of business be a suspension of hostilities in Vietnam under effective supervision—certainly a legitimate peace proposal by the United States.

The resolution was placed on the Security Council agenda by a 9–2 vote, but one of the two votes against was cast by the Soviet Union. Because of Russian opposition, the U.S. did not press the matter further.

The Administration lost an opportunity here to force Russia, which loudly proclaims its desire for peace in Vietnam, to vote against the resolution and thus put itself on record in opposition to a move so obviously intended to bring peace to Southeast Asia.

But with this lost opportunity in mind and with the urging of Sen. Byrd and Sen. Mansfield, the United States should make a determined effort for a showdown in the U.N., Sen. Byrd was correct when he told the Senate that the Administration must show greater interest and activity if U.N. help is to be obtained in Vietnam.

Improvements in Political Processes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's message has brought a new impetus into the movement for a reasonable, responsible system of campaign financing.

He has recognized how essential it is to halt the upward spiral of political spending and also the need to broaden the base of campaign contributing. I have in the past addressed myself to these problems and have expressed myself in favor of effective ceilings on size of contributions. There may be differences in the details; however, the objectives merit widespread support.

The President has pointed out the weakness of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and made recommendations to strengthen it without impairing any individual's right or the right of any group to petition the Congress.

He has pointed out the gross inequity of denying an otherwise qualified citizen the right to vote for President and Vice President merely because that citizen changes his residence.

The Residency Voting Act of 1967 brings into proper focus the ever-present problems of persons who have moved from one jurisdiction to another and do not qualify under State statutes as to residency and therefore are unable to vote in presidential elections.

In our continual battle to prevent a class of citizens from being disenfranchised, it is time to recognize that large numbers of people have effectively lost their votes by being unable to fulfill certain technical voting requirements. The voice of approximately 8 million people has not been heard. We all know of national elections which have been closely contested and where far less than that number of votes would have been significant. These citizens have been precluded from voting, not because of inability to exercise their inalienable right to vote, but rather because of artificial distinctions of residency.

If the rights of our citizens had been tied to a certain specific residence we would never have explored this vast country of ours. Mobility of all kinds is a highly cherished right and persons should not be penalized because of their desire to move freely within the United States. National elections decide issues which are of vital importance to all the people of the United States.

The penalties provided in the proposed legislation appear to be sufficient to prevent abuse of the proposed enlargement of the right to vote. The legislation is consistent with the search to insure that every citizen is not discriminated against.

I endorse the President's proposal and hope it will be enacted into law, so that those citizens who for one reason or another will be obliged to move from one place to another, will not be denied their rightful place as voting Americans.

President Johnson's message requires the careful consideration of Congress and, I believe, the enactment of the substance of his recommendations.

A Time To End Planning and a Time To Implement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 3, 1967

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, the delays in the completion and connections of the George Washington Parkway along the Maryland side of the Potomac River from Montgomery County, has been a matter of serious concern to those interested in metropolitan Washington transportation problems. Failure to go ahead with construction of the Three Sisters Bridge on the Potomac, a keystone to the entire metropolitan highway network, is the cause of the delay in the George Washington Parkway. I am pleased to note that Brigadier General Mathe, Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia, shares my views on this matter expressed so well in his letter to Secretary of Transportation Alan Boyd which I am submitting here for the RECORD:

GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. ALAN S. BOYD,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In further regard to Interstate Route 266, Potomac River Crossing at the Three Sisters location, we are very gratified that as a result of your letters, the National Capital Planning Commission at its May 4th and 5th meetings approved the detailed geometrics (Stage 3) for the bridge. Stage 3 is considered to be approval of the project and it normally permits the District Highway Department to prepare plans and specifications that later are submitted in final Stage 4 to verify that plans have been prepared in accordance with the approved Stage 3 geometrics.

The Stage 3 approval was, however, contingent upon a verification by your Department that "the additional Interstate laneage is needed" and "there is no feasible alternative to the route north of Lee Highway in the vicinity of Three Sisters Island." Further, it was stipulated that the connections between the bridge and the existing construction be placed in "cut and tunnel" as approved by the Planning Commission. In spite of the contingencies, I think the action gives us opportunity to proceed and it was with this in mind that I supported the resolution.

In particular respect to the limitations placed on the Stage 3 approval for Bridge 266, studies show that the 14th Street corridor currently carries National Airport, Pentagon, Parkway, Virginia, and Interstate traffic and it is and will continue at capacity even when the current improvements in the corridor are completed. I–66 traffic cannot be diverted via Jefferson Davis Highway to this corridor, as Mrs. Rowe suggests. Also, an extensive consultant study of alternate routes completed in 1964 disclosed no alternative equal to the crossing in the vicinity of the Three Sisters Island and after intensive review, this site was reaffirmed as the best location for the crossing.

I should point out particularly that as a part of the periodic nation-wide review of the Interstate System in connection with the preparation of the Interstate Cost Estimate to be submitted to the Congress next January, we have received, in addition to many previous approvals, a Department of Transportation approval on May 5, 1967 of the District's Interstate routings including I–266 at the Three Sisters site. This approval was granted after review of the systems by the local, regional and Washington offices of the Bureau of Public Roads of your Department.

I am sure that you are familiar with the fact that the Washington Metropolitan Area has been one of the fastest growing areas in the entire nation for at least the last decade and it has resulted in large building developments in Rossyln, Downtown Washington and in Southwest Washington, all of which are large new traffic generators and are the primary reason for the 3 to 7% annual increase in traffic we are experiencing.

The District is committed to the construction of a "balanced" transportation system—wherein each form will be utilized to its maximum economic potential.

Present plans for both subway and freeway systems have been refined from a great number of past studies and we feel that the tremendous amount of planning that has been performed by a large number of agencies has resulted in a truly balanced system that will be both proper and adequate for the Nation's Capital.

There is a time to end planning, however, and to proceed with implementation. We are already overdue in this respect. As an example, we are greatly concerned with the inadequate situation in Southwest Washington where unless some vigorous but easily determined steps are taken a crisis will result in the immediate future. There are a number of other sections of the city in a similar situation and in order to continue maintaining the movement of people and goods in a satisfactory manner and also prevent traffic from inundating residential neighborhoods, we simply must proceed promptly and aggressively with the remainder of the Inner Loop and its Interstate connections which, of course, include Bridge 266. We must also make a reasonably early start on a subway system.

In view of the long standing posture of the Department of Transportation in the matter, I would deeply appreciate an early notification to the National Capital Planning Commission confirming the Department of Transportation's previous approvals and current confirmation of the bridge thereby verifying the laneage need and the absence of a "prudent or feasible alternative."

I will, of course, be most happy to furnish you with any additional information you think necessary and I am also prepared to discuss the matter with you personally if you so desire.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely,
ROBERT E. MATHE,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Engineer Commissioner.

Tennessee Legislature Comments on Flag Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the RECORD House Joint Resolution No. 68 that was adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the 85th General Assembly, State of Tennessee, and approved by Gov. Buford Ellington on May 12, 1967.

This resolution expresses further support of the proposed legislation to prohibit the desecration of our flag, which I have introduced along with many of my colleagues.

The resolution follows:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

Resolution to commend Tennessee Representatives Richard Fulton and James R. Quillen and other members of the U.S. Congress for their sponsorship of laws to curb and punish those who desecrate the flag of our country

Whereas Representative James Quillen and Representative Richard Fulton members of the Congress of the United States of America are sponsoring and urging the adoption of laws to convict and jail the unkempt, long haired, Castro-faced individuals who expectorate upon, tread upon and in many other derogatory ways, too vile to mention in this Assembly, desecrate the flag of our country; and

Whereas these Congressmen represent the great State of Tennessee which has throughout the years, when the call to duty has come in the defense of our nation, been known, as the Volunteer State; and

Whereas we deplore the degradation that has been heaped on the symbol of our Freedom under the guise of Freedom of Speech given even these despicable characters by our Constitution; and

Whereas we desire to make our position clear as to prosecuting these traitors to our country, while other young citizens are fighting and dying on the battlefields for us: now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 85th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That these Representatives be commended for their action in attempting to halt these Communistic attacks on the flag and our democratic way of life and that we encourage them to pursue their goals to a successful conclusion; be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President, his cabinet and each Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States of America.

Adopted: May 10, 1967.
JAMES H. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FRANK C. GANELL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved: May 12, 1967.
BUFORD ELLINGTON,
Governor.

British "Medicare" in Critical Condition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, the May 14 issue of the Chicago Tribune carried a most informative article on the manifold shortcomings of Great Britain's socialized health plan. The simple facts in this article are a more damning indictment of socialized medicine—and all the false hopes which it gives rise to—than any political or philosophical arguments could be.

The mass exodus of trained medical personnel, the skyrocketing cost of medicine and treatment, and the downgrading of the general practitioner by bureaucratic officials; all of these unfortunate occurrences have been the direct result of socialized medicine in Great Britain.

I certainly hope that we Americans will take to heart this hard-learned lesson of our British cousins. For, unless we do, we may have to learn it for ourselves, firsthand.

The closing paragraph of the article points up the crowning irony of the socialized system in England:

> The British public, by and large, is still content with government medicine. To them, the disadvantages are all outweighed by the single fact that government medicine is "free."

I believe that the people of this Nation have the commonsense to recognize Indian-giving for what it is. Our experience with a farm program which results in higher consumer costs and lower farmer incomes should teach us that what a politician promises as free can be more costly than we can afford.

Incidentally it is interesting to note that despite Britain's spate of "progressive" government programs, the average Briton earns only $1,530 annually. This is $40 below the U.S. defined poverty level; an interesting side-effect of the wonders of socialism.

Those who suggest a "free" medical system for our Nation should read this article as assiduously as those of us who feel America deserves better. They will need to know our arguments, for we will not hesitate to present them as forcefully as we know how.

With this in mind, Mr. Speaker, I insert the following article in the Appendix of the RECORD, for the benefit of all:

HEALTH PLAN IN BRITAIN 20 YEARS LATER

(By Arthur Veysey)

LONDON, May 13—Government medicine, its advocates promised, would make Britain the healthiest of all nations. In 20 years or so, they said. Britain would have so few sick people it could close most of its hospitals and the medical profession could concentrate on preventing illness.

Twenty years have passed since those promises and predictions. The number of Britains hospitalized has gone up from 3 million a year to 5 million, and the number treated in hospitals and sent home has gone up from 6 million to more than 13 million.

COST MUCH HIGHER

Government medicine, its advocates said, would cost about 500 million dollars a year initially and the sum would decrease with improved health. Instead the national health service this year will cost more than 3 billion dollars, and critics, rather than accusing it of extravagance, say that, to operate properly, the service should have at least another billion dollars.

Almost all of the money is spent on current expenses. Medicines alone cost 400 million dollars. Fewer than a dozen new hospitals have been built since the war. Of the 3,000 hospitals, public and private, which the government took over, a fourth are more than a century old.

MORE HOSPITAL DOCTORS

The number of hospital doctors has gone up from 12,000 to 19,000, nurses from 125,000 to 225,000, technicians from 13,000 to 28,000, administrators from 25,000 to 49,000, maintenance staff from 156,000 part time to 156,000 full time plus 57,000 part timers.

Britain, instead of having idle doctors as predicted, is highly dependent upon doctors from India, Pakistan, Egypt, and other former colonies. About half of the hospital doctors are foreigners, some barely able to speak English. Some industrial area hospitals have completely foreign medical staffs. Despite the serious shortage, about 350 British doctors emigrate each year. Medical schools turn out about 1,800 doctors annually.

RIFT AMONG DOCTORS

Government medicine has deepened the rift that has divided British doctors since Henry VIII formed the College of Physicians to look after courtiers. Of the 43,000 doctors in Britain, about half are family doctors, or general practitioners, barred from large hospitals, and half are specialists who work mainly in hospitals. Almost all doctors participate in government medicine as does 95 per cent of the public.

Family doctors complain that government medicine has turned them into second-class professionals. Many patients look to them for forms and pills. The government pays most family doctors between $5,000 and $8,000 a year compared with up to $30,000 for specialists. Specialists tend to look down on family doctors as professional dropouts.

YOUNG MEDICS NEEDED

Specialists have loud complaints, too. Originally, hospital positions for young doctors were based on training needs. Now hospitals, short of money, rely on young doctors for much of the work and need twice as many young doctors as medical schools turn out.

For example, hospitals have places for 3,300 doctors two years out of school. Almost 2,000 of these are filled by foreigners. But each year the hospitals take only about 350 doctors for final specialist training and give appointments to only about 200 on completion of the three-year course.

A BLEAK OUTLOOK

The result is that Britain loses highly trained doctors and relies, more and more, on less trained men. The bottom-heavy hospital schedules, added to research restricted by lack of money, augur bleakly for the future of British medicine.

But the British public, by and large, is still content with government medicine. To them the disadvantages are all outweighed by the single fact that government medicine is "free."

Power Politics—The Deadliest Game

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, 1967, more than 100 Members of the House joined in a statement pledging our fullest support to measures which must be taken by the administration to make our position unmistakably clear to those who are now bent on the destruction of Israel, to resist aggression against Israel, and to preserve the peace. The full text of the statement read by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] is as follows:

Egypt and Syria are now threatening Israel and we fear that war in the Near East is inevitable unless the United States acts firmly and vigorously to prevent it. President Nasser's speech to his troops in Sinai yesterday was in effect a declaration of war. We note with dismay that the Soviet Union is encouraging and arming Egypt and Syria in a bold move to win influence and power in the Middle East. Once again the Soviet Union appears to be testing American resolve to defend the peace.

The United States Government, speaking through Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, and through the Congress of the United States has repeatedly declared its determination to act against aggression in the Middle East. And we note with appreciation the declaration of a White House spokesman that—

"This country is of course, committed to the principle of maintaining peace in the Middle East. This has been our position over the years. It is still our position."

Consistent with that declaration, we pledge the fullest support to measures which must be taken by the Administration to make our position unmistakably clear to those who are now bent on the destruction of Israel, that we are now prepared to take whatever action may be necessary to resist aggression against Israel and to preserve the peace.

We are confident that the people of the United States will support such a policy.

As one of the Members who endorsed and cosponsored this statement of congressional resolve, I was most pleased with the forceful and responsible statement made by the President on the new crisis in the Middle East. President Johnson made it very clear that the United States considers the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba an illegal act and potentially disastrous to peace.

The President has acted firmly and his reaffirmation of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East was most welcome. His actions provide the American people and the nations of the world with the necessary understanding of our foreign policy at this most crucial moment.

The dangers involved in the game of power politics is set forth in an editorial which appeared in the May 23, edition of Newsday. I insert the text of the editorial at this point in the Record.

The Deadliest Game

Power politics has always been a deadly game, but in the nuclear age, it has become more deadly still. In the shadow of the bomb, methods of aggression have grown more subtle. Propaganda, guerrilla warfare and terriorism are now the tactics of the expansionists.

In the Middle East, tension has been sustained since the 1948 Arab-Israeli War through unrelenting propaganda warfare and through terrorist raids across the Israeli borders. The same type of pressure prompted the Israeli invasion of the Sinai Peninsula in 1956 and the massing of armies in that region again this week.

The world must develop effective means to offset these tactics. The stationing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the border between Egypt and Israel was a 10-year experiment in peacekeeping. Although this small neutral force was no real barrier to armed conflict, its connection with the UN—a major forum of world opinion—gave it tremendous psychological leverage. For propaganda reason alone, neither side wished to endanger the lives of neutrals. Secretary General Thant may have responded too quickly to Egyptian President Nasser's demand that the force be withdrawn. Even a short delay would have enabled the pressure of world public opinion to be brought to bear on Nasser. Thant's immediate task in his mission to Cairo is to reduce the war hysteria that now grips the region. We hope he is successful. But the Palestine Liberation Organization, with even a handful of terrorists, can make Thant's task impossible if it proceeds with its threat to step up its raids into Israel.

This is the great menace of these tactics. They involve the most extreme elements in a society in a type of warfare that suits them well. In Vietnam, large sections of the South came under the sway of the Viet Cong because a terrorist minority was willing to enforce its will through murder, mutilation and kidnaping. In Vietnam, however, the U.S. has stood firm against these tactics. This, in turn, has forced the expansionists from the North, who have the backing of world communism, to fall back on more classic modes of warfare. Increasing numbers of North Vietnamese regulars are being thrown into the war.

The Communists call the events in Vietnam a "war of national liberation." In this new and more subtle game of power politics, such wars, coupled with strong propaganda efforts, are their main strategy. That is why the outcome of Vietnam is so vital. The U.S. has been learning to meet the new style of Communist expansionism in Vietnam. To blunt the propaganda war, we have tried to help the Vietnamese peasant. To defeat the terrosists and the guerrillas, we have envolved new military tactics.

The power play by the East, however, is not confined to Vietnam. The Communists are active wherever it is possible to provoke unrest and violence. The rioting in Hong Kong is a good example. From their base in Cuba, the Communists have been training and dispersing guerrillas and terrorists to the nations of Latin America. Their propaganda offensive talks of "Yankee imperialism." And some listen to them because guerrillas and terrorists are relative newcomers to the balance of power equation.

Too many people look for the old elements of the equation-massed armies and great alliances, in assessing what is happening in the world today. This makes the propaganda and tactics of the extremists that much more difficult to recognize. But it is still the irresponsible game of power politics being played by power-hungry men that is at the root of much of the unrest in today's world.

Investigation of the Investigators

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the current investigation into the Kennedy assassination by the New Orleans district attorney has brought varied reaction. Many newspaper editorials and comments by radio and television newscasters have commented on the investigation both pro and con.

A different approach concerning the assassination was recently penned by the renowned columnist and freelance writer, John J. Synon, of Virginia. Under unanimous consent I include his remarks here in the Record:

The Marks of Warren

Developments in the Kennedy assassination dust-up are so fluid, so murky, a person cannot, with any assurance, predict what will come of the investigation District Attorney Jim Garrison has under way in New Orleans.

This may be said: There is a lot more to be known about Kennedy's death than the Warren Commission disclosed and whether or not Garrison ultimately proves there was a conspiracy to assassinate the President, it is a self-evident fact a conspiracy of sorts exists, today, to keep the case larded over.

When the New Orleans newspapers—irresponsibly, in my opinion—prematurely broke the story that Garrison had an investigation going, the reaction out of Washington was close to instinctive. Two members of the Warren Commission—the Republican Congressman, Gerald Ford, and the Democratic Senator, Richard Russell—each in his own way poo-poo'd Garrison's work. There were others who joined in this downplaying of the Louisianan's efforts, but these two, as leaders and as members of the commission, they stick in one's mind.

Why did they, and why do they persist in this attitude? It isn't likely either of them knows what Garrison has in his files. Why, then, should they deprecate his efforts? And isn't it noteworthy that their deprecation is couched in politeness and carries an open-end sort of twist. They downgrade current developments but concede Garrison may have something, something may be there.

Isn't it likely the two of them are trying to lay a defense, if needed, for their own actions as signatory members of the Warren Commission?

It seems so to me. Fact is, Dick Russell has been trying to get his skirts clear of the report for some time. If the report actually carried his convictions, why would he try to hold it at arms length? Why?

That he is trying to disassociate himself from it, in critical part at least, is incontrovertible. So long ago as last November, the Georgia senator was quoted as saying that at the time the report was drafted he had insisted on revisions.

But what Dick Russell wanted in the way of change, Earl Warren wouldn't give. Senator Russell says Warren was determined he was going to have a unanimous report.

"I said it wouldn't be any trouble just to put a little asterisk up here (in the text) and then down at the bottom of the page saying, 'Senator Russell dissents to this finding as follows.' But Warren wouldn't hear of it. He finally took that part and rewrote it himself."

What part? The part that has Ford and Russell nervously laying defenses, today. The part that says the "commission has found no evidence . . . of any conspiracy, foreign or domestic."

And now they sweat. They should have known better. Perhaps they did but were too weak to withstand Warren's bludgeoning.

This is the same Earl Warren, they should have remembered, who hammered the heads of other Supreme Court members until he got a "unanimous" opinion in the Brown case, the desegregation decision. It is the same fearful man who stood in the rotunda of the nation's capitol, before the body of the slain President, and gave the American people the most contemptible, maudlin speech they ever audited. This fatuous man, on that memorable occasion, lay the assassination at the door of the Right Wing. That he did so should not have surprised us, any of us. There are those who will tell you this is what Earl Warren does best, condemn without evidence; it is his outstanding characteristic, that of making the crime fit his prejudices. See Brown.

Among lawyers, Earl Warren is known as a bull-headed incompetent. His reasoning sends attorneys stumbling out of the Supreme Court building, stunned that anyone so obtuse as he could be in the seat once occupied by the likes of Marshall, Taney, White and Hughes.

Earl Warren, it has been forgotten, lasted but one year as a practicing attorney. After experiencing the cold winds of competition for a twelvemonth, Warren ran pell-mell to the sheltering arms of the bureaucracy. Thereafter—for 40 years, now—he has leeched his pay from one governmental body or another. Fact is, he still has his dollar pump in the vitals of Alameda county taxpayers, as well as in the vitals of California taxpayers generally. Earl Warren draws a pension from each, two pensions, while yet syphoning $40,000, plus cumshaw, from the Federal government. Tax eating is the story of his economic life.

Earl Warren is a cruel, implacable man, determined to maintain a forefront position in the cultural revolution now shaking this nation, a revolution that has the American people heading into degradation, into the grasp of the Soviet Union.

If the whole truth is ever told about Kennedy's assassination, it will be told only because the facts would out and despite Earl Warren's attempt to shape them to his ends.

There is a line of Shakespeare:

"The evil men do lives after them . . ."

How true. Unfortunately, that evil doesn't await their passing. We have Earl Warren, now, and alackaday, we will have him for a long time to come.

And if we aren't careful, he will have us.

Senior High Christian Endeavor Society of the Church of Christ, Toronto, Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, the Senior High Christian Endeavor Society of the Church of Christ, Toronto, Ohio, was the second-place winner in Christian Endeavor's 1967 Christian Action Awards program sponsored by the International Society of Christian Endeavor. The society will receive the Albert H. Diebold Award of $100 in cash plus an award plaque and a grant to a maximum of $75 for the expenses of one or more youth representatives to attend the 49th International Christian Endeavor Convention in Detroit, Mich., July 3–7.

The second-place winners entered a project stressing missionary help in the United States. Each year the society sent gifts to the Grundy Mountain Mission School in Grundy, Va. In 1966 the society members decided to take the gifts personally. Three hundred packages and 42 dozen cookies were delivered personally by 12 youth and 4 advisors, who spent a weekend at the mission.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers Applaud Senate Restoration of Funds for View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, recently a number of Scripps-Howard newspapers published an editorial, "Saving What Washington Loved," applauding Senate restoration of funds for parkland purchase at Piscataway Park, across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon.

The editorial appeared here in the Washington Daily News on May 19, 1967. I commend the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain for giving credit where credit is due, particularly to the nonprofit foundations and private landowners who have donated land and scenic easements in an effort to preserve the view from Mount Vernon.

I sincerely appreciate the editorials that the Scripps-Howard newspapers published on behalf of the view from Mount Vernon and thank the Washington Daily News for publishing the editorial here. I insert the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

SAVING WHAT WASHINGTON LOVED

The Senate's 85–0 vote this week to preserve the serene and verdant view George Washington enjoyed from the veranda of Mount Vernon reflects the merit of this project.

The Senate would provide $2 million to purchase private lands across the Potomac River to protect from commercial or industrial encroachment the countryside vista that comforted Washington—and is an integral part of Mount Vernon's charm today. The area now is called Piscataway Park in memory of an Indian tribe that lived there in colonial times.

The unanimous Senate vote supports the farsighted efforts of private citizens and foundations who have reserved adjoining acreage. Thru land, donations and scenic easements they have tried to save this refreshing view for all Americans who flock to Mount Vernon to relive a part of their country's past. But if the Government fails to acquire this land by August, the gifts of land and easements revert to the donors.

The Senate's decisive action now returns to the House responsibility for carrying out this project. The House earlier had scuttled the appropriation entirely.

It is difficult to believe the House willingly would make the same outrageous mistake twice.

The "Father of Our Country" hardly would have approved of flashing neon signs or factory stacks belching smoke within view of Mount Vernon's veranda.

With a Friend Like This, Who Needs Enemies?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the importance of sound intelligence as a foundation for national security cannot be overestimated. We in American have learned its technique the hard way. Our Central Intelligence Agency is the product of a tedious evolution. Yet today it is playing a vital, but unsung, role under circumstances of great difficulty. Its functioning requires secrecy to succeed, and exacts a high standard of personal dedication from each one serving in its ranks. These factors are highlighted in an editorial appearing in the May 9, 1967, edition of Adirondack Daily Enterprise, a fine paper published in my congressional district. The serious message of this editorial casts the whole problem in more accurate perspective, and I share its thinking with my colleagues:

TOM BRADEN: SECRECY AND DISCLOSURE—A PERSONAL STATEMENT

All of a sudden, Tom Braden was all over the front pages of every newspaper in America yesterday, all because of an article he wrote for the Saturday Evening Post.

Our personal friendship with Tom Braden many years ago, our agreement with much of what he said about the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and even our sympathy for his battles in California as president of the State Board of Education should not dissuade us from expressing our frank opinion on the nature and character of what he has done in writing the article for the Post.

Let us put it crudely and bluntly: Tom Braden has violated the oath he took when he assumed his position in the CIA. Indeed, the question might well be raised as to whether Tom Braden actually received remuneration from the Satevepost for disclosing highly classified government information which he had sworn to keep secret.

While his ostensible purpose was to answer some of the romantic and unrealistic attacks against the CIA, Tom Braden has unwittingly demonstrated how dangerous this whole intelligence business is because the people who participate in it are humans, and humans make mistakes, including the very serious mistake of violating sworn statements, as Tom Braden has done.

Let us clarify.

No one knows better than Tom Braden that everyone who applies for a position with the CIA or is accepted for such a position must take an oath that he will not disclose his relationship or the information to which he is privy to anyone, not even to his own wife. This oath is not a mere formality; it is a serious undertaking in anyone's personal life.

If Tom Braden now "tells all" in a magazine article, he does so because he thinks

Ramparts Magazine, which first broke the story of many of the CIA activities, had badly reported and wrongly interpreted many of these facts.

But who is to judge when disclosure is permissible? Yesterday a spokesman for the CIA said: "We had no part in it, nor any prior knowledge of the author's intent to write it. We deeply regret that he did write it."

If the CIA spokesman spoke the truth (and these days one begins to doubt every statement), then Tom Braden took it upon himself to violate his own oath. He did so by writing an article for his close friend, Stewart Alsop, national editor of the Saturday Evening Post, with whom he co-authored a book on the wartime Office of Strategic Services (OSS) under the title "Sub Rosa."

If Tom Braden, on his own authority, can make these disclosures, why cannot anyone else who was privy to top secret information write other articles for other magazines? In making public the details of what he did in the CIA, and almost with the implication that he personally saved Western Europe, he has destroyed the effectiveness of what he did in the past and undercut any such similar efforts in the future.

He has done a great disservice to his country.

Let us clarify further.

We happen to agree with Tom Braden's view that the worldwide subversive activities of Communism, especially during the Stalinist period when he served as assistant to Mr. Allen Dulles, required counteraction by the United States. While the Soviet Union was financing subversion all over the world (and Russia and China probably still are, in different ways), we could not allow our democratic allies to be undermined and rolled over without doing something to help them.

In fact, Tom Braden, back in 1951, asked us to apply for active work with his agency, and we did so. Even in that application, we took the oath of secrecy. If we did not finally join the CIA staff, the reason had nothing to do with any qualms about the agency's functions or purposes. On the contrary, we would have been proud to serve our country in the battle against Communism. We finally did not join Tom Braden's operation only because the offer of even a per diem, temporary, not-very-important White House assignment seemed more attractive at the time.

We deeply believe that most of the CIA's activities described by Braden were in the best interests of the United States. We also believe that at times the CIA has become too all-powerful in its free-wheeling operational functions, which are quite distinct from its intelligence functions.

Every United States ambassador is, alone among his colleagues in his mission, privy to almost all the secret activities of the CIA . . . almost all, but not quite all. In that position, the ambassador is sworn to total secrecy, and the most careful precautions are constantly taken to assure the maintenance of that secrecy.

If that secrecy is not maintained, then the entire purpose and function of our most important intelligence agency is undermined, for the present and for the future.

Having served as U.S. ambassador in two strategic posts, we can assure our readers that we shall divulge none of the information to which we were privy, either in the pages of this newspaper nor in any magazine articles or books.

We think it is high time that a halt be called to the kind of disclosures which Tom Braden has made, whatever his intentions were. The strongest defense aganst such irresponsible actions lies in the oath which every participant in the program takes.

We leave it to our governmental agencies and to every individual's sense of patriotism to find ways and means of stopping this flow of unlimited disclosure of top secret information.

J. L.

George Korson, 67, Dies—Coal Folklore Collector

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death this week of a prominent adopted Pennsylvanian who earned for himself international recognition as a collector of folklore on Pennsylvania's coal mines.

Mr. George Korson died Tuesday at the age of 67 at Doctor's Hospital here in Washington after a heart attack.

His ties to my congressional district were many. Although born in the Ukraine, he came to the United States in 1907 and settle in Wilkes Barre, Pa. In the years after World War I, while working in the newspaper field, he served as a reporter for the Allentown, Pa., Chronicle and News. His daughter, Betsy, and her husband, Dr. Harold Glazier, a prominent dentist, live with their three children in Bethlehem, Pa.

Mr. Korson's contributions to this community, State and Nation were many. He was editor of the American Red Cross magazine, the Red Cross Courier, until its demise in 1950. Later he established and edited the Red Cross Newsletter, successor to the Courier.

But without doubt, the contribution for which Pennsylvania always will hold him in highest regard is his compilation of folklore gleaned from the coal fields of the Commonwealth. The history and traditions of this Pennsylvania industry were recorded and preserved by George Korson for posterity.

I respectfully request, Mr. Speaker, that his obituary published in this morning's Washington Post be included in the RECORD.

GEORGE KORSON, 67, DIES—COAL FOLKLORE COLLECTOR

George Korson, 67, an internationally known collector of folklore on the Pennsylvania coal mines and a former editor for the American Red Cross, died Tuesday at Doctors Hospital after a heart attack.

Mr. Korson was born in the Ukraine and came to the United States in 1907 with his parents, who settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. After finishing high school he became a reporter on the Wilkes-Barre Record. He resigned after a year, however, and went to England, where he volunteered with the British Army's Jewish Legion in Palestine.

After World War I, he returned to Pennsylvania where he worked for the Pottsville Republican, the Elizabeth (N.J.) Times and the Allentown Chronicle and News. It was while working in Allentown that Mr. Korson became interested in the coal mines and over the years he wrote "Songs and Ballads of the Anthracite Miner," "Minstrels of the Mine Patch," "Coal Dust on the Fiddle" and "Black Land," a textbook for social studies courses.

In the 1930s he organized the first Pennsylvania Folk Festival at Bucknell University.

From 1942 to 1957, Mr. Korson was a member of the public information staff of the American Red Cross. During World War II he was foreign news editor, handling the copy sent in by Red Cross correspondents from all the fighting fronts of the world. After the war he became editor of the organization's official magazine, The Red Cross Courier. After the magazine suspended publication in 1950, Mr. Korson established and was first editor of The Red Cross newsletter, successor to The Courier.

He was also author of "At His Side," the official story of the American Red Cross overseas in World War II.

Mr. Korson resigned from the Red Cross in 1957 to accept a Guggenheim Fellowship to research and write a book, "Black Rock," about the Pennsylvania Dutch in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania. It was published three years later by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

In 1950 the University of Pennsylvania Press published "Pennsylvania Songs and Legends," a compendium by 13 authors for which Mr. Korsan was general editor.

After his retirement, he wrote a series of historical articles for the United Mine Workers Journal on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the UMW. Thirteen of them appeared between May, 1965 and May, 1966. Ill health prevented his finishing the series.

He was a Fellow of the American Folklore Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Association and the Poetry Society of America and was a former president of the Pennsylvania Folklore Society.

In 1965 Mr. Korson presented to the library of Kings College, Wilkes-Barre, his collection of folklore manuscripts, tapes, recordings, photographs and correspondence. It will be housed in the George Korson Room of a new library building, ground for which will be broken next month.

The Library of Congress has issued two long-playing records of his collection of folk songs of the Pennsylvania coal mines.

He was awarded a citation by the Israeli government in 1965 for his service there in World War I.

Mr. Korson is survived by his wife, Rae, head of the Archive of Folk Song in the Library of Congress, who lives at the Chastleton Hotel, a daughter, Mrs. Harold Glazier, and three grandchildren, all of Bethlehem, Pa.

The Near East Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I share a deep concern with the people of Delaware over the critical situation in the Near East. What happens there will be a severe test of diplomacy, of the United Nations and of United States commitments.

Because of this concern, I have wired the President urging him to use the full prestige of his office to insure peace in that increasingly troubled area and to insure the integrity of the boundaries of Israel.

I have also expressed to him my concern over the hasty withdrawal of United Nations troops from the Gaza strip, as I fear the withdrawal not only contributes to the difficulty there, but is another sign of the impotency of the United Nations.

It is hoped that the President will explore, at the highest levels with other interested nations, means of lessening tensions in the Near East, and will make every effort to help insure that the United Nations becomes an instrument for restoring peace in that troubled area.

A Call for Senate Aid to the Model Cities and Rent Supplement Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, last week the House of Representatives denied funding for the rent supplement program and severely cut the funds of the model cities program. To many who are vitally concerned with the overwhelming problems facing our cities, this action was a disaster.

Perhaps the reactions to such cuts were best expressed by a recent—May 19—editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

> Cities are in sore trouble. How anyone can oppose these possible cures is beyond our comprehension.

The editorial noted the local effects of such cuts on the city of Cleveland: Cleveland was among the first to submit its plans for a model cities grant. Without sufficient funds for the program, Cleveland's chances for such a grant have been greatly diminished. Further, Cleveland now has about a dozen rent supplement projects pending which, for all practical purposes, are dead. Of particular importance is a nonprofit housing project that is being jointly planned by the Catholic diocese, the AFL–CIO, Goodrich House, a plywood organization, and a citizens' self-help organization.

The story of Cleveland is but one story among thousands of cities, both large and small, across the country. Many will be adversely affected by these cuts.

I, too, hope that the Senate will take a more reasoned approach to these programs. Frankly, we can no longer afford to turn our backs on our urban problems and expect them to disappear or to solve themselves. Until Congress is willing sufficiently to fund programs such as rent supplements and model cities, we are giving only lipservice to the national goal of decent housing and better living conditions for all Americans, particularly those with limited incomes.

I believe that this editorial in the Cleveland Plain Dealer dramatically illustrates the consequences of cutting the model cities program and destroying the rent supplements program.

Under leave granted, I insert it in the RECORD:

DON'T SPILL CITIES' MEDICINE

Rent supplements and the model cities program are two medicines prescribed to treat the slum sickness of big cities.

The House on Wednesday virtually threw out rent supplements. It cut the model cities bill to $237 million for some 300 cities, diluting it to half its original strength.

Nothing can rescue these programs unless the Senate restores them and can persuade that House to reverse its present thinking.

Southern Democrats, who do not have the big-city sickness in their districts, and Northern Republicans, some of them from metropolitan areas voted to drop or reduce these programs.

They have done damage to two important experiments that could help to make inner cities livable.

About a dozen rent supplement projects in Cleveland alone are now dead. Nonprofit housing was being planned by the Catholic diocese, by the AFL–CIO, by Goodrich House, by a plywood organization, by Citizens' own self-help organizations.

As for the model cities program, Cleveland was not among the first to submit its plans. On a first-come first-serve system Cleveland is unlikely to get any help from a cut-down appropriation. If the money is spread out, it is too thin to accomplish much anywhere.

We hope the Senate will pick up these two forms of treatment and give them some potency before the patient is beyond therapy.

There is little if any profit in poverty area housing. Not without gouging, there isn't. Therefore nonprofit housing has to be provided, or else there must be subsidy, or there must be both subsidy and a nonprofit ownership.

The model cities program is an attempt to bring crisscrossing grants—renewal, pollution control, beautification, school, etc.—into unified and coordinated projects to improve cities.

Cities are in sore trouble. How anyone can oppose these possible cures is beyond our comprehension. Cities need first aid. We hope the Senate will provide what first aid it can for these two bills.

Results of Third Congressional District Poll

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I recently conducted an opinion poll of the third Ohio district. I sent 150,000 questionnaires to the residents of the district.

I am pleased to report that the response was overwhelming, and that over 25,000 replies were received by my office. In fact, they are still trickling in.

This demonstrates to me the interest of the public in government and in the serious questions facing us today.

For the information of my colleagues, I include a tabulation of the responses:

OVERALL TOTALS OF THIRD OHIO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT POLL

(By Congressman Charles W. Whalen, Jr.)

[In percent]

1. What should we do about Vietnam?

(a) Continue our present course	21.78
(b) Escalate further our military effort	47.34
(c) Hold key positions and try to negotiate a settlement	32.59
(d) Withdraw as soon as possible	20.00

(Total exceeds 100 percent due to multiple selections.)

2. What should be done about the administration's projected $12.6 billion deficit?

(a) Adopt its recommended 6-percent surtax on personal and corporate income tax	14.67
(b) Reduce nonessential spending	87.57
(c) Accept the deficit	9.96

3. Do you thinkt he war on poverty has been successful in improving the condition of the poor?

Yes	14.67
No	77.99
Undecided	7.34

4. Should a tax credit be allowed parents supporting students in College?

Yes	70.27
No	29.27
Undecided	0.46

5. Do you favor removing the ceiling on earnings of persons receiving social security or veterans' pensions?

Yes	71.89
No	28.11
Undecided	0.00

6. What should we do about social security retirement benefits?

(a) Increase benefits 8 percent (this would not require additional social security taxes)	70.73
(b) Increase benefits 20 percent (this would require increasing the withholding tax rate to 5.5 percent on an expanded base of $10,800)	19.31

Direct-Mail Advertising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago I addressed the House on the subject of direct-mail advertising. At that time I suggested that the phrase "junk mail" is an unfortunate choice of words which libels the entire direct-mail industry.

I would not want to speculate about the motives of those who continually attack this great industry, but in my opinion an overwhelming case can be made that third-class mail is a highly effective advertising medium. For example, bulk third-class mail generates more than $35 billion in sales each year. In my judgment, this proves that Americans do read and respond positively to direct-mail advertising.

Third-class mail is thus an important instrument of commerce, and statistics clearly indicate that its impact is increasing from year to year.

In an area adjacent to my own congressional district, Sunset House provides us with an outstanding example of how the direct-mail industry is contributing to an exapnding economy. Sunset House, the world's largest specialty mail-order firm, does an annual business of more than $20 million. A member of the American and Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges, this 16-year-old company has its headquarters in Los Angeles. Because mail-order buying is both convenient and enjoyable, Sunset House has more than 4 million customers.

Even more important than its high annual sales, Sunset House provides many jobs for the people of the Los Angeles area. An equal opportunity employer, Sunset House has demonstrated its strong sense of social responsibility by hiring unskilled workers and training them for productive careers in industry.

I believe that the Sunset House example illustrates the extent to which the direct-mail industry contributes to our Nation's economy, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press Endorses Preservation of the View From Mount Vernon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Santa Barbara, Calif., News-Press has joined the growing chorus of daily newspapers calling for protection of the view from Mount Vernon, across the Potomac River at Piscataway Park.

In an editorial on May 17, 1967, linking local efforts at preservation of natural beauty with the national campaign to save the view from Mount Vernon, the News-Press states:

> We also have a natural respect for the esthetic, cultural, and historical treasures of all other sections of this country.
>
> Therefore it is appropriate that the officials and residents of this area ally themselves enthusiastically with the foundations, private contributors and officials of the Interior Department who are striving to preserve the view from Mount Vernon by completing the project to enlarge Piscataway Park in Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the News-Press for its broad view of the national aspects of preservation of open spaces and natural beauty. At this point in the RECORD, I insert its editorial:

[From the Santa Barbara News-Press, May 17, 1967]

THE VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON

Santa Barbara County residents are in the front ranks of the national effort to gain recognition for the "real" value to the American people of today and tomorrow of preserving scenic areas, park and recreation facilities, open "breathing" spaces, and historic sites, from commercial, industrial or subdivision development.

We have our local reasons for this, in the need to protect our shoreline and our channel sanctuary from unwise oil development, in our desire to see suitable shore and upland areas transformed into federal-state parks, and in our hope for the reconstruction of parts the regal Spanish Presidio of Santa Barbara as a historic monument.

We also have a natural respect for the esthetic, cultural and historical treasures of all other sections of this country.

Therefore it is appropriate that the officials and residents of this area ally themselves enthusiastically with the foundations, private contributors and officials of the Interior Department who are striving to preserve the view from Mount Vernon by completing the project to enlarge Piscataway Park in Maryland.

Six years ago Congress passed a law to save the view from the historic home of George Washington, and a year ago it approved a plan for a $4,132,000 parkland acquisition for Piscataway, half to be raised by foundations and private citizens, and the other half to be provided by federal money. The private pledges have been made, but will not be valid after August if the government does not carry out its part of the program.

An appropriation bill of $2,700,000 for this purpose has been refused by the House Appropriations Committee, and it appears likely that the House will confirm this refusal. The only hope for this admirable project now is that the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the Senate itself, may restore and support this item requested by the Interior Department in its budget.

It is to be hoped that California's Sens. Kuchel and Murphy will work and vote for this project, so that the beautiful and historic vista from Mount Vernon, across the Potomac, will be developed as a great national park shrine, and not become a site for high-rise apartments, suburban density and commercial bustle. Local organizations and civic bodies might well add their voices to the chorus of persuasion on behalf of this desirable project.

Is Escalation Necessarily Bad?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial, broadcast over the WFBM stations in Indianapolis, Ind., on May 12, 1967, accurately points out that escalation of the Vietnamese war does not necessarily mean worldwide conflict, but very probably means ending the war the initial phases of World War III."

IS ESCALATION NECESSARILY BAD?

The war in Vietnam is escalating. The battle casualties alone attest to that. But it's being escalated, *not* just by the United States and South Vietnam, but by the communists as well.

The U.S. is continuing to increase the number of troops in Vietnam. It's bombing military targets in the city of Haiphong and MIG bases within a few miles of Red China. And it's now transferring control of the pacification effort from the State Department to the military.

But the North Vietnamese are also sending more troops into South Vietnam. They've moved their missile bases to the very edge of the Demilitarized Zone. They've introduced new, more powerful weapons into the ground war in the south. And Russia and Red China have stepped up their aid to the communist forces.

Add to this the Soviet-provoked incidents this week with U.S. war ships on maneuvers in the Japan Sea, and it isn't difficult to believe U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's statement that peace efforts are at a standstill and that (quote) "we are witnessing today the initial phases of World War III."

But this was also the feeling of some people at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. Yet, when President Kennedy stood firm, the Russians backed down. And, for a while at least, the world actually moved away from a world holocaust, rather than toward it.

We believe the situation here is somewhat similar. General Westmoreland, during his recent visit to Washington, described the war as a test of wills. He said, "The enemy is only going to respond to pressure." And his explanation of the situation in Vietnam was the most lucid and logical we've heard yet.

But we see no reason for the war to continue indefinitely—as some U.S. officials are now saying it might—if more pressure brought to bear on the communists could shorten it.

Most of the American people, we believe, prefer the risks involved in escalation to the strain of several more years of bloodshed and frustration.

And the critics of U.S. policy certainly can't get anymore critical than they already are.

Alexander B. Trowbridge: A Good Choice for Secretary of Commerce

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, my reaction to President Johnson's announcement of his nomination of Alexander B. Trowbridge for the post of Secretary of Commerce is summed up in the opening words of an editorial on this matter in the May 25 edition of the Washington Post. I quote from the editorial, "President Johnson made the right decision."

I have worked with Mr. Trowbridge on occasion during the past 4 months when he was serving as Acting Secretary of Commerce. What brought us together was our mutual concern and responsibilities with respect to the U.S. merchant marine industry. Although our views on the best way to strengthen the maritime industry are not identical, I can state with assurance that Mr. Trowbridge is a dedicated public official who has served his country valiantly in time of war, productively in times of peace as a successful business executive, and with intelligence and distinction as a Government executive during the past 2 years in the Department of Commerce. I commend the President for his wise selection of Mr. Trowbridge to direct the activities of an important Department of Government, and under permission previously granted I insert the editorial from the Washington Post in the RECORD.

SECRETARY TROWBRIDGE

President Johnson made the right decision in nominating Mr. Alexander B. Trowbridge for the post of Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Trowbridge, who served as Acting Secretary since January and with the Department since April, 1965, has amply demonstrated his ability to coordinate the work of an important group of Federal agencies. Congress should confirm his nomination without delay.

With Mr. Trowbridge's elevation, the plan to merge the Labor and Commerce Departments is shelved. But the Administration ought to consolidate the statistical operations that are now performed in the two departments. The basic information gathering activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics should be shifted to the Census Bureau in order to achieve uniformity, both with respect to concepts and quality, in the data relating to prices, wages and production.

One of the principal objections to the Labor-Commerce merger is that fewer views would be heard by the White House at times when important economic policy decisions are made. Mr. Trowbridge will have an opportunity to demonstrate that there is virtue in diversity.

Report of Lower West Side Community Progress Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, recently the Lower West Side Community Progress Center, which is located in my congressional district, submitted a 9-month report of its activities.

The report shows that the focus of this organization is directed toward the low-income, under-educated part of the community, and that, despite a very stormy and difficult inception, a substantial impression in the neighborhood is now being made.

I believe the report shows, as well as any report can, an impressive record achieved.

The report follows:

COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT CENTER PROGRESS REPORT, MAY 15, 1966 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1967

(Prepared by Elizabeth M. Stecher, Assistant Director for Research, Lower West Side Community Progress Center)

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Among the 171 present staff members—48% Spanish-speaking, 29% Negro and 23% white—there are neighborhood men and women who have raised their children on the Lower West Side; young neighborhood men and women eager to bring about change; former Vista and Peace Corps volunteers, who have chosen the CPC for further service in the War on Poverty; and highly skilled professional people. The majority of them know the neighborhood well—they either live here or have worked in the neighborhood prior to joining the staff.

Highlights of their accomplishment include the following:

The Community Development Department has succeeded in arranging for a unit of Project RESCU to be located on the Lower West Side. It is an emergency housing repair program funded by OEO and administered by a locally elected neighborhood board in conjunction with the NYC Department of Buildings.

As an outgrowth of the area-wide Senior Citizen's Conference convened by the CPC on December 3, 1966, the CPC Research Department has produced a program—described by HRA as a model program—for multi-service centers and hot meals for Lower West Side elderly poor.

The Job Development Department has developed an On-The-Job Training Program for 200 Lower West Side residents. It has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor for funding by the Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Chelsea blockworkers supported tenants in a successful fight for repayment of rent overcharges and obtained $11,000 in rent rebates thus far, with $4,000 more under negotiation. In Clinton, more than $11,000 in minimum standard stipends have been granted by the Department of Welfare in response to pressure from Welfare recipients as a result of organizational work performed by Clinton blockworkers.

The Counseling supervisor, with the assistance of blockworkers, has successfully organized one of the first RARE groups in Manhattan (Rehabilitation of Addicts through Relatives and Employers).

The CPC Director is a founder of City-Wide Community Action Groups (CWCAG), the first successful city-wide federation of local community-action organizations dedicated to the War on Poverty. In cooperation with other member organizations of CWCAG, the CPC motivated community people to direct action for the purpose of bringing more anti-poverty funds to New York City; it helped organize and participated in seven city-wide rallies and demonstrations.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps, a CPC training program serving 85 of the neighborhood's high-school dropouts, has brought a much needed service to target-area people through the establishment four months ago of a Food Buying Club, which has brought savings of more than $6,000 to neighborhood families in the purchase of fresh produce at wholesale prices.

In quantitative terms, the CPC has reached more than 10,000 neighborhood people since it was opened last May. They are described in the report sections which follow and can be grouped in the following: 3,300 families, at least, or more than 8,000 people, contacted or being followed up by blockworkers, as well as contacts made through other community development activities like tenant meetings and area-wide conferences; 2,800 persons who have come to the CPC for counseling, job placement, psychometric, and legal services; 171 employees of the CPC, including 70 Neighborhood Aides (and not counting the recently formed Medicaid Alert staff of 14 part-time and 5 full-time temporary workers); 90 young men and women enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and more than 150 neighborhood families served by Neighborhood Youth Corps programs.

Add to this the Community Committee itself and the range of member contacts, as well as on-going staff contact with hundreds more through established neighborhood agencies, and the story of the Anti-Poverty program is still incomplete on the Lower West Side. People are scurrying, programs thriving; even if not directly inspired by the CPC, hundreds are caught up and doing in the new spirit brought to the Lower West Side by the War on Poverty.

Shown in the following sections, the greatest number of the 2801 persons served at the CPC Counseling Department are Puerto Rican, between the ages of 16 and 20 years, and are seeking employment counseling or jobs. While many continue visits to counselors, the majority—some 1605 or 57%—were also referred for service to the Job Placement Department, whose card records were tabulated by the CPC Research Department.

The CPC Job Placement Department data show that 65% of applicants are high-school dropouts, the greatest number of applicants served are men, and between the ages of 16 and 20 years old; the majority were from Chelsea. Twenty-nine percent of applicants seen were known to be placed in jobs. Those under 20 years of age were more readily placed than older persons, women fared as well as men in getting jobs, and a greater percentage of those without high-school diplomas were placed in jobs than those with high-school diplomas. In spite of the fact that high-school graduates are fussier about the jobs they wish to take, the higher rate of placement of those without diplomas, while it might be surprising to many, is the result of concerted effort by CPC job placement and development officers. High-school dropouts are given special attention, and the Department has proven to be extraordinarily successful in helping these persons find new direction.

Evaluation procedures are being improved at the CPC, so that future reports will contain more uniform information as to characteristics of the populations served. The CPC Research Department is working with heads of departments for setting up a central information system for recording in one place all data on persons served—and most important, reliable data on results of service being performed—by all CPC departments.

II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION

(*A*) *Blockworker program*

Never given the full credit they really deserve, the Blockworkers are among the most effective and successful workers at the CPC. They perform on-going service in the community, organize residents to effectively deal with problems, bring to the CPC a good number of those using its service—about 15%, as a matter of fact—and are the eyes and ears of the CPC for its contact with the community. A sure sign of their success is the high regard neighborhood people hold for them, but their day-to-day accomplishment is the most difficult of all services to analyze and record.

While beginning with 50 blockworkers in April 1966, the Community Development Department had been reduced to 18 by November 1966; a cutback in funds did not permit the filling of vacancies as they occurred. The following page contains a tabulation of populations served and contacts maintained, based on monthly blockworker leaders' reports:

	Total population reached	Total ongoing calls	Referrals to CPC	Outside referrals [1]
May–June 1966	1,430	1,430	350	180
July 1965	320	785	135	110
August 1966	350	665	95	85
September 1966	95	350	90	50
October 1966	110	315	35	50
November 1966	100	375	25	40
December 1966	105	370	30	45
January 1967	340	700	55	55
February 1967	450	880	70	50
Total	3,300	5,870	885	665

[1] Referrals to neighborhood agencies and NYC departments.

Contacts dipped in September to November from an average of about 500 contacts per month to approximately 100 per month, because of the decrease in staff. In January 1967, the blockworker staff was increased again, with the approval by HRA of the CPC budget, and contacts began to rise. The total of 3,300 families amounts to some 8,000 persons contacted during the ten month period.

Today there are 39 blockworkers: a group of 9 working in Chelsea and another group of 7 working in Chelsea and Greenwich Village; 2 groups in Clinton: one with 7 (including a Neighborhood Youth Corpsman) and the other with 10 Blockworkers (including a Neighborhood Youth Corpsman and a Neighborhood Aide); and a group of 9 in Lincoln Square.

A new reporting system has been used by the blockworkers since February 15, 1967. (See daily report sheet, CPC R39, attached). These are being tabulated weekly in the CPC Research Department and future reports will contain detailed information about the characteristics of those people being served. Also attached is a report form, CPC R109, to be used in the future for reports on tenant meetings.

It is hoped that at some time in the future, data collected by the blockworkers, as well as Counselors and Job Placement workers, will be punched onto IBM or similar data processing cards for machine tabulation. This will permit correlation of data not now possible by hand tabulations. Funds requested for this service were cut from the CPC budget, but attempts are being made to get a data processing firm to donate cards and key-punch service. In the meantime, hand tabulations of simple categories will be carried on in the CPC Research Department.

(*B*) *Community meetings and tenant groups*

As well as providing service and working to support community organizations already formed, the Community Development staff is engaged in organizing block and tenant groups. Some twelve to fifteen such organizations have been formed throughout the Lower West Side.

In addition, several blockworkers and the counselor supervisor are working together to motivate residents to form RARE groups, relatives and employers of known narcotic addicts. Others are working with groups of Welfare recipients.

Over and above the approximately 3300 families contacted and served by blockworkers, hundreds more have been reached through tenant meetings and area-wide meetings convened by the CPC to deal with problems of the elderly, police protection, control of narcotic addition, and encouraging the development of programs.

III. COUNSELING, EMPLOYMENT, PSYCHOMETRIC, AND LEGAL SERVICES

(*A*) *Counseling department*

The Counseling Department is the first place a person goes when coming to the CPC for the first time. Here there are six Counselors, three Counselor Aides, and two receptionists. Within the period June 6th through February 28, 1967, persons registered and served by the Counseling Department numbered 2,801. According to the Counseling Department, a person comes to the CPC an average of three times, thus each Counselor has a monthly caseload of approximately 160 interviews, or 8 each day.

The following information has been tabulated from reports on interviews within the period July 5, 1966 to January 31, 1967. People served numbered 1,980:

	Percent
Ethnic background:	
Puerto Rican	40
White	25
Negro	24
Other	11
Welfare recipients:	
On welfare	11
Not on welfare	89
Ages:	
Under 16 years	1
16–20 years	43
21–40 years	41
41–65 years	13
Over 65 years	2
Marital status:	
Single	64
Married	27
Widowed	2
Separated	5
Divorced	2
Source of referral:	
Walk-in	40
Blockworkers	15
Social agency	13
Publicity	10
Miscellaneous (referred by staff at Community Progress Center, friends of users)	22

Stated problems *

	Percent
Employment	72
Welfare	9
Legal	4
Domestic	4
Housing	8
Medical	4
Other	24

* Problems total 125% because a person comes to the CPC with more than one problem; the category 'other' refers to counseling of Neighborhood Aides, Neighborhood Youth Corpsmen, and Blockworkers.

The data indicate the greatest number being served by Counselors are Puerto Rican, between the ages of 16 to 20 years old (84% are between 16 and 40 years). The greatest number are single; walk in directly, rather than having been referred to the CPC; and are looking for employment guidance or jobs.

(*B*) *Job placement department*

While many have several problems, the majority of persons come to the CPC seeking employment guidance. Some are handled by Counselors—referred to training programs, helped with applications, etc.—but the majority, 57%, are referred by Counselors to the CPC Job Placement Department. A total of 1,605 persons were referred and handled by two, at first, and later three job placement interviewers within the period July 5, 1966 to February 28, 1967.

Although all jobs filled by referrals from the CPC cannot be known—reports from applicants and employers are incomplete—the number of persons known to be hired in one or more jobs was 469 or 29% of those referred for placement. Follow-up data on how long a person remains on a job are being collected. Because this is a mammoth chore, requiring more than the present staff of a Job Development Officer, 3 Placement interviewers and 2 clerical workers, a system of spot-checking is being undertaken monthly and reports will be issued periodically.

During the summer of 1966, the Job Placement Department also handled 728 teenagers seeking summer jobs. Those teen-agers placed in jobs numbered 325, or almost 45% of those applying.

Characteristics of those 1605 served, with summer placements aside, are evident from the following data tabulated by the Research Department from CPC Job Placement Department card records:

1. *Total group served—Residence:* 688 or 42.9% from Chelsea, 363 or 22.6% from Clinton, 183 or 11.4% from Lincoln Square, 86 or 5.3% from Greenwich Village, 285 or 17.8% from outside of Lower West Side.

It should be noted that up to November 1966, while contacts with the neighborhood were growing, any person coming to the CPC was served, and a large proportion, 17.8% were residents of other areas. It was determined that out-of-area people should properly be served in the neighborhoods where they live, and since November, non-residents have been referred to the appropriate agency in their own neighborhoods.

Age groups: 38 or 2.4% were under 16 years of age, 726 or 45.2% were between 16 and 20 years old, 620 or 38.6% were between 21 and 40 years old, 202 or 12.6% were between 41 and 60 years old, 19 or 1.2% were over 65 years old.

The figures are very similar to those tabulated from Counselors' reports. For instance, 84% of those seen by the Counseling Department were between the ages 16 and 40 years old and 83.8% seen by the Job Placement Department were in that age group.

Sex: 1101 or 68.6% were men, 504 or 31.4% were women.

Education: 1051 or 65.5% did *not* graduate high school, 390 or 24.3% did graduate, 153 or 9.5% had some college training, 11 or 0.7% did not state.

2. *Persons Hired:* In all of the following tabulations, 'hired' means placement was reported to the Job Placement Department either by the person hired or the firm hiring. It can be assumed that a number more did get hired, but they made no report to the CPC and employers are often reluctant to give out the information over the telephone. 'Hired' also means placed in one or more jobs. In other words, a person might be placed with four different employers over a period of time, but in these tabulations he is listed only once. Thus, the figures reflect placement of individuals rather than the number of jobs filled or re-filled.

The 29.2% or 469 of the total group of 1605 persons known to be hired, may be regarded as a standard against which the following subgroups may be compared to see whether they did better or worse than this overall result:

Tally by Neighborhoods: 194 or 28.2% of the 688 from Chelsea were hired, 100 or 27.5% of the 363 from Clinton were hired, 57 or 31.1% of the 183 from Lincoln were hired, 22 or 25.6% of the 86 from Greenwich were hired, 96 or 33.7% of the 285 from out of the area were hired.

Age Categories: Younger people fared a little better in getting jobs than those between 21 and 40 years old and a great deal better than those over 40. (Because there were too few people in the extreme groups to justify computing percentages, they are grouped with adjacent categories): 261 or 34.2% of the 764 aged 20 or under were hired, 164 or 26.5% of the 620 aged 21 to 40 were hired, 44 or 19.9% of the 221 aged 41 or over were hired.

Men vs. Women: An almost equal percent of women were placed of the total number of women seen as compared with the percentage of men placed to the total seen: 320 or 29.1% of the 1101 men were hired, 149 or 29.6% of the 504 women were hired.

Education: Lack of education did not stand in the way of successful placement. In fact, significantly more without high school diplomas were placed in jobs than those with high school diplomas: 326 or 30.7% of the 1061 who did not graduate from high school were hired, 143 or 26.3% of the 543 with high school diplomas or more education were hired.

3. *Combined Characteristics:* Since approximately the same number of men and women were hired, the following data is reported irrespective of the sex of those placed. Because there were small numbers of people in some of the categories, percentages would be unreliable, so they are not computed for any group less than 50 persons.

Here is a breakdown by combinations of both residence and ages for the group of 1605 people:

	Ages to 20 years			Ages 21 to 40 years			Ages 41 and over		
	Total seen	Hired		Total seen	Hired		Total seen	Hired	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Chelsea	299	90	30.1	283	76	26.9	106	28	26.4
Clinton	187	58	31.0	135	37	27.4	41	5	(1)
Lincoln Square	79	31	39.2	69	22	31.9	35	4	(1)
Greenwich Village	39	15	(1)	33	5	(1)	14	2	(1)
Out of area	160	67	41.9	100	24	24.0	25	5	(1)
Total	764	261	34.2	620	164	26.5	221	44	19.9

[1] Percentage not computed because it would be based on less than 50 applicants.

The following is a breakdown by combinations of both residence and education for the group of 1594 people, excluding the 11 persons who did not report the extent of their education:

	Did not graduate high school			High school graduates or better			Total		
	Total seen	Hired		Total seen	Hired		Total seen	Hired	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Chelsea	455	135	29.7	226	59	26.1	681	194	28.5
Clinton	278	77	27.7	84	23	27.4	362	100	27.6
Lincoln Square	112	42	37.5	71	15	21.1	183	57	31.1
Greenwich Village	50	16	32.0	36	6	(1)	86	22	25.6
Out of area	156	56	35.9	126	38	30.2	282	94	33.3
Total	1,051	326	31.0	543	141	26.0	1,594	467	29.3

[1] Percentage not computed because it would be based on less than 50 applicants.

(C) *Psychometric services*

An expert in psychometrics, testing and analysis of test results, has been working on the staff for five months. This is an auxiliary service to the Counseling, Job Placement, Neighborhood Aide and Neighborhood Youth Corps Departments. Within the period October 1966 to February 1967, the staff worker tested approximately 230 persons, many of whom took more than one type of written test, in addition to administering all typing tests for each department:

	Tested
Counseling department	40
Job placement	27
Neighborhood aides	54
Neighborhood Youth Corps	101
Blockworkers	19

The most frequently used tests are: Revised Beta Examination, Jenkins: How Well Do You Know Your Interests, Brainard Occupational Preference Inventory, Bennett AA: Mechanical Comprehension Test, Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test, Gorden Personnel Profile, Gates Reading Survey, Wonderlic Personnel Test, Minnesota Paper Form Board, and the Minnesota Clerical Test.

(D) *Legal services*

A Legal Officer joined the staff in August 1966. While primarily engaged in legal work and studies for forming the new community corporation and setting up proposed neighborhood law offices, the Legal Officer does voluntary consultation work on tenant-landlord problems. Referrals are made directly from the Blockworkers and Counselors.

Cooperating with other volunteer lawyers, the Legal Officer has worked with Blockworkers in advising and assisting tenant groups. The majority seeking help are Puerto Rican families from the Chelsea-Clinton areas.

IV. TRAINING PROGRAMS

(A) *Neighborhood Youth Corps*

The Neighborhood Youth Corps is a work experience program for unemployed, disadvantaged young men and women over 16 and under 22 years of age. The 90 who are currently enrolled at the CPC all come from families whose annual incomes are less than $3100. In the main, they are high school dropouts, who have had no, or sporadic, work experience.

All phases of the program were designed to remove those obstacles standing in the way of becoming responsible members of the community: lack of money and education, no chance of getting jobs, and no ways to relate constructively to their neighbors.

A corpsman gets remedial education during the work day, he is trained in a trade and gets paid $1.50 per hour or $45 per week for 30 hours work, and at the same time, directly helps the community. Rather than work against it, he is in a position to contribute to the community by helping families save money through the Food Buying Club, making furniture through the Carpentry Crew, fixing appliances in the Building Repair and Maintenance Crew, or mending clothes in the Sewing and Dress Design Crew.

Background of the Corpsmen, descriptions of the remedial program and the work training projects are given in the following sections.

1. Data on corpsmen (90 in the program)

	Percent
Residence:	
Chelsea (31)	35
Clinton (26)	29
Lincoln Square (17)	19
Greenwich Village (4)	4
Out-of-area (12)	13
Ages:	
16–17 years (27)	30
17–18 years (36)	40
18–19 years (11)	12
19–20 years (13)	15
20–21 years (3)	3
Sex:	
Male (64)	71
Female (26)	29
Education:	
Less than 9 grades (8)	9
9 grades completed (17)	19
10 grades completed (41)	45
11 grades completed (18)	20
HS graduates (6)	7
Ethnic background:	
Puerto Rican (39)	43
Negro (31)	35
White (17)	19
Other (3)	3

2. Remedial Program: Basic to preparing those youngsters who have not had the normal years of schooling for meaningful careers, is intensive remediation work in reading. As many as 85% of the Corpsmen have reading skills ranging from reading with difficulty to inability to read at all. Each is enrolled in a reading class one hour a day, five days a week.

The classes are supervised by a staff specialist in remediation.

Fifteen volunteer teachers come from Universities throughout the City: 6 are NYU College students, paid under the Federal Work-Study Program, as part of its project APEX, and 9 are volunteers from Columbia University and Stern College for Women.

Funds will be available as of April 17th to expand the Corps' remediation budget. Five tutors will be added to the staff, as well as two curriculum developers. Classes conducted by volunteers will be augmented by paid staff and individualized reading programs will be instituted.

Other remediation work includes a course being conducted four days a week for one hour by the CPC Assistant Training Officer, who is working with Corpsmen from the Blockwork Crew and girls from the Clerical and Sewing Crews. Objective is to use group techniques for dealing with personal problems and developing good work habits. In addition, each Corpsmen is assigned to a CPC Counselor, who is available for individual help with other personal problems.

3. Work Training: The group of 90 Corpsmen are divided into six crews with approximately 15 in a Crew, each of which has a Crew Chief. The Crews were set up around those types of skilled jobs for which workers are most needed and which do not necessarily require high school diplomas.

Business firms, Union Officials, government sources, and Neighborhood Youth Corps officials confirmed the need for butchers, food packagers, trained clerical workers, seamstresses, trained building maintenance workers, painters, plasters, appliance repair, grounds keeping, social work aides.

Twenty Corpsmen who have been in the program since it began last June have already moved into successful permanent jobs. Twelve were placed in the fields for which they were trained in the program: Seven from the Maintenance and Repair Crew who are now receiving salaries averaging $100 a week, three typing-clerical jobs at about $65 per week, one cashier at $75; and two accepted into the CPC Blockworker staff at $4100 a year. The others, whose reading skills were considerably improved and work habits developed, were able to get work in allied fields.

The six separate training Crews are described in the following:

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS (NYC) TRAINING PROJECTS

Food buying club

Fifteen boys and 1 girl (bookkeeper) at CPC.

Training: Food buying in bulk, cutting meat, food packaging, comparative shopping, record keeping.

Service: Bringing savings up to 50% on the cost of fresh produce to some 65 neighborhood families.

Equipment: Pick-up truck, freezer, refrigerator, scales, cutting tools supplied by NYC.

Carpentry crew

Fifteen boys at Christ Presbyterian Church.

Training: Building and repair of furniture.

Service: Making and repairing furniture for neighborhood families at no charge except the cost of materials.

Equipment: Hand tools (electric saw, drill, and lathe to be supplied by NYC) and wood bought at discount by NYC; work clohes for Corpsmen supplied by Consolidated Laundries, Jersey City, NJ.

Building repair

Fifteen boys at Penn South (assigned to professional staff, maintenance workers).

Training: Painting, plastering, woodworking, air conditioning and appliance repair, grounds keeping.

Service: Skilled maintenance work to neighborhood families.

Equipment: Tools made available by Penn South; work clothes for Corpsmen supplied by Consolidated Laundries.

Blockworker crew

Fifteen boys at CPC.

Training: Community action work and social service activities.

Service: Helping neighborhood families to help themselves, organizing tenant groups, NYC parent groups.

Typing crew

Fifteen girls at CPC.

Training: Typing, shorthand, filing, office procedure.

Equipment: 20 typewriters and adding machine supplied by NYC.

Sewing crew

Fifteen girls at CPC.

Training: Sewing and Dress design.

Service: making children's clothes to be given to families on Welfare.

Equipment: 5 electric sewing machines supplied by NYC; clothing materials supplied by local merchant.

NOTE.—Twelve of the above Corpsmen are stationed in accellerated programs: 8 employed as clerical workers at U S Department of Labor and Bureau of Internal Revenue, 3 carpenters at NYC Police Department Bldg Repair group, and 1 working in automotive repair at the NYC Department of Personnel Motor Pool.

(B) Neighborhood aide program

The Neighborhood Aide Program was designed to rehabilitate low-income adults over the age of 21 with little or no occupational skill and no record of consistent employment. Unlike the Neighborhood Youth Corps program, the budget for which allows the establishment of sheltered-type workshops supervised and staffed by specialists, the Aide program hinges on supervision at agencies where the Aides are stationed. In other words training must be provided on-the-job, and no funds were made available in the program for field supervisors or remedial course work.

Remediation work and counseling has been limited to group sessions by the CPC Training staff of 2 trainers and the Training Officer, as well as individual help given by Counselors, each of whom has ben assigned an average of 12 of the present group of 70 Aides. In addition, twenty-one of the foreign-born Aides who speak Spanish as their native language and speak English at varying levels of fair to none at all, have recently been enrolled in a course of English as a Second Language. These are being conducted every day by a language teacher, hired by the CPC through money set aside for consultant services.

The majority of the Aides attend classes for one and a half hours a day three days a week and the others for two hours two days a week—depending on their level of achievement.

The courses are held from 12:00 to 5:00 p.m. during the regular work day in a class room made available to the CPC by Christ Presbyterian Church on 36th Street.

Unfortunately, these limited services cannot be expected to meet the serious needs of the Aides, who are closely characteristic of disadvantaged people throughout the neighborhood: lacking proper education and consequently lacking success in gaining meaningful employment, creating over years of discouragement frustration and lack of the kind of drive younger persons have and also creating in some serious psychological problems.

The following are characteristics of the present group of 70:

	Percent
Residence:	
Chelsea (40)	57
Clinton (12)	17
Lincoln Sq. (16)	23
Greenwich V. (2)	3
Ages:	
20–40 years (35)	50
41–65 years (24)	34
Over 65 years (11)	16
Sex:	
Males (26)	27
Females (44)	63
Education:	
Not high school grads (foreign born) (21)	30
High school grads (foreign born) (18)	26
Less than ninth grade (8)	11
9th grade completed (2)	3
10th grade completed (8)	11
11th grade (4)	6
High school grads (9)	13
Ethnic background:	
Puerto Rican (31)	45
Negro (12)	17
White (22)	31
Other (5)	7

On-the-job training, while now being provided at the agencies where the Aides are stationed, cannot be expected to overcome all those problems standing in the way of successful future placement. As can be seen from the data, 11 are over 65 years old and in today's job market have very little chance of geting jobs; as many as 56% are foreign born, and language problems have prevented proper communication and training while on the job.

Another obvious handicap of the program, as compared to the Neighborhood Youth Corps program and its control situation for specialized training, is the range of job categories in which the Aides are being trained. As many as 20 different job titles have developed, obviously too many for control under a uniform training structure.

In order to properly train for a variety of jobs, a number of field supervisors are needed, as well as staff tutors and education and curriculum specialists.

In spite of the problems, twenty-five of the Aides who have been enrolled in the program since it started in June 1966, have moved into permanent jobs with other organizations.

On the bright side, too, are the very successful jobs being performed every day by Aides who have progressed extraordinarily since the program commenced. The 70 presently in the program, all of whom receive $1.75 per hour, are assigned to the following organizations:

	Aides
Hudson Guild (24%)	17
Lower West Side Community Progress Center (21%)	15
Lincoln Square Neighborhood Center	5
Puerto Rican Family Institute	5
Department of Air Pollution Control	3
Brandeis High School	2
County clerk's office	2
Hartley House	2
Chelsea Theatre Center	1
Community Development Agency of HRA	1
Federation of the Handicapped	1
High School of Fashion Industries	1
J. H. S. 17	1
PAL Duncan Center	1
P. S. 33	1
Roosevelt Hospital	1
Samaritan Half-way Society	1
Society of Friends of Puerto Rico	1
Sunrise Theatre Center	1
Wm. Alson White Psych. Institute	1
YMCA Clinton Youth Center	1
Awaiting Placement	3
Suspended	3
Total	70

Residency Voting Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. S. JOHNNY WALKER

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that the President has directed his attention to legislation dealing with a problem whereby many millions of our citizens have been unfairly disenfranchised.

Citizens who move from one area of the country to another are unable to vote in national elections because of a failure to meet the residence requirements of the States. If we are to strengthen our democratic system we must always seek new methods to expand citizen participation in every aspect of our political processes.

It is noteworthy that the legislation has included stiff criminal penalties for persons who falsely register as to their eligibility.

Private Ownership of Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, a fundamental principle of the American education system is well set forth in the following article by John A. Howard, Ph. D., president of Rockford College, and under unanimous consent, I place his remarks at this point in the RECORD:

THE NECESSARY SEPARATION OF EDUCATION AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Excerpts from address by John A. Howard, Ph. D., president of Rockford College, before the Milwaukee Society, January 24, 1967)

We have an historic recognition that a free society would be endangered by the commingling of the interests or activities of church and government. I wish to suggest that the separation of education and the central government is just as fundamentally important for the freedom of the society as the separation of religion and government. Both government and education must function well for the free society to flourish. But since these two dominant agencies of society have different roles to perform, each must function independently of the other in order to achieve its discrete aims.

The work of education is to activate the intellectual powers of man to dream, to probe, to invent, to compare, to challenge and create. The work of government is to adjudicate, to facilitate, to regulate, to effect compromise and to protect. The two sets of functions are complementary, but they are also potentially in conflict for each must observe, advise, criticize and take action to protect the people against the abuses committed by the other.

Obviously, if one obtains power over the other, the role of critic and public defender is eliminated. And further, with one in ascendance, it will be using its own special talents to make decisions appropriate to the talents and perspective of the other.

For this reason, it has not been just the philosophical conservatives who have warned against Federal control of education, but also many of the advocates of Federal aid—educators and legislators who have been equally outspoken against Federal control. Many people have had their fears about control allayed by the clauses written into each educational act forbidding any control, and by the repeated assertions of previous commissioners of education that Federal aid was not intended to nor would it result in control, and by the performance of most of the officers who administer the Federal aid programs.

However, our preoccupation with the term, "control," seems to have blinded us to the dangers of dependence. And, sad to say, we have now reached the point where no one can deny that many of our institutions of higher education are clearly, and perhaps irrevocably dependent upon government for a critical portion of the funds they spend each year. This dependence patently threatens the character of our higher education and, to some extent, must jeopardize the character of our government, as well.

Let us remember that the system of higher education which evolved in the United States has had a dual character, with some institutions created by and responsible to local or state government, and some created by and responsible to church or other private groups.

Each college or university has had its own board of control and each, within its own set of limitations, has been otherwise free to develop that kind of educational program which served its particular aspirations and objectives. This decentralization of control has permitted each separate faculty to use its own inventiveness in response to the problems of the day and has given rise to a great diversity of programs and institutions. Furthermore, the competition for good students, good faculty, money and prestige has called into play the highest talents of the faculty and administration. and one college or university after another has earned a position of eminence by its own creativeness.

Of greater timeliness and perhaps graver consequences, is the effect upon the total operation of education when all colleges and universities are bound up with the political changes and the financial condition of a single governmental body. In the bygone days of institutional independence, the vicissitudes which seem to affect human agencies—and educational institutions are no exception—would remain localized. When one academic institution was troubled with a power struggle, or financial reverses, other universities proceeded with business as usual.

The history of our public universities has been a rather fortunate one, and they have generally survived the ebb and flow of political change without significant disruption of their educational services. With the enormous expansion of public higher education in recent years, and the huge portion of tax monies which they require, it may be that the relatively tranquil days of the university-state government relationship are passing. In Illinois, we are told the big problem before the legislature is the money for public univerties. Certainly, recent events in the state of California must cause all those with an active interest in state universities to ponder the separate roles and rights and responsibilities of the state and of the university.

For instance, has government the right to insist upon economies in the operation of its public educational institutions as well as the other services it supports? Is it appropriate for government to institute or increase tuition charges for budgetary reasons? Is the educational process so central to the success of modern society that the public university should be immune from the judgments of governmental officers about its fiscal operation? Should the public educational institution have the sole privilege of deciding what is and what is not appropriate conduct for students and faculty? Or do the elected officers charged with the responsibility of spending the public purse have an obligation to insure that money is not spent to support individuals and/or programs which they believe to be contrary to the public interest? Should government intervene if a student Free Speech Movement is permitted to disrupt the conduct of the people's university, and to give rise to bitter internal factionalism and badly tarnish the university's reputation?

I do not believe an objective person can answer such questions unequivocally. The responsibilities and the appropriate activities of education and of government are profoundly different, as is the basis for judging the success. Therefore, the marriage of government and education is at best an uneasy alliance, beset by certain basic conflicts which will surface from time to time and which can cause major convulsions.

As observed earlier, our nation has been protected by the diversity of control. Even among the public institutions, when a serious politico-educational difficulty has arisen in one state, universities in other states have carried on with business as usual.

Now that our colleges and universities are becoming dependent upon a single government, it is a sobering thing to try to imagine what would happen to American education if a similar alignment of educational interests against government interests took place at the national level.

That not-so-remote possibility would have devastating consequences on both sides of the battle, and the people of the nation would be the loser, the double losers.

A number of columnists have already reckoned what may be lost by education in such a crisis as exists in California. Let us examine the flip-side of this piece a minute. Let us say that all colleges and universities, public and private, have come to count on their annual share of Federal funds. What, then, are the consequences for government? First, there will be a vested interest on the part of the whole collective body of education to elect or reelect executive and legislative officers committed to continuing the Federal subsidies. If ever a presidential candidate were nominated who seemed to have some reservations about paying for education from the national treasury, there would be a united and vociferous outcry from the entire academic community in condemnation of the candidate. To some degree, their own self-interest requires the personnel of the colleges to vote for whichever candidate promises the biggest increase in Federal funds. Government will surely suffer if the academic community becomes an automatic voting block.

Both the normal processes of representative government and the normal processes of education are put in jeopardy when the one is dependent upon the other.

A new argument against direct Federal aid is now before us in the publicly expressed attitudes of the United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. Harold Howe, who unlike his predecessors, has put himself on record flatly in favor of governmental control of education. In a speech at Rutgers University last April, he said, "New Jersey ranks third in the Nation in the expenditure for each student. You have a right to be proud of that record. But your state government as distinct from local governments, pays only 21% of the cost of education in New Jersey. By that index, it ranks 46th in the Nation. What does that mean? It means that your state has relatively little control over education." Later he said, "In spite of the fact that extending State prerogatives would diminish local freedom, I support that extension." There can certainly be no doubt about where Mr. Howe stands in the matter of government control. As a matter of fact, the title for his remarks was "Who's in Charge Here?"

His attitude raises certain questions. Just what aspects of education does he believe should be controlled and to what ends? Can we be certain that the judgment of any one man will turn out to be superior to what would have been variously decided by local boards of control? Even if the present commissioner should prove to be more knowledgeable than everyone else and his decisions better than theirs, how can we be sure that his successor would be equally gifted?

There are many other points that support the advisability of paying for education by means other than Federal grants—the administrative efforts that have to be diverted to lobbying for and selecting and processing the Washington grants, the actual cost of paying for the bureaucracy which administers these programs, and the possibility that the Federal government has promoted an over-development of the research function in education, among others.

There is one more I wish to speak about briefly. The separation of church and state has dogged the legislative development of Federal grants for higher education from the beginning. When legislation has passed, it has often been only because the church-state issue was successfully by-passed. Well, the inevitable has happened. A suit was brought against the state of Maryland contesting its financial support of certain church-related colleges. The courts found that one or more of the colleges was indeed sufficiently under the influence of the church so that the state grants were, indeed, unconstitutional. Other colleges managed to appear so church-unrelated that they got in under the wire. The question, of course, is "How much religion has to be pruned out of the educational program in order to receive the ever-increasing Federal subsidies?"

It may, of course, be coincidental that Webster College in Missouri has recently severed certain formal bonds with the Catholic Church and that Notre Dame, St. Louis, and DePaul universities may be changing from boards of control composed entirely of priests to ones including laymen. It is likely that in the wake of the Maryland decision the church will be squeezed out of one educational institution after another. To my way of thinking, this will bring about a great impoverishment of American education and American society. And it will be proof positive, if indeed any further proof is needed, that education has become the captive, if not the creature of government.

Peoria Jaycees Resolution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the board of directors of the Peoria Junior Chamber of Commerce recently passed a resolution, expressing the Jaycees position on the war in Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent that the text of that resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Peoria Jaycees whole-heartedly support the Constitution of the United States and the principles of Freedom and Democracy and,

Whereas, the Peoria Jaycees endorse the United States involvement in the Viet Nam war and,

Whereas, the American boys who have given their lives in this war have made the supreme sacrifice in defense of their Country, and,

Whereas, the parents of these boys have suffered immense personal loss and,

Whereas, the United States owes no less than total victory in Viet Nam to these boys and their parents so that their sacrifice will not have been in vain and,

Whereas, the Peoria Jaycees earnestly belive that total victory is the only way to demonstrate to the communist world that this Country will not tolerate communist aggression and that we believe that a firm stand in our foreign policy is the only way for this Country to regain its position of leadership and prestige among the other nations of the world and,

Whereas, total victory cannot be accomplished with our Military Forces inadequately supplied and having their hands tied politically,

Now therefore be it resolved, That the Peoria Jaycees in meeting this 16th day of May, 1967, go on record as urging the President and the Congress of the United States to take whatever steps are necessary to insure a rapid total victory in Viet Nam so that our dead will not have died in vain and to show to the world, the determination, the courage, the leadership and the conviction that our forefathers had in founding and building this Country into a nation of Democracy and Freedom for its citizens.

And be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be set to all local state and federal legislators, and news media, and that it be presented to the Illinois Jaycees for their adoption and presentation to the United States Jaycees for adoption.

Imports of Milk and Dairy Products

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN H. DENT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following statement—dealing with milk and dairy imports and regarding S. 612—presented to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is most pertinent to the current debates on our international trade policy and particularly, to the recent activity in Geneva:

This statement is made jointly in behalf of Frigo Cheese Corp. and Tolibia Cheese Inc., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

With me in joint appearance is Mr. Nicholas P. Spallas, legislative representative for Tolibia Cheese, Inc., and former consultant to the House Committee on Impact of Imports on the American Employment.

Both Tolibia Cheese, Inc., and Frigo Cheese Corp. are members of the National Cheese Institute American Producers of Italian Type Cheese Association, Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association and the American Blue Cheese Association.

Mr. Chairman, we should like to commend this committee in the manner which these hearings are being conducted, its alertness to a grave situation regarding the dairy industry of the United States, and for the committee's genuine concern in this problem.

During the course of this week we have appeared before the Tariff Commission in response to the President's request to the Tariff Commission that the Commission conduct hearings under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Mr. Chairman, this hearing was concluded yesterday. It was our pleasure to hear testimony by the Secretary of Agriculture. In his testimony the Secretary urged the Tariff Commission to recommend in its report to the President "those measures which will close loop-holes to transparent evasions of our dairy import quotas. Prompt remedial action is critically needed."

This is a most welcome and timely statement by the Secretary, a statement that should reflect itself in appropriate legislative action.

Mr. Chairman, there have been many witnesses in appearance before this committee. You have heard testimony relative to the needs of S-612 in our import policy program. You have also heard testimony from the opposition.

We are primarily concerned, of course, with the portion of testimony regarding Italian type cheese.

It is apparent that sec. 22 is not enough in meeting the problems resulting from quota evasions of dairy products entering the United States.

We are in full agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture that "prompt remedial action is necessary". How prompt this relief will be, can only be answered by the President.

We rightfully take this opportunity to remind the committee that the final determination of the Tariff Commission findings and recommendations rests with the President.

With due respect to the President, we know from past experiences that the President may or may not act upon the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. When this situation occurs—the following reactions take place as a result:

1. Instability of domestic prices and production planning.
2. Reluctance of buyers of both domestic and import cheeses on a steady basis, to commit themselves.
3. Weakening of milk prices with resultant injury to farm income.
4. Slaughter of dairy cattle thereby further depressing beef cattle prices.
5. Erratic Commodity Credit Corporation programs.
6. Confusion in the planning programs of dairy exporting nations.
7. General economic distress in key dairy States.
8. Rapid destruction of the family type farm.

Surely the members of this committee, their fellow Members in the Senate and the House are aware that this situation is comparable to that of "falling dominoes".

This situation has occurred for several years past and we are finally getting somewhere today in correcting this problem through legislation.

The necessity for this legislation was brought about by those nations that are currently guilty of import quota evasions.

They are fully aware of the fact that they have abused a privilege which the American people have extended to them.

We trust that the indictment is just and long overdue. We want to emphasize to these nations that the welfare of the American dairy farmer is as important to us—as their dairy programs are to them.

There can be no doubt in anyone's mind, after hearing and reviewing recent testimony that the dairy exporting nations involved have openly, and definitely abused our dairy import program.

Can any Member of the Senate or the House imagine a foreign government conducting an import program with such foolish abandon of controls?

Yet this is precisely what has been happening.

Mr. Chairman, we have for the sake of brevity, eliminated statistical figures as these are available to the committee from the testimony of previous witnesses.

No doubt you have heard the old-worn out slogans, such as "this is such a small matter", 1/10 of 1%, only a minuscule compared to domestic production", "historic market belonging to importers, our balance of trade, and we purchased from the United States last year"—and so forth.

Yet the fact does remain that of primary concern here is the impact such imports create in our price support program.

In 1961, Robert G. Lewis, of the Agriculture Department testified that: "One-pound of imported cheese can materially interfere with the price support program."

That the cost of imported cheese is appreciably lower at given times, there can be no doubt.

In 1960, our late President John F. Kennedy stated, as a United States Senator, before a group of textile manufacturers:

"Often you will find that while the import item may represent only 1% of a given commodity in proportion to domestic production. The fact is that this 1% quoted at lower prices can seriously disrupt an entire industry."

To further illustrate the need for legislation we quote from the testimony of a witness appearing before the House Committee on Imports:

"More than 100 million pounds of sugar—butter fat mix commonly called Junex, entered the United States last year as these countries cleverly found loopholes in the existing tariff regulations.

"If, in fact these mixtures contain Cuban sugar or Eastern European butter fat then the mixes are coming into the United States illegally.

"Present law forbids the importation of any product from Cuba and severely limits those imports from Eastern Europe. It is significant to note that about 36 million pounds of this mixture entered the United States from Canada alone. And Canada does import substantial amounts of sugar from Cuba—thus raising the question whether this Cuban sugar is not used by Canadian processors to make ice cream mix."

We have been subjected to charges of "crocodile tears, and half-truths" by the counsel of the importer's association.

Mr. Chairman, we do not consider it proper or ethical to become involved in name calling games with the opposition, certainly not at the expense or time of the United States Senate.

We will largely ignore these futile, hysteric syndromes of panic and trust the Senate will do likewise.

In continuing with our testimony we note that of all the major dairy producing nations in the world, the United States has for several years donated surplus dairy products to the needy human beings of the world in dire need of nourishment. Dairy products have provided through Public Law 480 and outright donations consistent with our foreign aid program.

The United States stands virtually alone in this respect. Most of the other dairy nations export for profit, especially in the higher priced U.S. market.

It would certainly help the cause of world hunger if our friends abroad would share in this burden and thereby find a good outlet for their dairy product surpluses. It is apparent that the United States cannot support the surplus dairy problem for the world—at least not on the basis of recent experiences.

We are of the opinion that we would be wrong in encouraging the major dairy nations to build up their dairy herds on the premise that the United States will be willing to absorb any surplus resulting from herd build-up.

Or that our erratic surplus management program can harbor in future years unlimited ex-quota dairy products.

This would be tragic in that we would find ourselves in the paradoxical situation of the American dairy farmer directly subsidizing foreign dairy farmers through the Federal tax program.

Bear in mind all of the major dairy producing countries of the world have stable economics.

There is no need to assume that the amount of cheese exported to the United States is an essential factor in their healthy economics.

We draw the attention of the committee that all of the major farm organizations in the United States are in concert with our view that we can no longer endure the chaotic condition that evasions of our import quotas are creating to our price support program.

The time is at hand for the Senate and House to assert the will of the people through legislative action.

Nuclear Industry's Future in WNY

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the May 23, 1967, edition of the Buffalo, N.Y., Courier Express.

This editorial makes reference to the Nuclear Fuels Services Center which is located in Cattaraugus County, which I am proud to represent in Congress. The Nation can look to this congressional district for growth and development in the nuclear-energy industry.

The editorial follows:

Nuclear Industry's Future in WNY

Oliver Townsend, chairman of the New York State Atomic and Space Development Authority, predicts a bright future for Western New York in connection with the development of nuclear-energy industry.

It seems fairly evident that one of the greatest potentials for economic expansion lies in the development of nuclear energy and the byproducts which result from it. And this area—with the Nuclear Fuels Services Center near West Valley as a nucleus—certainly should be one of the nation's outstanding regions in the field.

Mr. Townsend told industrialists, scientists and civic leaders who attended a luncheon sponsored by the Nuclear Development Council of the Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce that the next 15 years should see Western New York as the center of a substantially expanded nuclear-fuels reprocessing and special materials industry serving the entire Northeastern United States market area with at least one large atomic power station, a plutonium-fuel fabrication industry, a variety of new industries which use byproducts from the nuclear-fuel cycle and a number of small specialized industries which make instruments and equipment and provide services for these new developments.

By the year 2000, he added, there may be more than 250,000 persons in the state employed in the nuclear industry, a majority of them in Western New York.

If Mr. Townsend is at all close in his predictions—and there is every reason to think that he may be—the impact on the entire economy of Western New York will be tremendous, greater than anything since the development of hydroelectric power here late in the 19th Century.

The potential is great, but the kind of expansion Mr. Townsend foresees will not come automatically. It will take the combined and concerted efforts of business and civic leaders and public officials, particularly of the county and local governments of Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, to bring the dream to fruition. But certainly the goal is worth the effort.

Questions That Need an Answer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that the American people are upset about the Vietnam war. There is a great deal of confusion. A recent staff report of the Senate Republican policy committee attempted to bring the entire Vietnam question into better perspective.

Needless to say, the report has aroused a good deal of comment. Radio station WHO editorialized on the question asked in the policy committee staff report:

Questions That Need an Answer

Some people are concerned that the North Vietnamese might imagine our political parties are split over the war effort because of some statements in a recent Republican Policy Committee report. The staff report pointed out that President Eisenhower had always insisted any solution to the Viet Nam problem must be political, not military. And it asked some very pointed questions: just how far are we prepared to go to protect those interests? Such questions are a legitimate part of the democratic process; if there is anything wrong with them, it is that they are being asked now, rather than three or four years ago. These questions would be dangerous under only one condition . . . if they are left unanswered. It is not enough to simply ask questions; there must also be answers. And when the policies being questioned have us embroiled in a major military effort, those answers must not be long in coming; a delay could leave Hanoi with a tragic misunderstanding.

Gronouski Backs Postal Corporation Idea

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the national discussion which has resulted from Postmaster General O'Brien's suggestion that the postal service be converted into a Government corporation has been joined by a man whose credentials to speak on this subject are excellent.

He is the Honorable John Gronouski, now our distinguished Ambassador to Poland and the man who immediately preceded Mr. O'Brien as Postmaster General.

An economist with long service in Government administration, Ambassador Gronouski has written an article for the North American Newspaper Alliance explaining why he supports the postal corporation idea. In doing so, he attempts to answer some criticisms of the idea which have been tendered by another former Postmaster General, Mr. J. Edward Day.

In the interests of bringing to the attention of my colleagues the throughtful views of an outstanding American on this question, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point a copy of Ambassador Gronouski's article as it appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer of May 21:

Make It Like TVA—Gronouski for O'Brien Proposal for Post Office

(An article was published recently in which former Postmaster General J. Edward Day attacked current Postmaster Larry O'Brien's proposal to transform the post office from a cabinet department to a government corporation. Now another postmaster general (1963–65), John A. Gronouski, enters the controversy. Currently U.S. ambassador to Poland, he supports O'Brien against Day. He is in Washington briefly for consultations at the State Department.)

(By Ambassador John A. Gronouski)

WASHINGTON (NANA).—I recently read an article by my predecessor, former Postmaster General J. Edward Day, in which he takes exception to a plan proposed by Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien.

The O'Brien proposal is designed to transform the Post Office into a more effective instrument of national policy through removing it from the President's Cabinet and re-establishing it as a government corporation, somewhat along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

As I understand his position, Mr. Day opposes the basic postal reorganization proposed by Postmaster General O'Brien on several grounds: That the Post Office Department needs more, rather than less, prestige; that the basic problem underlying the chronic problems of the Post Office are monetary, not organizational, and that the O'Brien idea is "old and unrealistic."

Dealing with the latter point first, it is wholly realistic to propose that the postal service be revitalized by redesigning it as a government corporation with all the inherent advantages, cited by Mr. O'Brien, of minimizing political interference, securing better continuity of management, and the ability to secure services of highly competent, professional managers. Many responsible and committed men have, of course, recognized and articulated the deficiencies of the present organization. It would, indeed, be difficult for anyone to overlook them.

The task of securing adequate funding is, as Mr. Day suggests, the core of the whole postal problem. But, under present circumstances and the present kind of organization, adequate funds are not, and I believe will not be, forthcoming.

It is not enough to cry for water. One must also dig a well. Former Postmaster General Summerfield said that the only "durable solution" to the postal budget problem resided in ". . . giving the postal service the responsibility and the obligation to set its affairs in order and to operate as the basic organization it is—a business in the public service." This is precisely what Mr. O'Brien has attempted to do. I share with Mr. Summerfield, and with Mr. Day, a concern over lack of adequate funding for the postal service.

In fact, as I write these lines, the Post Office Department is fighting valiantly to secure restoration of some $71 million cut from its budget in the House. And, I must stress, the budget as presented had already passed through the prudent and careful scrutiny of the Bureau of the Budget and of the President, himself. Even before it was cut by the House, it was a minimum request needed to cope with an unprecedented flood of mail which each year increases by one-third of the entire mail volume of France.

Also, since the Post Office is a cabinet department its budget must, of necessity, be viewed along with the budget for the entire Federal government. At times when there are more imperious demands for funds, such as during the present period, the budget for the postal service must "give" somewhat. Yet the demands for postal service are independent of such considerations.

The mail must be moved no matter whether we are at peace or war, prosperous or passing through a recession, regardless of deflation or inflation. But since revenue from the sale of postal goods and services passes directly to the Treasury, and funds to operate the postal service result from congressional action, non-postal factors enter strongly into the funding process.

The fact that this is not the best way to run the largest logistical operation in the world is clearly reflected in the unsatisfactory state of mail service and the chronic deficits which act as a drag on securing additional funds.

Had he accorded Mr. O'Brien's proposal more careful consideration, I am sure that Mr. Day would have realized that the only way to get the funds needed to run the kind of postal system the American people desire and deserve is through some mechanism that puts the service on a more independent and businesslike basis. It is in this framework that the postal service could fully utilize the skills and the devotion of its 700,000 employees.

In my estimation the best way to secure additional prestige for the postal service has little to do with organization or its placement in the framework of government and everything to do with efficiency and economy.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is not a part of the President's cabinet, yet it is accorded international prestige simply because it produces electric power efficiently and economically, because it served to revitalize an entire region of our country, and because it became a model of outstanding labor-management relations.

It's about time we had a postal service of similar caliber. And I think the O'Brien proposal, viewed objectively, can only be considered a brilliant and bold effort to solve problems that have plagued every Postmaster General, including Mr. Day—lack of sufficient funds, lack of incentive for streamlined operation, lack of continuity in management, lack of ability to direct needed resources into rebuilding decaying and outmoded facilities, and lack of attention to research, the seedbed of future progress.

As a result of Mr. O'Brien's unprecedented proposal, the President has appointed a blue-ribbon commission to study every aspect of the postal service. This commission, composed of an extraordinary array of talent, is not confined to the limits of the O'Brien proposal, but has been mandated to follow the thread of logic wherever it may lead.

If nothing else, this exhaustive and long-due examination of the postal service, which is the direct result of Postmaster General O'Brien's initiative, is certain to result in improved mail service for the American people, a prospect that should enlist Mr. Day's applause and approval.

Fifty More Trained Socialists for Peace Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, is the American taxpayer's money being used to teach Peace Corps volunteers socialism? The award of a $149,829 windfall of public funds to the Westinghouse Learning Corp. of Bladensburg, Md., a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corp., was announced recently.

Upon graduation, these new indoctrinees will be sent to Morocco to work for economic redevelopment and other pro-Socialist revolutionary ideals.

Land reform is a powerful sounding phrase. But what does it mean except redistribution of the land—that is, getting it away from the landowner. Is this policy of socialism being unsuccessfully instituted by American tax dollars all over the world? If so, little wonder our foreign friends look strange when we talk of private, competitive, free enterprise and individual liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I request permission to insert an article from the Washington, D.C., Evening Star for May 19.

The article follows:

FIRM WILL TRAIN 50 FOR PEACE CORPS

The Westinghouse Learning Corp. of 5809 Annapolis Road, Bladensburg, has been awarded a $149,829 contract to train 50 Peace Corps volunteers who will serve in Morocco.

Awarding of the contract was announced yesterday by Rep. Hervey G. Machen, D-Md.

The Westinghouse Learning Corp. is a subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric Corp. It was established to train business, industrial and government employes in various fields. The company previously trained Peace Corps volunteers now serving in Micronesia, and it has operated a Job Corps center.

The new contract calls for the company to train men to develop a farmers' cooperative program and to work in an on-going program of economic redevelopment of agriculture in Morocco.

One-Way Bridges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, many Members of the House have voiced proper concern over the role of the Soviet Union in supporting President Nasser's latest saber rattling.

A very timely editorial commentary in this morning's Chicago Tribune discusses other facets of Soviet foreign policy by properly emphasizing the danger of the Johnson administration's bridges of understanding pitch toward the Moscow dictatorship. This editorial effectively refutes the tragic administration policy and merits our thoughtful review:

ONE-WAY BRIDGES

The refusal of Russia's leaders yesterday to visit the American pavilion at an international food fair in Moscow points up the absurdity of trying to build "bridges" to Moscow which prove to be only one-way bridges. Party Leader Breshnev and Premier Kosygin arrived in front of the million dollar American exhibit at the end of their two hour tour of the fair, whispered briefly, and drove off while officials of the 18 American firms represented at the exhibit watched in astonishment.

Despite snubs like this, members of the House banking committee recently voted, in effect, to supply the Soviet Union with machine tools to equip a plant which could easily be used to turn out military equipment to be used against the United States in Viet Nam or elsewhere.

Of course, the issue was not expressed that simply. The bill before the committee would extend the life of the Export-Import bank, which lends money abroad for the purchase of American goods. One loan which Mr. Johnson specifically wants the bank to make, as one of his "bridges to peace," is of 50 million dollars to the Soviet Union to equip a plant being built in the Ukraine under contract with the Fiat company of Italy.

The plant would cost 800 million dollars. A study by Forbes magazine has disclosed that the United States is expected to provide not only some of the money, but also most of the machinery for the plant; Fiat, according to Forbes, is to serve mainly as a middle man. As our own auto plants have demonstrated, the Fiat plant could be converted to the manufacture of tanks, military vehicles, or airplane parts.

A Republican member of the committee, Rep. Paul A. Fino of New York, sought to forestall this suicidal loan with an amendment forbidding loans to countries which provide material to be used against the United States. The committee rejected this amendment.

Mr. Fino's amendment would not be necessary if it were not for Mr. Johnson's persistence in building one-way bridges of friendship to Russia while Russia replies with increasingly belligerent promises of more aid to North Viet Nam against the American "aggressors" and appeals to Red China for cooperation.

Already, government agencies have strained our imagination by approving such "nonstrategic" exports as material for a high octane gasoline refinery in Bulgaria, aircraft navigational equipment to Romania, a rolling mill in East Germany, and a silicone steel processing plant in Czechoslovakia. When another Republican, Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb of California, asked the commerce department last year for further information about these sales, he was informed that it was confidential.

Fortunately the bill has some distance to go before enactment. It should not be too much to hope that other congressmen who may be tempted to support it as it stands will observe what is being said and done by the Russians in Moscow—the promises of more and more equipment for North Viet Nam and the apparent encouragement to President Nasser of Egypt—and ask themselves what conceivable sense it makes to add to Russia's productive capacity under these circumstances.

Law and Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, proposals to create vigilante groups can only erode the cause of law enforcement, the Los Angeles Times noted in an editorial on May 15.

The newspaper went on to comment specifically about suggestions by the National Rifle Association that posses be formed to combat mob violence that might spring up in urban areas.

It certainly is hard to understand what benefit the public will gain from having one mob fight another. Mob violence can be fought effectively only by trained law enforcement officers. To move from a society based on law and order into one where individuals or groups take the law into their own hands, can only be a step toward anarchy that will endanger basic constitutional freedoms and guarantees.

The editorial is a timely comment, and I insert it in the RECORD as part of my remarks:

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 15, 1967]

LAW AND ORDER AND THE NRA

The National Rifle Assn. modestly describes itself as the "foremost guardian of the American tradition and constitutional right of citizens to 'keep and bear arms'."

To be more specific, the NRA is a zealous, single-minded lobby opposed to any strengthening of the woefully weak federal gun controls. Even the slightest legislative improvement has been thwarted by the association, despite the efforts of the President, the attorney general and law enforcement officials throughout the country.

Now, however, the NRA is on an even more irresponsible kick.

Citizens should consider arming themselves into unofficial militias to provide "a potential community stabilizer" against urban disorder, the association editorialized in its publication, The American Rifleman.

"The best police on earth, alone, cannot stem the kind of mob violence that has swept many American cities . . . What happens when community disorder gets out of hand and local police call for help in the crisis?" asks the NRA.

"The armed citizen represents a potential community stabilizer. His support of law and order, whether as a civilian member of the 'posse comitatus' or as one of the unorganized militia, defined as the 'whole body of able-bodied male citizens,' could prove essential."

To encourage citizens to form armed vigilante bands is as dangerous as it is foolish. Support of law and order does not mean that self-appointed "militia" members can assume authority for community stability. That is anarchy.

Every American does, of course, have the right to have a gun in his home—even though such arms rarely restrain intruders and often result in family tragedies. And the federal legislation so opposed by the NRA would do nothing to restrain legitimate gun ownership.

California and the nation were shocked recently by the invasion of the State Assembly chamber by an armed band who called themselves the "Black Panthers." The members explained that they were exercising their constitutional right to bear arms in "self-defense."

The NRA proposal for "community stabilizers" has ominous similarities to the Black Panthers' rationale. Both are alien to the American tradition, which the National Rifle Assn. would guard.

"Spirit of St. Louis"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, last week was the 40th anniversary of the flight of Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Paris in the *Spirit of St. Louis.*

The *Spirit of St. Louis* was built at Ryan Aeronautical Co. in San Diego, Calif., and a replica has been built by Frank Tallman at the Orange County Airport in California. The replica was disassembled and flown to Paris, and Mr. Tallman reassembled it and flew it around Paris, making the landing at Le Bourget Airport on the 40th anniversary of Lindbergh's landing.

The replica, when returned from Paris, will be kept in San Diego on display. It cost $50,000, and is being paid for by donations from the schoolchildren of San Diego as their contribution to the celebration of this memorable occasion.

To celebrate this event, the city elementary schools in San Diego conducted an essay contest on the subject, the winner to receive a trip for himself and family to Washington to see President Johnson, and to see the original *Spirit of St. Louis,* now in the Smithsonian Institution.

This contest was won by Richard Vincent. His essay was in the form of a letter to his future grandchildren, to be opened May 10, 2007. Because of the uniqueness of this letter, I am asking unanimous consent to include it, following my remarks.

The essay follows:

LETTER TO MY FUTURE GRANDCHILDREN (TO BE OPENED ON MAY 10, 2007)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.,
May 10, 1967.

DEAR GRANDCHILDREN: By the time you read this I will be fifty-two years old and your very proud grandfather. Although I am only twelve as I write this letter, I feel that I am quite grown up, because today we were given the opportunity to contribute something to your heritage in a very unusual way.

You may have read in your history books about how Charles A. Lindbergh was the first to solo across the Atlantic in the "Spirit of St. Louis" in 1927. Your great-great-grandfather told me it happened when he was a young man. Well I practically feel like I did it myself because everyone had been asked to donate a sum, to keep the replica of the "Spirit of St. Louis" in San Diego for us and you to see. The original was built right here in San Diego by Ryan Airlines in 1927.

So today as you go out riding around to see the sights of the city, be sure to ask your folks to take you to the anniversary ceremony over at the "Spirit of St. Louis." While you are there check the plaque by it and see if you can find my name among the many who made this possible for you. Maybe you could even stop by and pick up grandma and me. I like to go there now and then for it remind me of the good ol' days.

With love to each one of you,
GRANDPA.

P.S.—I was saving up my allowance to buy a 10-speed bike, but I know this inheritance will be enjoyed by you, your friends and visitors to our great city. Anyhow, maybe I'll get a bike for Christmas.

Love,
RICKY, er-a, I mean Gramps.

The High Cost of Ineffective Gun Control Laws

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, an excellent news release regarding the restrictive firearms legislation from Savage Arms has just come to my attention.

The release points out facts that should be borne in mind in the consideration of that legislation, emphasizing particularly the need for effective crime prevention, but not through gun laws that seek to deny law abiding citizens their right to purchase and bear arms for legitimate sporting purposes. The release reads as follows:

THE HIGH COST OF INEFFECTIVE GUN CONTROL LAWS

How many of you would shell out $10 million a year for a worthless product? How about $3 million? It's doubtful that anyone in his right mind would even consider throwing away that much money.

Don't snicker too loudly because they're doing it in Philadelphia and if you don't keep a watchful eye on your legislators in Washington, D.C., or your home state, you may soon be doing the same.

That's what Philadelphia taxpayers are paying for a worthless crime prevention law, but officials there don't like to talk about it. They are having a rough time proving their gun control law works. Crime rate statistics prove it doesn't—at least, not yet. It's an embarrassing situation.

How about the cost of the magic law that doesn't work? The permit required for a gun purchase costs $1. The investigation and paper work required in processing a single permit is estimated to cost the city $15. The taxpayer picks up the difference.

On a yearly basis, according to the city's leading newspaper, Philadelphia taxpayers are shelling out or have lost between $3 million and $10 million, enough, certainly, to pay for an effective crime prevention program. These estimates were based on the 90% drop in tax receipts from firearms sales, the taxpayer borne cost for police investigations and taxes lost through nonsale of related hunting accessories.

What kind of crime prevention could 10 million dollars buy if used effectively? At a rather nice salary of $10,000 it could pay for 1000 additional policemen. This would provide added protection for all the citizens, protection against crimes they have real cause to fear, like robbery, beating, rape.

For any city contemplating a gun law like Philadelphia, perhaps consideration should be given to really effective ways of reducing crime; and not using gun laws as a false panacea, and gun owners as scapegoats.

By providing more policemen, residents could return to the parks and playgrounds, they could have the peace of mind of knowing there was little chance their house or apartment would be robbed; that they could take a walk on a warm summer night and know they could return home without being mugged or robbed; that their wife could shop or their daughter return from a school dance without being attacked.

Gun laws won't stop these crimes; effective crime prevention can.

Up until now, little has been said about the cost of gun control laws. The Philadelphia case proves the law is worthless and the cost high. This means the taxpayer is bound to sit up and take notice.

Even in the face of the Philadelphia fiasco, civil leaders in that city are urging the adoption of their worthless and costly law as a model for state and federal legislation. Don't allow it to happen in Washington and don't let it happen in your city or state.

Flag Dedication

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of attending most impressive ceremonies at the St. Joseph's Polish National Catholic Church, Irvington, N.J., on Sunday, May 7, on the occasion of the dedication of an American flag that had been flown over the U.S. Capitol. The patriotic services were followed by a dinner honoring the mothers of the parish, the fine ladies who have instilled in their sons and daughters a deep devotion to the principles and ideals that are symbolized by our flag.

The beloved pastor of the Congregation, the Very Reverend Boleslaw R. Bak, delivered an inspiring address which I am happy to insert at this point in the Record:

> Honored guests, Reverend Fathers, members of St. Joseph's parish and dear friends, it is indeed an honor to have in our midst so many distinguished guests. We are very happy to have them with us on this occasion.
>
> Today, the sight of the American Flag presented to us by Honorable Joseph G. Minish brings us remembrance. It bears silent witness of Americans, our own members of the United Young Men's Society of Resurrection of the Polish National Catholic Church who have given their lives so that freedom shall not perish from our shores.
>
> Our Flag is,—in our eyes—, the most beautiful and inspiring Flag in all the world. The beauty and power which it symbolizes, are the result of generations of sacrifice, labor and heroic struggles of millions of good and loyal citizens, who living under our Flag made our Nation what it is today.
>
> We, the children of Polish descent, are thankful to be in America. We have cause to be proud of our forefathers, who as immigrants, worked hard to help build America, beginning with the first settlement in Jamestown, Virginia 359 years ago. We are proud of our many fine generals, officers and enlisted men who fought in the War of Independence, and in all wars of America to help preserve our Freedom.
>
> We are grateful among other things, for the reason that under the wings of the free Eagle and in the shadows of the "Stars and Stripes" it was possible to found free religious institutions such as our own Church and insured the existence and growth of this Church. Stephen Decatur, a former Navy Commander who died in 1820, once offered the toast: "My Country! In Her Intercourse with foreign nations, may she ever be right; but, right or wrong, My Country."
>
> We have always been and remain proud of our youth, for the only demonstrations they hold are for Gold and Country. We have no "Draft Card tearer-uppers" but rather, young people, descendants of freedom-loving, God-fearing ancestors who willingly, honorably and gallantly served God and Country. Let us always remember this: "what our Flag will mean to future generations rests with us. May we increase our faith in all our American institutions and fight for liberty, truth and justice for all.
>
> At this time I extend sincere thanks to Honorable Congressman Joseph O. Minish for the gift of the American Flag to St. Joseph's Congregation.

HEW Improves Enforcement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of the controversies which has developed in connection with the debate of the proposed Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 is the enforcement of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Recently, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Honorable John W. Gardner, announced that these activities—so far as HEW is concerned—would shortly be centralized in his office, under the direction of his Special Assistant for Civil Rights, Mr. F. Peter Libassi.

Since that announcement, there has been a great deal of speculation about its implications, particularly by the leadership on the other side of the aisle. For example, on the day following the Secretary's announcement, the distinguished minority leader was reported by the Associated Press as viewing the centralization of title VI activities as form without substance because the Secretary had affirmed that there would be no changes in departmental policies regarding title VI.

On the same day, in fact at almost the same hour, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Goodell] released a statement in which he stated his fear that the announcement of centralization signified a backing down by the administration on its commitment to title VI enforcement, and calling on the President to clarify the situation.

One of the most distinguished observers of school desegregation, as it has taken place in his home State, and elsewhere in the Nation, has been the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Mr. Eugene Patterson. Two days after Secretary Gardner announced the centralization of title VI activities in his Department, the Constitution devoted its lead editorial to the announcement.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial from one of the Nation's most enlightened newspapers be reprinted at this point in the Record so that Members may have the benefit of what seems to me to be a sound, balanced and eminently sensible view of this action. The editorial follows:

[From the Atlanta Constitution, May 12, 1967]

HEW IMPROVES ENFORCEMENT

> Political accommodation unquestionably played a part in the announcement at this time of a reorganization in HEW civil rights enforcement.
>
> Southern congressmen and senators had been howling for the scalp of Education Commissioner Harold Howe and his enforcement officers because of school integration guidelines. And they had translated their displeasure into a potent political threat: Soften the guidelines, or we'll vote for the Republican aid-to-education substitute. The GOP plan calls for abandonment of President Johnson's specific programs of special help to the disadvantaged in favor of lump-sum grants to states.
>
> Presumably the reorganization at HEW will help Mr. Johnson corral some of the straying votes, for it takes the form various Southern congressmen have urged: The civil rights enforcement work of the Office of Education, surgeon general, welfare division and Social Security will be placed under one officer directly responsible to HEW Secretary Gardner.
>
> But the irony of this surface victory of the Southern dissidents is that it may well result in even firmer enforcement of antidiscriminatory regulations.
>
> Peter Libassi, who will head the new enforcement division and report directly to Secretary Gardner, is one of the brightest young lawyers in the administration. His dedication to civil rights is beyond reproach.
>
> Mr. Libassi, furthermore, understands the situation in the South and is an able negotiator who knows how to avoid unnecessary collisions.
>
> We believe the reorganization is a wise one. It makes little sense for HEW to have three or four different sets of enforcement officers doing essentially the same job. The new procedure should serve not only the cause of civil rights but also of efficiency.

AID New Orleans Recruitment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, the May 6, 1967, edition of the New Orleans States-Item announced that the Agency for International Development would be conducting a recruitment drive in New Orleans with the following editorial:

A CHANCE TO SERVE

> Civilians who want to help out in South Vietnam without shouldering a gun can do so through the State Department's Agency for International Development.
>
> AID needs more technically skilled men and women to get on with the pacification program, or "the other war" aimed at improving the living conditions of the South Vietnamese villagers and winning their allegiance.
>
> Types of civilian volunteers needed include provincial agriculture advisors, teacher education advisors, health education advisors; civil engineers, agricultural specialists; economists, nurses and secretaries.
>
> AID will conduct a recruiting drive next week in New Orleans at the Masonic Temple Building, 333 St. Charles.
>
> Apart from intrinsic satisfaction gained through helping the South Vietnamese people and this country's war effort, accepted volunteers receive good pay and other material benefits.
>
> Most recruits must have a college degree and several years' experience in their specialties. AID volunteers must be willing to serve in the war-torn country for at least 18 months without dependents.
>
> Their contribution toward securing a free South Vietnam ultimately may be at least as important as that of the fighting men. Unless the South Vietnamese villagers are able to rise above the misery which holds them, they will remain vulnerable prey for the terrorism and indoctrination of the Viet Cong.

I am proud to say that 743 New Orleans residents responded to AID and, of these, 38 have been tentatively selected for further screening. Those sought in New Orleans included civil engineers, teachers, education advisers, nurses, medical officers, auditors, secretaries, assistant provincial representatives, and civil and construction engineers.

Rutherford Poast, AID's Assistant Administrator for the Far East at the time of the drive, said:

> The response of the people of New Orleans has been excellent. Their volunteering to help in what we call 'the other war' in Vietnam—against poverty, disease and ignorance—is most gratifying.

I am pleased that my constituency volunteer so readily to serve their country in Vietnam.

Secretary Dean Rusk at Erskine College

SPEECH

OF

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Erskine College at Due West, S.C., in my congressional district, was fortunate to have Secretary of State Dean Rusk deliver the inaugural address when Dr. Joseph Wightman became president on April 29. This day was one of the greatest in the history of Erskine and indeed in the history of South Carolina.

Erskine is the only Associate Reformed Presbyterian College in the world and is a truly magnificent example of higher education in a beautiful setting of yesterday, molding intellect and character to meet the needs of tomorrow.

Our own great distinguished colleague in this Congress, the Honorable TOM GETTYS and his lovely wife, Mary Phillips Gettys, are graduates of this outstanding institution.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the Congress, to the academic community, and to all of our people the superb and timely address of Secretary Rusk:

ADDRESS BY HON. DEAN RUSK AT ERSKINE COLLEGE, DUE WEST, S.C., APRIL 29, 1967

MODERATOR. Friends of Erskine College, our guest speaker has honored President Wightman, Erskine College and the state of South Carolina by his presence today. We are grateful to him for taking this time from his busy schedule. Secretary Rusk is a native of Georgia and he was graduated from Davidson College, where he majored in Political Science and played on the basketball team.

Dr. Graham Martin, who is with us today, now President of Davidson College, was a classmate of Secretary Rusk. Erskine played basketball twice while Secretary Rusk was on the team. Several who played on the Erskine team, including one of our own Board members, Evan Reed, are with us today. I might add that Erskine won the game in 1930 (laughter and applause) by a score of 32 to 27. Secretary Rusk was high scorer, with 13 points. (Applause.)

To be fair, and because he follows me later, I must say that Davidson won the 1931 game by a score of 37 to 23.

Winning a Rhodes scholarship, he studied philosophy, politics and economics at St. Johns College, Oxford, from 1931 to 1934. While at Oxford, he wrote an essay which was awarded the Cecil Peace Prize. Dr. Wightman also attended Oxford and graduated from Oxford in 1938. It was at Oxford that Secretary Rusk and Dr. Wightman had the same tutor, Dr. William Conrad Costin. Secretary Rusk is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and his keen interest in education is evidenced by the fact that he has been awarded honorary doctoral degrees by 13 colleges and universities.

As you will observe, he scored 13 points against us, and he has 13 honorary degrees, but Erskine will break this tie today. (Laughter.)

Secretary Rusk has devoted his life to public service. Accomplishment of his long period of unselfish service, as an educator, soldier, and statesman are well known. His manner, patience and tact in the pursuit of world peace are appreciated by all. It is my distinct honor to present the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State. (Applause.)

Secretary of State DEAN RUSK. Mr. Watts, President Wightman, members and distinguished guests of the scholarly community of Erskine College—it is a very great pleasure indeed for me to be here for the inauguration of Joseph Wightman as your next President. I would gladly yield my time to the Choraliers, if they would let me. (Laughter.) But I want to thank you for the warm welcome that you have given me on this campus and in this community. There are moments when that is especially appreciated by a Secretary of State. (Laughter.)

Some time ago I was on my way to a large university to make a speech, and about 30 minutes out of the airport the control tower sent me a message, saying, there are a thousand people here to meet you, Mr. Secretary. Well I wasn't born yesterday, so I sent a message back saying, if there are a thousand people there to meet the Secretary of State, they obviously are carrying signs. What do the signs say? (Laughter.)

In a few moments came back the message, we've had a re-count, there are only 50—come on in, the natives are friendly. (Laughter.) I'm very happy to be here on this platform, with three very distinguished members of your congressional delegation in Washington, who spend so much labor there for you and for your nation. Senator Thurmond, and your own Congressman Dorn from this District; your own Congressman Gettys, distinguished alumnus of this college. I'm happy to be at Erskine. I've had many ties with Erskine College over the years, through family and friends, and once in a while on a basketball court. I take some satisfaction that my lifetime record against Erskine is 1 and 1. That should lead to some harmony here today.

But in any event, Davidson and Erskine have learned a good deal over the years about how to lose sporting events gracefully. That's why we call it character building. (Laughter.) But to be at Erskine at a time in which you are inaugurating Joseph Wightman is a very special pleasure indeed. He and I just missed each other at St. Johns College, Oxford. In the Oxford parlance, I "went down" the year he "came up." I've been trying to think of some suitable lesson to draw from that particular expression, but I haven't been able to find one that would be of advantage to me. (Laughter.)

But W. C. Costin, that remarkable tutor, and later President of St. Johns, sent me the warmest message about how happy he was that Dr. Wightman will be the President of Erskine College, and I will put that message, along with the other memos of this occasion—mementos of this occasion—in the record. Today I'm not going to read a speech to you. I want to talk for a few minutes, very personally, and very informally, chiefly to the young people, as though we were sitting around in groups of 10 or 12 in a faculty living room somewhere to give, you some impressions about how your Secretary of State looks at the world these days, and what he thinks about it, and what your concerns and our concerns are, and ought to be, and what they may be in the future.

I would urge you first to know that for as long as you live, we shall be in a period of breathtaking change. If a young person would ask me today, for what must I be prepared—in all honesty I would have to say, for whatever comes. And where better to learn the basic ideas for whatever comes, than in a Liberal Arts college like Erskine College. How can I illustrate that change?

In 1946 when the architects of the United Nations were instructed by the UN to build a new headquarters, they told them to prepare for 60 members, but for a possible expansion to 75. Last fall they admitted the 122nd member, to the United Nations. During each calendar year there are elections or changes of government in at least 50 of the countries with whom we have relations. And most of those have some bearing upon the relations between those countries and the United States. Indeed my staff tells me that I have now lived through 58 coup d'etats somewhere in the world, and I want you to know that CIA did not cause any one of them. (Laughter.)

We send out 1,000 cables a day from our Department, all over the world. I presume to think that most of you would agree with most of them, if you had a chance to see them, and most of them indeed are public—public information. But there is going to be dramatic change. That means that we must know how to organize our throughts about this tempestuous world. General Omar Bradley, a very wise man, said some years ago that the time has come for us to chart our course by the distant stars, and not by the lights of each passing ship. And so, given the certainty of change, we need to seek, to understand, those central ideas which give some order in the midst of tumult. Further than that, what United States itself shall do will be one of the organizing factors on the world scene. With so much power, so much influence, what we do makes a difference to almost everyone else.

It is necessary therefore for use to be reasonably predictable, to stay steady on course, so that not only our friends, but our potential adversaries will be able to know something about what our conduct will be. Because if we should act fitfully, without purpose, without reason, the world situation could deteriorate into chaos and violent chaos very quickly. And again, where better to look for those great central themes of policy than in a college like Erskine. Today I shall mention two of them. The first, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. If you think that is trite, take care—and try to improve upon it, by the way. Because this simple notion, which was derived by Thomas Jefferson and his colleagues out of at least 2,000 years of discourse on the political nature of man, serves as a scarlet thread of policy for a nation like ours, where the people rather believe that this proposition is true. It is why we have welcomed so many new nations into the community of nations, as the colonial systems have yielded up these nationally independent units. It's why we are concerned as people, about what goes on at times behind the respective curtains. It is why we are much more intimate with democracy than we are with dictatorships in our foreign relations, why we are so deeply concerned if there are still tasks to be done, to give the great promises of our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution to all of our citizens here at home.

Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I have frequently said to incoming ambassadors, coming into Washington to represent their countries, that if they want to know how to predict with reasonable accuracy the attitudes of the American people toward a great variety of events in the course of a year, just to keep their eyes on that rather simple proposition. Second—and I want to dwell on this for a few minutes—the necessity for the organization of a durable peace. At least half of my listeners today can no longer remember World War II. And fewer than that can remember the events which led up to World War II. One of my concerns is that, as we put more time between that struggle and our day, the great central question of 1945 will slip into the background and we shall be negligent and careless about it, because that great central question was, the organization of a durable peace.

The lessons drawn from that war are written into Article I of the United Nations Charter. And I would hope that many of you would take a little extra time to read over once again, that Article I, but this time a little more carefully, a little more prayerfully, with full recognition of what it is you're reading. It says that if we must organize peace, we must suppress acts of aggression and breaches of the peace, that we must settle our disputes by peaceful means, that we must extend the privileges of self determination to men right around the globe, and that we must cooperate across national frontiers, to get on with the great humanitarian tasks of mankind.

I would invite our young people to a discourse between generations on this subject of organizing a durable peace, an honest, sober, penetrating, searching discourse, marked with mutual respect on both sides, because I'm quite sure that we older people have things which we ought to be forgetting, old passions and old prejudices, old scars which we have not permitted to heal, old suspicions which stand in the way of taking some risks for peace. And on that, you younger people must help those of us who have more years. On the other side, some of you younger people have the problem of trying to learn about the living reality in those things which you've had no chance to remember. And on that, some of us who are older perhaps can be of some help to you in that discourse.

As a father of college students, I'm perfectly aware of the fact that it's a little obnoxious for us to say to young people that we too once were young. (Laughter.) But that was only yesterday, and if you smile patiently today, tomorrow you'll know what I mean. But if you wonder why some of us show a certain passion about this notion of organizing a durable peace, bear with me just for a moment, for a recollection of another student period, and another student generation. I was in the Oxford Union, as an undergraduate on that evening in 1933, when the Oxford Union passed a motion saying, this house will not fight for king and country. The man who moved that motion was the philosopher C. E. M. Joad—brilliant, witty, eloquent—he carried the day. Six years later C. E. M. Joad put out a statement to those same young people, in effect saying, sorry chaps, this fellow Hitler is different—get out there and fight. And he did not add, and without the arms and without the training, and without the prevention which I and others who felt like me, in the Western world, prevented their having.

And we had the same spokesmen in this country, who helped to prevent the governments of that day from taking the steps to prevent World War II. And so that generation went into World War II, and there were tens of millions of lives lost, and Article I of the United Nations Charter was bought with those lives. So when I hear today, It's too far away—it's not our business, or when I hear, well if he takes one more bite perhaps he'll be satisfied; or if I hear, well, we've been rude to him, so let's help him to feel better by letting him have a little country or two—these were the same things that another generation of students heard. And therefore don't ask me to look upon these as the "new" ideas of the Sixties. They are the old and discredited ideas for which a frightful price was paid. But in any event all this has passed, so let's put that aside—that is not necessarily a guide for the future.

But I want you to understand why some of us who are not quite so young still have some of the passion of youth on certain subjects. But the other important reason to read Article I has to do with the future—your future, your home and your community, your ability to raise a family. If I could say one thing today which I hope you'll never forget—and I shall say it as quietly as I can, and still be heard—we shall not have the chance to draw the lessons from World War III. There won't be enough left. Therefore, Article I of the United Nations Charter may well be our last clear chance to organize peace on this earth if men are to inhabit this planet together. Therefore I hope that all of us can agree that organizing a durable peace is the central question for mankind, and then let us if we shall, and we must, let us differ if we will, about how to do it—how to get there, but let us not be contemptuous of the question, unless we wish to be frivolous about the survival of the human race.

Now this is why we have to think seriously about the commitments which we undertake, this is why a failure on our part to meet a commitment may very likely open the doors to that very catastrophe which we must at all costs somehow prevent. It's not just one little country, it's not just one rather distant part of the world—it is the central question as to whether nations will insist upon living under law, or whether those who would seize their neighbors by force will have a chance to let their appetites grow upon the feeding, gather their momentum, and impose upon us all a catastrophe when it is too late to prevent it.

I spoke earlier about the power and influence of the United States. I hope you will not underestimate our capacity to do what is necessary, not only for our own interests, but for the peace of the world. There are burdens to be borne, and American people have borne these burdens with a gallantry and a faith, and a hope in this postwar period, in a way that is almost unexampled in history. Our Gross National Product is equal to that of all of the NATO countries and Japan combined—twice that of the Soviet Union, and the gap is continuing to widen—ten times that of Mainland China, out of which they have to meet the needs of some 700 million people, a Gross National Product ten times that of all of Latin America. We can afford to do what has to be done, and we can afford to do it cheerfully. Don't sell your country short as to its purposes, its motives, its aspirations, and at this point I would like to ask our friends from other countries, to forgive just a little presumption, and let Americans talk among Americans just for a moment.

Lord Acton once remarked that power tends to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely. The American people came out of World War II, with unbelievable power—physical power. That power has since been multiplied many fold—many, many fold—frail human beings, and that means us all, now hold in our hand power which if used would create effects which the mind of man cannot comprehend. And those who are responsible for keeping this beast in its cage are thankful at the end of every day for one more day in which the cage holds tight. But the presumption is this—I don't myself believe that that fantastic power has corrupted the American people. I believe that the purposes of this nation in world affairs are relatively simple, and relatively decent. We would like to organize that peace. We would like to establish the rule of law in international affairs. We would like to join hands to help relieve the great burdens of misery and poverty and disease from those who are just beginning to enter the scientific and technical age. We would like to see political systems which do not involve the knock on the door at midnight, a system in which individuals and families can live with some knowledge of what the tomorrow will bring, with some assurance that they too will have a chance to draw the best out of the past and build upon it to create an even better future.

These are rather simple things, which are shared by the ordinary men and women of our country with the ordinary men and women in every other country that I know about, including those behind the Curtains. That is why we can be greateful that there are signs that there is greater prudence in the world than we once thought possible, why there is a growing recognition of the need to join hands to get our common tasks done, including those common tasks which affect the daily lives of ordinary men and women throughout the world. A growing recognition that the use of massive force is an irrational act for governments to perform. Many signs that the community of man is beginning to lay its hand upon the exercise of raw power—that we're not there yet, and we have not reached the possibility of a period of prudence by giving away Azerbaijan, in 1946, or the eastern provinces of Turkey, or by yielding Greece to the guerrillas, or by abandoning Berlin to the blockade, or by forgetting about South Korea, or the Philippines or Malaya, or the Congo, or by welcoming the missiles into Cuba as good neighbors. It has been a long and difficult, and upon occasion, a bloody path to a point where the prospect for peace looks a little better than it might have looked some time ago. But there is still something to be done. It is a tragedy that once again, after all that has happened since 1945, young Americans must hazard all that they have if we are to organize that durable peace. I assure you we shall leave no possible avenue to peace unexplored—through our own effort, through the effort of at least half the governments of the world, through diligently attempting to bring that peace about, directly or indirectly—singly or in groups—publicly or privately. But let us be careful about opening those gates to brute force if man is to survive.

Dr. Wightman, Erskine College has selected well, in asking you to be its President. We ask a great deal of those who become presidents of our fine colleges and universities, a great deal of devotion, and dedication, selfless service, the best of one's mind can bring to bear, the loftiest concepts which one's spirit can bring to the task, and interminable toil in the daily affairs of making any fine institution work well. My congratulations to the faculty and students of Erskine on your appointment—my respect to you for your readiness to take on so great and so challenging a job. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

Bent on Repeating Mistakes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body will soon consider the bill to extend the life of the Export-Import Bank and to expand its lending authority. I commend to my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the San Gabriel Valley Daily Tribune on May 11, 1967, entitled "Bent on Repeating Mistakes." We might all heed its warning lest the young men of this country once again become victims of our turning the other cheek.

[From the San Gabriel Valley Daily Tribune, May 11, 1967]

BENT ON REPEATING MISTAKES

Many Americans came to regret pre-war shipments of scrap metal to Japan. It was returned to us as shrapnel that tore away the limbs and ripped the bodies of American soldiers.

Yet, today it seems that we are intent on repeating past mistakes.

In a desire to increase trade with Russia, certain U.S. businessmen seemingly put profit before patriotism. They're willing to supply goods and tools to bolster Russia's industrial capacity, and in so doing free Russia to concentrate its efforts on military and space projects. It doesn't make sense.

Congressman Glenard Lipscomb very aptly stated the case for his constituents in the San Gabriel Valley and all Americans recently on the floor of the House of Representatives.

He charged that export of U.S.-made tools to help the Fiat Company of Italy start an automobile plant in Russia will aid the Viet Cong.

It is expected that export of the tools will be financed by the U.S. Export-Import Bank in an amount up to $50 million.

By providing the Fiat firm with the tools, the U.S. will free Russia from having to divert manpower for facilities from its military and space projects.

We agree with the congressman that it seems inconceivable that it could be seriously proposed that the United States at this time should assist in any way in building up the automotive industry in the Soviet Union—for products of existing Soviet automotive factories can be found in trouble spots throughout the world. They haul Communist soldiers, ammunition, weapons and food in Southeast Asia.

Just as Hitler's war machine was dependent on rubber and gasoline to keep in operation, Communist forces in Vietnam need trucks to keep bringing war supplies from Russia and China.

The claims, statements and conjectures that the Fiat deal is in the interest of the U.S. makes us gag. Who will be the real gainers if U.S. capital and U.S. know-how is used to tool up an automobile assembly plant for Russia? You know who!

We sincerely hope that Congressman Lipscomb's fellow members of the House were listening and that Americans understand the implication that this offer to cooperate and help Russia is being done at the expense of America in general—and the fighting men in Vietnam in particular.

For, if the Fiat deal goes through, it will be soldiers in Vietnam who will be hit by mortars that might possibly never have reached the war zone if Russia had to use its resources and manpower to build the tools for the Fiat's automobile plant.

The Idea of Amelioration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in June Mr. James Morton will leave Federal service after 5½ years as special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce. Through these 5 years, Jim Morton has been an inspiration to those who have worked with him in their common interests of furthering the mission of the Department of Commerce.

Throughout his career as a much decorated combat parachute officer in the 82d Airborne Division in the European theater of operations, his varied career in the publishing industry as an executive with the largest newspaper chain in America and as an outstanding adviser to top management in many varied industries has given Jim Morton the experience, the knowledge, the know-how to express himself to contemporary America. Accordingly, it is my privilege to bring to the attention of my colleagues one of the finest addresses I have ever had the opportunity to hear:

THE IDEA OF AMELIORATION

(Address by James G. Morton, Special Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, to the National Account Marketing Association, at Atlantic City, N.J., on May 4, 1967)

It is a pleasure to be with you today at this important national conference.

It is always stimulating to meet with America's marketing men, for you are in the front lines of the dynamic competition that makes our economic system thrive.

You are not only where the action is, you make it happen. And the whole country benefits.

It is in the marketing profession most of all that one finds the prevailing currents of optimism and positivism that invigorate our national spirit and spur us on to new attainments.

Optimism has been the object of considerable cynicism in literature and no less in certain quarters of our society today. But I am for it.

I believe it is one of the qualities that makes our country great. Had the Continental soldier at Valley Forge not been an optimist there would not be an America as we know it today.

Optimism is the mother of enthusiasm; and enthusiasm is the motive force of progress. Nobody knows better than the salesman that nothing succeeds like success. And the salesman does not wait for succes; he contrives it.

The greatest success story of the century is being acted out on the vast stage of the American economy. The marketing man is taking a starring role.

At the outset of the sixties our marketing men had a vision of the future and they seized it. The unprecedented growth we have enjoyed during the past six years could not have been achieved without the creative efforts of our marketing men to expand demand for our tremendous outpouring of goods and services.

But the accomplishments of the past are dwarfed by the prospects of the future.

Department of Commerce economists have been working with the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on a projection of the economy in 1975. Using the 1965 figures they created a model of the economy a decade ahead.

The projections were based on two major assumptions: that we will maintain a 4 percent annual rate of real GNP growth and that the rate of unemployment will be maintained at 4 percent or lower.

This assumed growth rate is better than the 3.7 percent from 1950 to 1965 but it is not unreasonable considering the dominant factors that contribute to faster growth. These include education and the acquiring of more skills by a larger proportion of our population.

Other key factors, of course, will be population growth and expansion of our labor force.

The joint study indicates that if we have balanced growth and prices increase only moderately the current dollar GNP in 1975 will soar to $1,200 billion—a trillion, two hundred billion.

This dazzling prospect is within our reach; and it is clear that the marketing man will have a vital part in materializing it through creative selling.

Selling is far more than a tool or a technique; it is a state of mind. It is the creature of confidence and courage and determination and a positive way of viewing one's role in society.

As the challenges of our time rise up before us I hope you will see your role in broadened dimensions; for your country needs your ability and your optimism and your positive thinking.

It needs your ability to interpret America, not only to the world but to those here at home who have a blurred vision of the meaning and purpose of this republic.

It needs your positive views—and your positive voice.

"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven," Ecclesiastes tells us. "A time to keep silent and a time to speak."

With all the din and discord we hear on our street corners and in our parks and on the campus today it seems this is, indeed, a time to speak.

We hear the incantations against America and the rebellious outbursts against society.

We hear our country castigated for "immorality" as we strive to preserve freedom in Vietnam.

We hear the prophets of the New Left rail against the United States and heap abuse and vilification on our President.

We hear the protests of the modern day Nihilists who believe in nothing and have nothing to suggest.

We witness the desecration of the flag that has always stood for freedom no less than for America.

Each of us and the least of us has the right to say what we think in this democracy and no one would have it otherwise. But in this dialogue of democracy it seems to me the truly significant facts about our country and its great and continuing contributions to human progress are being overlooked.

If we are to preserve a balanced perspective, more of us are going to have to make our voices heard on *what's right about America*. This is a time not to keep silent but to speak.

It is a plain truth that at no other time or place have so many enjoyed so fully the blessings and the benefits of freedom and opportunity as in America today.

In this imperfect world we have not yet arrived at Utopia but it is a fact we have achieved the world's highest living standard and are nearer than any nation has ever been to the conquest of poverty, ignorance, and squalor.

We are waging—and we are winning—the war on poverty.

The poor remain with us, and perhaps some always shall, but millions of Americans have climbed out of poverty since we began a massive attack on the Nation's economic and social ills. The number of poor decreased by 7,400,000 in the first half of this decade.

And we must bear in mind that the definition of poverty in this country would describe a comparative state of well-being in less fortunate regions of the earth.

While every citizen may not yet enjoy the fullest advantage to attain his potential, nowhere else in this world does a man or woman have a better chance in life than in America.

Through a whole series of new measures costing billions we are constantly widening the opportunities for learning and earning and fulfilling one's capabilities in a free society.

Never more than today have the strength and wisdom of our country and the conscience and concerns of our people been so completely committed to the heritage of progress that is the story of America.

Alexis de Tocqueville described that heritage in this way:

"America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement. The idea of novelty is indissolubly connected with the idea of amelioration. No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man; and in his eyes what is not yet done is only that he has not yet attempted to do."

The idea of amelioration has lost none of its magic and power as a force for progress in the more than a century that has passed since de Tocqueville visited America.

Indeed, it exerts a more profound influence than ever in propelling our Nation to new achievements in science and technology, in invention, in industrial growth, in medicine, education, and social betterment.

The idea of amelioration is embodied in the girders and the mortar and the brick of the new America that is being built on the solid foundations laid by the founders.

It is at the very heart of the philosophy of President Johnson and, as I believe, the philosophy of most Americans today.

It is forcefully expressed in the President's goal of equal educational opportunity so that, in his words, "our classrooms will be open to every American boy and girl" and "every child is guaranteed all the education he or she can take."

The President called on the Congress to provide the programs for four major tasks:

To bring better education to millions of the disadvantaged youths who need it most.

To put the best educational equipment and ideas and innovations within reach of all students.

To advance the technology of teaching and the training of teachers.

To provide incentives for those who wish to learn at every stage along the road of learning.

The 89th Congress, in a series of enactments that strengthened the school foundations in every community of the land, imparted new vigor and meaning to the idea of amelioration.

"We are now embarked," the President said, "on another venture to put the American dream to work in meeting the demands of the new day. Once again we must start where men who would improve their society have always known they must begin—with an educational system restudied, reinforced, and revitalized."

In the extension of justice and civil rights, America has taken giant strides. The most significant and far-reaching legislation in the century since the Fourteenth Amendment has been enacted to ensure equal rights and equal opportunity for our Negro citizens.

I need not catalogue the laws passed these last three years. We have hauled down the barriers to the voting booth, to public accommodations, to the classroom, to housing, to the pursuit of opportunity, and to equal justice under the law.

It is an irony that the greatest breakthroughs in the history of civil liberties in America should be accompanied by the manifest dissatisfactions.

Perhaps the frustrations are a symptom of our times when great expectations overshadow great accomplishments. But the accomplishments are there.

It is a fact the century of suppression and denial is behind us and the new day is here. Not only have the barriers been swept aside, but positive and vigorous actions have been taken to improve the economic lot of the Negro through expanded educational advantages and equal opportunities in employment.

To widen economic opportunities for Negroes has been a continuing concern of the Department of Commerce in my years as an official. Encouraging headway has been made in many directions.

While we can and do chafe at the pace of progress in many of our national endeavors, one can take great satisfaction in the knowledge that no country has done so much to enlarge the substance and meaning of human existence as the United States.

To be sanguine about our great capabilities for the future one need only consider the performance of the American economy in the 1960's.

The vitality of the free enterprise system, functioning under enlightened public policies, has proved the decisive factor in improving the condition of life for Americans.

April was the 74th month of an expansion that has buoyed the entire Nation to a new plateau of material well-being and, with it, social improvement.

In this remarkable period of growth and prosperity following the recession low of 1960 and early '61:

Gross national product has increased more than 50 percent to the towering peak of $764.3 billion (annual rate) in the first quarter of 1967.

Industrial production is up more than 50 percent.

Personal income has soared more than $200 billion to a record level of well over $600 billion, again an increase of more than 50 percent.

Average earnings of factory workers are up more than 27 percent.

Farm income increased nearly 22 percent.

Corporate profits after taxes have climbed nearly 100 percent, rising from $24.4 billion in the first quarter of 1961 to $48.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1966.

Nearly 9,000,000 new jobs were created for American workers during this period and unemployment was cut in half, dropping from 7.1 percent in May of 1961 to 3.6 percent of the civilian labor force today.

Unemployment of married males has declined to little more than 2 percent with the result that nearly all who want to work and are able to work can find work.

Other than in scattered areas where chronic situations exist, we have achieved impressive success in ridding our Nation of depression and unemployment with their mutilating effect on the human spirit.

The economic gains of the Sixties have been broadly shared by the American people—the worker, the businessman, the farmer, the investor, and the professionals.

More Americans are better clothed, better fed, and better housed than ever before. And the strength of the American economy has provided the underpinning for broad social gains. Health and welfare benefits have been extended to millions of our older citizens.

This is the America—the dynamic society of free men striving to enhance the substance and meaning of life—that we can point to in measuring our path of progress.

And it is an outward-looking America, dedicated not to the pursuit of comfort but the cause of freedom and peace and progress as the world moves towards century Twenty-One.

The idea of amelioration which de Tocqueville described as our burning drive we extend to all the world's peoples.

Our foreign policy extends to all mankind our hope and determination to attain a rational, peaceful, and progressive world.

This was the aim of the Marshall Plan instituted by the United States twenty years ago to help rebuild a devastated Europe, a plan of recovery I might add in which we invited Poland and Czechoslovakia to participate. And the door was open to the Soviet Union.

In the succeeding years we have provided more than 100 billion dollars in aid and economic assistance to countries that shared our desire to ameliorate the estate of man.

In this same period American business has invested some $50 billion in world-wide enterprises that have stimulated economic development and widened employment opportunities in more than a hundred nations.

American business and industry and skills are energetically engaged in building and planning and trading and developing around the globe. The sun never sets on the American businessman or engineer, nor on the Peace Corps worker or the government technician.

No less than in our massive aid programs over the past two decades, nor our technical assistance across the underdeveloped world, nor our support of the aspirations of emerging nations to grow and prosper—no less than any of these, our willingness to commit our finest young men to fight for freedom where necessary has been an American investment in hope for the future of mankind.

That is the path of faith and courage that America and its sons are following in Vietnam today.

There was never a time when we could be prouder of our young men in uniform. How unjust it is to label as "hawks" those who support them and the principles for which they fight and die—that a nation might live in freedom from terror and aggression.

It is a cruel deception to describe as "hawks" those who are in reality no less dedicated to the pursuit of peace than those proclaimed as "doves."

It is time we put to rest these misleading and unfair terms that come from dusty history books on the period before the Civil War. They are mischievous misnomers that have no application in truth today.

The ways to peace are many but the lessons of history tell us that firmness, not irresolution, holds the best hope for stability and order in the world.

The people of South Vietnam have been coerced, tortured, terrorized, mutilated, and murdered in a brutal and deliberate design of aggression. Where does aggression end? Any veteran can tell the demonstrator—it ends where it is stopped. It will not be stopped by removing the obstacles to its path.

There are some who suggest the people of Vietnam are not ready for democracy, that they should be cast to the devouring tides.

The schizophrenic belief that freedom is precious in one part of the world but doesn't matter in another has set in motion a weird variety of isolationism that, in effect, says one can be half safe.

It seems to me that to deny one nationality's right of self determination while granting another's is a form of racism.

The American people will never buy the notion that democracy won't work in Vietnam. We heard the same arguments about the Republic of Korea not so many years ago.

More than eleven million Koreans exercised their voting rights yesterday. Better than 80 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls in a powerful demonstration of democracy at work.

Our faith and our hopes in Korea have been justified by the fresh footprints on the path of freedom and progress. We can hope for no less in Vietnam.

Almost a quarter of a century ago, in the closing days of World War II, a great president spoke the following words:

"We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations, far away. We have learned that we must live as men, and not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger. We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the world community."

In the speech that he never gave—prepared for delivery the day after his death 22 years ago—President Roosevelt further expanded on this American creed for the Twentieth Century:

"More than an end to war," he wrote, "we want an end to the beginnings of all wars."

For the past quarter century, under both Republican and Democratic Administrations, America has pursued policies based both in the idealism and the practical wisdom contained in these words. We have pursued them with our treasure and our genius and, with heavy hearts, in some times and at some places with the lives of American men.

That is why brave men today fight and die alongside the South Vietnamese.

"They are there," as President Johnson has said, "to keep aggression from succeeding.

"They are there to stop one nation from taking over another nation by force.

"They are there to help people who do not want to have an ideology pushed down their throats and imposed upon them.

"They are there because somewhere, and at some place, the free nations of the world must say again to the militant disciples of Asian Communism: This far and no further.

"The time is now, and the place is Vietnam."

And they are there, as well, to serve the goals for Vietnam and for all Asia set forth by the free nations of the Pacific Community at the Manila Conference last October:

To be free of aggression.

To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.

To build a region of security, order, and progress.

To seek reconciliation and peace throughout the area.

If these goals seem familiar to all of us, it is not surprising. They are ideals upon which we ourselves built a Nation that has grown prosperous with the years and powerful to serve justice and human freedom—the ceaseless task that we carry forward here at home while we support free men in their pursuit overseas.

I hope that you, as confident and articulate Americans, will lend your voices to these ideals so that our continuing devotion to them will be unmistakably clear to all who doubt our purpose.

History will not long remember the placards and the vituperation and the desecration of our flag; but it will never forget the day that freedom lived in Vietnam.

American Public Works Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise on the floor of this body today with a great deal of pleasure, to commend the American Public Works Association on their foresight and wisdom in giving an Award of Merit to one of the outstanding staff members of the House of Representatives, my old friend, the Engineer Consultant to the Committee on Public Works, Joseph R. Brennan.

This award was presented to Mr. Brennan by the American Public Works Association for his long and distinguished service in the field of government both for his service with the Corps of Engineers and for over the last 10 years as the Engineer Consultant for the Committee on Public Works, a committee of which I have the honor of not only being a member but as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Flood Control. I have known Joe Brennan over a long period of time both with the Corps of Engineers and since the first day he arrived with the Committee on Public Works. During this period of time both as a member of the committee and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Flood Control I have worked closely with Joe. I know of his excellence and technical ability in his chosen field. I am most appreciative, as are all the other Members, of the sound and wise counsel he has given to the committee throughout the years in the vast spectrum that is covered by the fields of public works. I congratulate him most heartily for this award which he so richly deserves. At the same time I would again like to commend the American Public Works Association not only for their presentation of this award but also for the interest and activity they have displayed throughout the years and throughout the Nation in advancing and publicizing the value and the importance of public works and the many benefits that the nation as a whole has derived from public works projects.

Mrs. Jones and I extend our best wishes to Joe and his lovely wife, Jane, on this fine occasion and to Joe's two lovely daughters. I know they are all as proud of Joe Brennan as is every member of the committee.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of the award received by Joe Brennan at the luncheon given by the American Public Works Association held at the Washington Hilton Hotel in this city on May 18, 1967:

American Public Works Association Award of Merit, Presented to Joseph R. Brennan

Awards to members of the Congressional family who serve the nation in the halls of the House of Representatives are usually confined to members of Congress themselves. Only rarely is proper public recognition accorded the largely anonymous but often brilliant people who make up the professional staff of the House.

Joseph R. Brennan, the Engineer Consultant to the House Public Works Committee, is one of those people, though he is far from anonymous to those who labor in public works fields. His has been a long and distinguished career, extending from his master's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology through 20 years with the Corps of Engineers and 10 years with the Public Works Committee.

During his early years with the Corps, Joseph R. Brennan was assigned to various areas of the country, and he developed then the acute appreciation for the many economic and social aspects of public works that was to make him so successful and persuasive during the 10 years that he was the Corps' top man in project planning and development.

We could, quite reasonably pay him tribute for those years alone, or for the guidance he has given states and cities and private organizations in their participation in the public works programs of this country, or for the inspiration and help he has given so many young men entering the field. But there is, in Joseph R. Brennan's service to the nation, a far more significant contribution.

It is to him, and to his work as Engineer Consultant to the Public Works Committee, that the Congress is indebted for its better comprehension of engineering standards and the economic aspects of public works development. He helped give the Congress a much needed measure of independent judgment in the technical consideration of public works programs, and with their increased confidence in the soundness of their judgment, the Congress has been increasingly willing to move ahead in the development of public works that have tremendously benefited the national economy and the national well being.

The roster of accomplishments, in large measure attributable to his staff guidance, is long. Perhaps foremost among them are the legislative development of the water pollution control program, the disaster relief work which has meant so much to so many areas stricken by hurricane and flood, the wide acceptance of the essential nature of the multiple purpose approach to public works development, and the technical improvement of highway programs in the last decade.

Joseph R. Brennan is the first man to serve as engineer consultant to the Public Works Committee. The Committee's wisdom in seeking such counsel has been amply proved by Mr. Brennan's outstanding performance, and it is for this contribution to the Congress, and through the Congress to the nation, that the American Public Works Association honors him by presenting to him this Award of Merit.

Approved by the Board of Directors of the American Public Works Association, May 1, 1967.

[SEAL] Hugo G. Erickson,
President.
Robert D. Bugher,
Executive Director.

O Is for Oliphant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in August 1954 a man who had not yet reached his 30th birthday came to this country from Australia to join the staff of the Denver Post as editorial cartoonist. His style and imagination immediately began to catch the fancy of the Rocky Mountain empire, and in less than 2 years he had produced a cartoon that was to win a Pulitzer Prize.

Announcement of this outstanding honor to Pat Oliphant comes as no surprise to me, for I have had the pleasure of seeing a number of his lasting illustrations. I treasure the Grand Canyon editorial cartoon that was presented to me by the Grand Canyon Workshop.

Yet the news of the honor that has come to this remarkable young man is an exciting experience to everyone who has followed his young career in this country. The winning production will remain forever in the minds of all who have seen it: cruel and barbarous Ho Chi Minh, holding a dead North Vietnamese in his savage arms and crying out:

> They won't get US to the conference table . . . will they?

The illustration performed a patriotic service in depicting the adamant brutality of the North Vietnamese leader. Like all of Pat Oliphant's work, it is the product of an exceptional mind with a gifted hand. I marvel at his aptitude and join in congratulating him as winner of a Pulitzer Prize.

I insert the following article at this point in the Record:

Well, Not Quite—Business as Usual for Oliphant

(By Bill Myers)

Even on the day he wins a Pulitzer Prize, an editorial cartoonist has to grind out another cartoon.

So a grinning Pat Oliphant—his hands a little shaky with excitement—sat at his drawing table Monday afternoon working with his left hand and keeping his right hand free to grab the phone.

He was getting an almost steady stream of congratulatory calls, because the news that he'd won the coveted Pulitzer had just come out.

Adding to the confusion—and further delaying his work on the Tuesday cartoon—were the Denver Post employes who dropped in to offer congratulations.

Despite the pandemonium, Oliphant was enjoying it. It was all part of winning the big one.

Among the phone callers were local friends, a couple of Australian acquaintances who phoned from New York City, and local radio and TV reporters who recorded his modest reactions for news broadcasts.

Among those reactions were:

"I'm very gratified about the acceptance of my style."

"Having been here (in the United States) only three years, I'm particularly flattered at being recognized."

"I've always had my eye on it (the prize)."

In the midst of all this, he managed to keep an interview going with a reporter for his own paper.

Of his style, he said, "It's a more indirect approach, but that's not quite correct either.

"I rely more on straight line work than on the more accepted form in this country of grained paper, ink and black crayon, which seems to be the standby here."

His style, he said, is more popular in England and Australia.

Oliphant, 31, was born in Adelaide, Australia, a city in the center of the southern coastline.

In 1954, he went to work as a copyboy for the Adelaide Advertiser.

"I had an idea then of being a reporter," he said, "although I've always drawn—that was my first interest."

But when he began working around newspaper artists, he gave up the reporting idea. He became a "cadet press artist," an Australian newspaper term for an artist trainee.

In that job, he turned out maps, small illustrations and page layouts. He got his first chance then to take formal art training.

During this trainee period, he spent a few hours a week attending an art school.

After he'd been a trainee about a year, "the editorial cartoonist left to go to the opposition (newspaper) and I got the job."

He held the position until August 1964, when he came to The Post.

Did he think he had a Pulitzer winner when he drew the big one that appeared in The Post Feb. 1, 1966?

"I didn't draw it to win any prize," he said, "but I was pleased with it."

Ironically, his trademark—Punk, the little penguin—didn't appear in that cartoon "because of the nature of the thing."

The cartoon showed Ho Chi Minh, the North Vietnamese leader, holding a dead North Vietnamese in his arms and saying, "They won't get us to the conference table . . . will they?"

Oliphant describes Punk as "a chance to get in a secondary comment which is supplementary" to the caption.

The cartoonist said he thinks Punk "also gets kids interested in reading editorial cartoons."

Oliphant estimates he's drawn about 4,000 cartoons that appeared in print. There are a lot more, though, that haven't made it.

"Some days, they (cartoons) jump at you," he said. "It all depends on the news. Other days, you have to work for a living," meaning you have to draw two or three before you get one that's right.

Where does he get his ideas?

First of all, he said, you have to follow the news closely.

"Then," he added, "you think of what you want to say and then you think of how to say it."

Oliphant and his wife, Hendrika, a native of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, have three children, Laura, 8, Grant, 6, and Susan, 2 months. They live at 660 Lafayette St.

Government-Business Cooperation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, contributions of the small, independent businessmen to our cities and towns across the country are major factors in the U.S. historic development and in our continuing social and economic growth.

The dedication of millions of Americans with ideas is the key factor in the success of thousands of small firms who overcome great obstacles to see their ideas made a reality.

I am happy to say that there are programs available today from the Federal Government that help struggling small concerns in my Oregon district and in all congressional districts of our Nation.

I refer, particularly, to the Small Business Administration which has developed new administrative programs and policies that help to meet the pressing problems faced by many small businesses, and at the same time help us to achieve national goals and objectives. The SBA should be commended for doing an outstanding job in promoting the welfare of small firms.

The success of these SBA programs and the assistance they can give to a struggling small firm, is evidenced by the growth of a husband-wife firm that now has base distribution plants in five key communities in two States.

Nineteen years ago in Nyssa, Oreg., Mr. and Mrs. Wilton Jackson realized a lifelong ambition by purchasing a small retail business supplying liquefied petroleum gas to a few scattered customers. Their own limited funds, plus a small loan from relatives, made this first business venture possible.

At the time the Jacksons acquired the business in 1948, their entire assets consisted of 146 customers and a small inventory of service tanks. Today, the business grosses over a third of a million dollars and includes a loyal, associated dealer organization with distribution plants in five key communities within a 75-mile radius.

Growth for the new Jackson venture was slow at first, principally due to lack of working capital and the necessity of repaying borrowings out of limited earnings. It was 7 years before they could expand and add a branch outlet in Weiser, Idaho, another agricultural community about 35 miles away.

When natural gas came to the area, the Jacksons expanded their operations to retail a full line of gas appliances. However, the lack of adequate working capital caused problems until the Small Business Administration provided the Jacksons with a $40,000 loan. This added cash enabled the Jacksons to buy a substantial number of used gas tanks, as well as to expand the retail and gas service operation. Prior to this time, they had been selling tanks to customers and then servicing them with the liquid petroleum gas. After acquiring the new tanks, they began offering them on a lease basis.

In 1959, the firm sold the Weiser concern, converting it to a dealership wholesale outlet. Later dealers were established in Meridian and Homedale, Idaho, and Madras and Bend, Oreg. In each case, the Jacksons have invested, along with the dealers and, in addition, supplied management counseling to help the new dealers become firmly established.

By this time, further expansion capital was needed for rental tanks, service trucks, buildings, and facilities. Another SBA loan for $110,000 was negotiated to provide the needed capital.

Today, the Ideal Gas & Appliance Co. is recognized as a stable and growing business in Treasure Valley. There seems to be little doubt that this profitable business will continue to grow.

In spite of their success, both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have continued to devote long hours to their business. They have reinvested their profits into plans for new dealers, new customers, and new services for loyal customers who account for their over one-third million dollars annual volume.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this case clearly illustrates the team concept which Congress has advocated for Government-business cooperation. This joint effort unites Federal resources with private enterprise to create new jobs, expand existing businesses and provide communities with new products and services.

Military Selective Service Act of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 1432) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Chairman, the debate on the draft has not been our finest hour. An effort was made to equate the seriousness of our purpose with the length of time for which we are willing to extend the draft. This is completely irrelevant. What is relevant is that we are making some substantial changes in draft procedures which should be reviewed by this body before 4 years are up. The misgiving I have is a historical one. For 3 years, a substantial number of Congressmen have been asking for a review of the draft. Nothing has happened in Congress during this period. Nothing would be happening now if the basic law were not expiring on July 1, 1967. The only way we can insure a frequent comprehensive review of this tremendously important law in a quickly changing world is to have the law expire more often than every 4 years. The kind of debate we had on the extension of the draft was more a sweeping under the rug than a debate. The draft should be extended and I voted for it, but I deeply resent the House leadership's failure to permit the kind of meaningful debate that would have proved we are willing to keep faith with our young men and our world commitments without fear of possible dissent. This country is strong enough and determined enough to be able to afford reasonable debate and frequent review of draft procedures.

Residency Voting Act of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, of the many important matters discussed in the President's message on "The Political Process in America," I want to particularly express my support for the proposal to protect the right to vote of these Americans who happen to move to a different State during a presidential election year.

Congress has done much in recent years to guarantee to all Americans their right to vote, regardless of skin color or economic condition. The entire country has become much more aware in recent years that in order to safeguard democracy, we must protect the most basic and precious right in a democracy, the right to vote.

However, millions of Americans are still arbitrarily disenfranchised because they happen to change their place of residence. In the 1960 elections, between 5 and 8 million Americans, otherwise eligible to vote according to State law, were deprived of the right to vote, even for President of the United States, because of the unnecessary long residency requirements in many of the States. Almost half of the States have antiquated laws which require a citizen to be a resident for a full 12 months before being eligible to vote—even for President.

At the very least the Federal Government should assure all of its citizens, regardless of where they live or for how long, the right to vote for the Chief Executive of their country. It is certainly outrageous that an American citizen can be denied the right to vote for President merely because he happens to move from one State to another during a presidential election year, and even, in some cases, from one election precinct in a State to another precinct in the same State.

Lengthy residency requirements penalize those Americans who move in search of new jobs and better opportunities for themselves and their families. The American tradition is one of encouraging its citizens to reach out for better opportunities and also of encouraging its citizens to participate in their government. President Johnson's proposed Residency Voting Act of 1967 is part of that tradition. It very simply provides that a citizen, otherwise qualified to vote under the laws of a State, may vote for President if he becomes a resident of the State by September 1 of the election year, even though the State may have a much longer residency requirement for voting in its own State elections.

In recent years we have moved ever closer to the democratic ideal of a full franchise—of every qualified citizen, regardless of his race or station, being permitted and encouraged to vote. We have sought to eliminate arbitrary barriers based on prejudice or unsuppportable local customs which undermine the ideal of a free government, freely chosen by a free people.

Congress should approve President Johnson's proposal in this session of Congress so that the law could be easily applied in time for the 1968 presidential election. I want to commend President Johnson for this proposal which is so much a part of his overall efforts to protect and extend the franchse so that every American citizen will truely be an active participant in this Government.

Investigation of Closing of World Journal Tribune

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 22, 1967

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, the public interest must be our greatest concern in any consideration of the recent closing of the New York World Journal Tribune.

We have read and heard numerous statements from many quarters, and the very number of these expressions indicates the importance of the closing of this newspaper to many areas of our society.

Recently, the officers of the Newspaper Guild of New York voted to demand a Federal study of the closing. In connection with this action, they have drafted a white paper outlining the need for such a study.

A copy of the paper has been forwarded to me by George McNickle, Guild president; Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president; and John E. Deegan, secretary-treasurer.

I include this document in the Congressional Record, for the consideration of my colleagues, who, I know, are interested in the position taken by the organization which speaks for a large segment of newspapermen in the New York metropolitan area:

Guild Urges Probe of World Journal Tribune Suicide

The death of the World Journal Tribune—sudden, unexplained, weird—cries out for investigation. Why? Why did the owners kill it? Without warning, without notice, without showing in any way that they tried to save it.

Twenty-six hundred people out of work with the posting of a note on the bulletin board! "I will cherish the memory of our collective but unsuccessful effort to bring New York the kind of evening and Sunday newspaper we feel it deserved," it said. What about the fair treatment that those 2,600 employes deserved? What about the 700,000 readers? What about an explanation?

The unions did it, said Matt Meyer, with the increase they negotiated at the Daily News. "Totally impractical," he said, "under the circumstances."

Just what circumstances did Mr. Meyer mean That's the subject for an investigation. What kind of circumstances could possibly justify the blotting out without warning of a daily newspaper, in total disregard of its employes and its readers? What kind of calculation is it that leads to the closing of a paper without testing whether the employes through their unions might be willing to help the paper survive?

These are proper questions for an inquiry—by a Federal agency, by Congress, by the judiciary. There are several matters that need to be explained.

For one thing, there is the silence on the part of the World Journal Tribune when the Daily News made its offer of $7, $4 and $5. The WJT was a party to the negotiations through John J. Gaherin, president of the New York Newspaper Publishers Association. But when the union rejected that offer and clearly was aiming for more, the WJT remained quiet. If a higher settlement was too much for the WJT to accept, that was the time to speak up. That was the time to tell Theodore W. Kheel, the chief mediator for all the managements and unions, that a pay rise formula any higher would be more than it could take.

For another thing, the WJT top management was telling its own supervisors as late as Thursday that the paper was making progress. The advertising manager told his staff that the WJT was "pushing ahead" and a top circulation manager was told that some tightening of the belt would be necessary but that the paper "should be moving ahead." On Thursday circulation men were delivering supplements for the Sunday paper to the news handlers. There was no hint that the World Journal Tribune found the upcoming union settlements impossible to take.

Even on Friday—the fatal day—a communication was sent by the WJT and received by the Guild on Monday, May 8, giving notice to the Guild that the paper was calling back certain persons on the rehiring list; that is, *adding* to the staff. A company in its death throes does not hire additional employes.

Any investigation should concentrate on the strange relationships among the three managements of this three-headed company—the differences, the disputes, the tensions, the pushing and pulling, the jealousies, the distrust. With discord at the top, there were few clear decisions to guide the paper toward any common goal.

Not only was the product an odd mixture, with bits of the Trib here, splotches of the Journal-American there and streaks of the World Telegram between them, the whole company was segregated into separate but equal power centers. Herald Tribune executives were in charge of advertising. Hearst editors ruled the editorial department. Scripps men dominated the business office. With so much energy spent in eyeing one another suspiciously, no wonder so little was left to exploit the rich resources of the evening newspaper field in New York. No wonder that costly mistakes were made.

Take the nonsensical advertising ploy, for example. The advertising executives turned down large contracts for local advertising, particularly supermarket advertising, because they thought that by doing so they could encourage national advertising to come in. This in a day when more and more national advertising is going to television and magazines and the growth potential for newspapers is largely in local advertising. But the WJT executives misread what was so apparent. They concluded that the national advertisers thought the WJT was catering too much to local advertisers. Predictably, the nationals continued to stay away. And when the local supermarket and food advertisers were invited back, they said no.

As for the newspaper put out by this divided management, the Times summed it up Sunday, saying:

"Its (the WJT's) chief defect was that the pooling in a single paper of editorial styles as divergent as those that characterized the Whitney, Hearst and Scripps-Howard communications empires was bound to result in a lowest common denominator, devoid of either sparkle or crusading vigor. It was a paper that neither inspired nor offended, long on columns and short on news, but essentially characterless."

"Essentially characterless." What an apt description of the kind of management provided by the troika of mutually hostile owners. How can a paper have character unless it has the kind of unified direction that comes from clear purpose?

In the business office there was chaos from the beginning. The company started operating on Sept. 12, 1966, without sufficient personnel to do the job. There were not enough payroll clerks, not enough bookkeepers, accountants, or other clerical personnel. In the first five weeks, there wasn't a pay day that wasn't missed or that wasn't late. When some employees refused to go to work unless they were paid, Matt Meyer authorized money to be drawn from the bank and the employees were paid in cash rather than in the usual checks. And in most cases the payment was an advance on salary, the amount of which the office didn't know. Despite Univac operations, despite electronics, it was almost impossible to get ordinary information from the business office, because the business office itself didn't have it.

There were work stoppages, yes, but almost all were by employees who were protesting failure to meet a payroll. And none of the stoppages, by the way, were by Guild members.

There was also a tax loss that added to the WJT's difficulties. Formerly the three corporations—that is, the Hearst, Schipps-Howard and Whitney companies—were able to write off their newspaper losses against earnings of the corporations elsewhere. But under the government rules, that can not be done by corporations owning only a part of a losing operation like that of the World Journal Tribune.

The Guild believes there is room in New York for a profitable, good, standard-sized afternoon daily. However, such a paper, to succeed, must have a single authority in charge, a single head.

The Times, in a piece May 8, published a prediction that the population of the New York area will be in the vicinity of 30 million by the year 2000. That kind of population will have to have more newspapers than the three that are left now. We suspect that threats of the News and The Times, the remaining journalistic giants, to go into the afternoon newspaper field are being made either (1) to protect the field for the benefit of the Hearst-Whitney-Scripps-Howard group, or (2) to keep any outsider who might become interested from coming in.

If the three old partners will put aside their personal feuds and find some formula under which what is left of the WJT can be sold by two of the trio to the other one, a new afternoon paper can be published in New York.

Many employers, and publishers in particular, when they fail, are quick to blame the unions for their failures. Maybe, this is something the publishers, feel they owe to the American Newspaper Publishers Association or to business in general.

But the publishers are often at fault. The publishers do very little to improve the product they sell. The owners of every other business know they must improve their product or die. The publishers seem not to have learned that lesson.

A new newspaper need not die if it will pick up suggestions that have been thrown out during the present catastrophe. If it is a newspaper of crusading vigor, with news, that gives the people what they buy a newspaper for, it will survive.

The collapse of the World Journal Tribune is a journalistic bedlam, full of mysteries that need to be solved, full of explanations that don't explain.

It demands an investigation, by a government body—Federal, State or, perhaps, City.

Will the appropriate government bodies look on from a distance and do nothing?

Will these government agencies watch freedom of the press being whittled away by the freedom of newspapers to commit suicide?

Or will there be, as we hope, a full investigation that will bring out the full truth?

Zbigniew Stypulkowski: Polish Constitution Day Speech

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege earlier this month to attend the Polish Constitution Day commemoration ceremony in Chicago with several distinguished Americans, among them our own able majority whip, the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable Hale Boggs.

Each of the men and women who spoke that afternoon stressed the importance of Americans of all nationalities standing firm in the face of aggression, whether it be in South Vietnam or in the captive nations in Eastern Europe. So deep was their conviction, so intense their pride in their American citizenship, that their remarks were applicable to all Americans, regardless of nationality.

Zbigniew Stypulkowski, a delegate from the Polish National Association in London, made a most moving and inspiring address. I bring it to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress today to reassure them as to the strength and the determination of people who know what it is to be denied freedom to fight for that freedom as long as necessary to secure it:

The Matter of Freedom of the Polish People Should Be on the Agenda of Every International Conference

Brothers and sisters, I bring you greetings from Poles scattered in all corners of the world. The whole Polish nation which has been deprived of the possibility to celebrate on Polish soil the anniversary of the May Third Constitution, is grateful to you for your continuing this tradition and is here with you today, in spirit and with its heart.

It is important that, at least once a year, we focus our thoughts into one channel and joining with us at the same time are 40 million people of Polish blood, no matter where fate may have placed them—whether it retained them on Polish soil or not. They should radiate equally with the ambition and pride of their descendants and the achievements of their forefathers, as well as with equal disgust of the horrors that led to the enslavement of Poland. This unity of our moral and spiritual powers constitutes a powerful weapon. One of our prophets said. Even a great nation can suffer defeat, but only a base one can perish.

People of little faith—and there are very many of them at this era of cynicism—say to you: "Why should your attachment to your home country be so strong, your love of freedom so deep, when the atomic weapon holds Poland as its hostage, when the supremacy of your enemy is so great that nobody would challenge it in the defense of Poland; when, finally, the desire for peace in the Western World is so widespread today, all that remains are speeches on festive occasions and expressions of fruitless sympathy on the fate of your enslaved nation." One hears this from friends, more often from enemies who want to destroy our faith and will to continue the long struggle. Do not believe them. Do not allow yourselves to be killed spiritually.

Before your eyes, a bloody and difficult war is going on in Vietnam. Half a million American soldiers are taking part in it. It is being waged with the most modern arms. And yet, everybody knows that it will be decided not on the battlefield but within the American community itself. Here lies the front line along which the struggle is carried between the moral strength of a powerful nation against the hesitancy dictated by fear, shortsightedness or false understanding. This is what the main behind-the-scene actors in this bloody play—Red China and Soviet Russia are counting on.

They cannot hope for an armed victory in Vietnam, but they stake everything on the assumption that the American people, under the influence of external pressure and weariness from the long-lasting effort, will tire of the struggle in defense of freedom of a little nation on the far-away Asian Continent. The Red Chinese and Soviet Russians believe the American people, by tiring of the struggle far away, will clear the field for the Communist enemy in negotiations conducted under conditions favorable for that enemy. The Communist enemy knows this would not only be his victory but that it would open the way to the further advancement of Communism in the world.

Realizing this danger, President Johnson, has appealed again and again to the spiritual strength of the American people. The entire historical basis of the formation of the American nation lies in love of freedom.

Last year, President Johnson appeared before 150 thousand American Poles at Doylestown, Pennsylvania in order to gain their moral support for maintaining our position in the fight for freedom of South Vietnam. He quoted the words of Casimir Pulaski: "Wherever a struggle for freedom is carried on, it is the struggle for our freedom."

President Johnson was not disappointed. He received enthusiastic support on the part of Polish-Americans. And if your moral support for the policy of the American Government at the time of its difficulties is so important, how much more important and more valuable is your support given to the lonely nation which has been engaged for nearly 30 years in the fight against the same Communist enemy. Do not hesitate to give it your generous, active support. You can do it with a clear conscience as American citizens. It was your President who said: "Wherever a struggle for freedom is carried on, it is the struggle for your freedom." Does this not apply to your old country, Poland?

Since freedom is indivisible—how senseless would be the sacrifice of lives of the best sons of America in Vietnam if, at the same time, the cynicism and hyprocrisy of uninformed people led to the disregard of the rights to freedom and independence of the Polish people and their brothers in the other captive nations, in the new European order which is just coming into being.

We know that the solution of the Polish problem should be sought in a peaceful way. Nobody realizes better than Poland what a new world war would mean, with our own country probably as its main theater. We also know, perhaps better than others, what an immense amount of dynamite called "freedom," is stored in that country with a deep sense of patriotism, with a thousand year-old tradition of statehood, located in the very center of the geopolitical constellation of the world, with a sizable population, seasoned in the fight of many generations for freedom and independence. Whoever wants to secure true peace in the world, should not derive the despair of the Polish people to the extreme.

If not war, if not acts of despair, then negotiations must lead to a complete solution of that problem. We understand that the proper time for such negotiations has not yet arrived. Europe, still divided (although sound proposals toward its return to historical frontiers are growing) is not yet ready for it. The entire energy of the United States in the field of foreign affairs is engulfed by the war in Vietnam. Only after she proves to the Communists that armed aggression and blackmail do not pay, will America be able to attend to negotiations concerning a new order in Europe, an order based on the right to freedom and independence of all her peoples. The other side at this moment, is not ready to accept these natural and necessary conditions of a European peace.

The Soviet Union has tremendous difficulties with Red China, with its economy, with the rebellion of the young generation aaginst the dogmatic shackles imposed on them and, finally, with the continued domination of the nations Russia subjugated in Europe. The rulers in the Kremlin do not want to recognize their problems. They delude themselves with the idea that the West, tired with the unceasing threat of a world war will, at the price of temporary peace, extend a helping hand without demanding anything in exchange. Why should the Soviets withdraw from Europe as long as the West continues to assume that they are a peace factor there.

There are many hypocrites and naive people who insist that today's Russia is not the same as that of the Stalin era, and that she is now a state which is adjusting its "way of life" to the patterns of the West. No injustice would be done to Poland, they say, if she remains connected with Russia; perhaps, a half-totalitarian government would continue there but it too would evolve, in the course of events, toward democracy.

Why then, should one irritate the Soviet rulers by raising the question of freedom and independence of the peoples of Eastern Europe, thus complicating relations with Soviet Russia at the time when the processes of history are settling the problem without interevntion?

We know what to think about it. We remember one and one half million Poles murdered or deported to the penal labor camps in Kazakhstan, Siberia or Kolima; we remember the seizure of Czechoslovakia which was made possible by the West's illusions; we remember the blockade of Berlin, the Korean war and the Cuban ultimatum, (events which, as we know, separated us by a hair's breadth from nuclear warfare). We also follow the events in Vietnam without any need to fool ourselves into believing that they will be followed by Soviet goodwill.

But if these historical facts do not convince people, especially the naive ones, perhaps the voice of a lonely woman, the daughter of the almighty Stalin, will speak to them convincingly. Svetlana Alliluyeva asked the American people for shelter not so much for herself as a person, but, rather, in seeking a place where she could develop her humanity. As she said, in the Soviet Union she was merely a "property of the state". She confesses, under that system, she was not able freely to return to God, as many people want. She could not marry the man she loved because the Government would not allow her to. She was not allowed to seek medical help for him abroad. She was only allowed to take the ashes of her deceased husband to his native India. Most important of all, when asked whether she realized the crimes committed by her father, Stalin, Svetlana replied: The whole Party is responsible for those crimes, even those who are at the head of the Soviet Union today.

Proud Polish people live easily with tyranny. Whether with Stalin or without Stalin, if the present communistic system should remain in Central East Europe, it cannot promise security to the rest of the world.

Negotiations concerning a fair and just political structure in Europe, negotiations which will come some time in the future, according to the logic of events, must be sought by the West. I do not mean these negotiations should be construed as some tactical maneuvering which settles nothing and obscures the essence of the problem. Rather these negotiations should be a serious and systematic effort to convince the Soviets that the European powers and the United States will never agree to the enslavement of the peoples of Eastern Europe. Only then will a basis for true negotiation be present; only then, will Soviet Russia know that she must be held accountable for her actions. Only then, perhaps, it will dawn upon the Soviet Union that the security of her western frontier—at the time when her interests in the Far East are greatly endangered—can be better secured by way of good relations with independent Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., than by attempting to rule them with the aid of her Communist vassals.

World peace depends on it to a great degree, the better future of Poland depends on it to a great degree.

It is worth working for such a state of affairs, dear friends. Your great role lies in convincing American public opinion, your Congress, and your Government, that the matter of freedom of the Polish People should be on the agenda of every international conference which has as its objective a realistic settlement of the European problems. You must take great pains to make the Polish Nation stronger by the recognition of the Oder Neisse border, which fact would deprive Russia of the false notion that the security of these inviolable borders depends upon her will. Poland should be protected from persecution of her Church. One must always make a distinction between the Polish people who need and deserve the friendship and help of the great American nation, and those who temporarily rule over these people and abuse America.

I am not able to tell you for how long you may have to exert your efforts in order to obtain the blessed fruits of liberty and independence. But events go fast. The world moves with long strides from one era to another—we are not even capable of grasping it with our human imagination. Long years might be needed, but also we might be able to see Poland free, just, and happy sooner than we expect. May God help us that it be so.

Reuse of Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 25, 1967

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Edmund Mroz, who is an outstanding chemist and pioneer in saline water conversion, submitted the following paper on the reuse of water. I am happy to make it a part of the RECORD so that all can share it:

REUSE OF WATER

(By Edmund A. J. Mroz)

RENOVATING WASTE WATERS WITH QUENCH TRANSPORT

Abstract

Quench transport, a process which circumvents the calcium sulfate scaling problem in saline water conversion, is unparalleled for renovating waste waters.

Sea water and the dissolved calcium sulfate which sea water contains are simultaneously diluted and heated through quench transport. Because of the reverse-solubility of calcium sulfate, diluted sea water withstands subjection to higher temperatures without depositing calcium sulfate scale than undiluted sea water.

The by-product coke industry showed the way to quench transport. When a charge of incandescent coke is pushed from a by-product coke oven, that charge is promptly quenched with a deluge of (impure) water. The heat-of-incandescence is transported as quench steam into the atmospheric sink.

A genuine "breakthrough" is achieved when sea water or waste water is made to directly contact steam-"diluted" waste heat quench transport streams. The steam that is bodily condensed into the sea water or waste water transports dilution and heat into that water. Any heat thus recovered from waste heat sources correspondingly decreases the net fuel requirement of the water renovation process.

The moisture-of-combustion of fossil fuels comprises a portion of the steam present in typical quench transport streams When that increment of heat is bodily condensed into the sea water or waste water, the higher (gross) heating value of the fossil fuel is thereby scavenged.

Not only may heat utilization be improved by over 10 percent, but the gases can be cooled directly to virtually the temperature of the incoming water. Conventional aqueous reagents may now be used to scrub out certain constituents of the cooled gas stream. For instance, the sulfur dioxide of smelter gases can thus be converted into economic chemical by-products.

Classical multiple-effect evaporation created the demand which the quench transport process was to satisfy. Higher temperatures, without scaling, were recognized as the prerequisite for exploiting in saline water conversion the unique economies offered by multiple-effect evaporation. Each additional effect that such higher temperatures justify to be economic represents yet another reuse of input heat. (A multiple-effect evaporator operated in the manner of "forward feed", moreover, accomplishes multistage flashing with the added benefit of multiple-effect economy.)

Waste waters inherently permit the use of higher temperatures in multiple-effect evaporation than are tolerated by sea water and many brackish waters. Normal sea water contains 35,000 parts per million (ppm) total dissolved solids (TDS), of which more than 1,200 ppm is the very highly refractory calcium sulfate (gypsum, plaster-of-Paris). Los Angeles' Hyperion waste effluent, on the other hand, at no time in 1960 was found to reach a TDS value as high as 900 ppm, which total is less than ¾ths of the calcium sulfate content of sea water.

When concentrate from waste water renovation is used as the primary quenching medium, waste disposal problems are reduced to a very minimum. The final quench concentrate, which is obtained in the absence of extraneous heating surfaces to foul with scale, may be incinerated to destroy organisms or processed to recover useful chemical by-products.

Clean Streams by Oil Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 1967

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I am including an extract from a paper entitled "Clean Streams by Oil Conservation." This treatise was written by Alfred B. Two, a lubrication engineer with Motor Oils Refining Co., which is located at Lyons, in my district. On May 1, Mr. Two read the paper at the annual convention of the American Society of Lubrication Engineers, which was held in Toronto:

CLEAN STREAMS BY OIL CONSERVATION

(By Alfred B. Two, lubrication engineer, Motor Oils Refining Co., Lyons, Ill.)

OIL DISPOSAL BY RE-REFINING

There is a method of oil disposal which provides many advantages while generating no noticeable disadvantages, and this is commonly referred to as re-refining. Re-refining is the treatment of used lubricating oil in a sequence of processes that remove all constituents other than hydrocarbons including water, solids, diluents, products of oxidation and previously incorporated additives.

The re-refining of petroleum lubricating oil is performed by the following basic process: [1]

(1) *Removal of solid particles and water* by settling and dehydration.

(2) *Chemical treatment* to precipitate gums, greases and other matter.

(3) *Alkaline treatment* to neutralize acid components.

(4) *Steam stripipng and/or water wash* to remove soaps formed in neutralization.

(5) *Mixing with special clays*, such as Fuller's earth, to bleach the oil and absorb certain impurities.

(6) *Distillation*, heat and steam processing either under pressure or in a vacuum to drive off water, light ends and other volatiles.

(7) *Filtering* to remove clay and all other solids still present.

At the present time, used oil is gathered from automotive service stations, automobile and motor truck service garages, manufacturing plants and other sources by trucks designed for this operation. Used oil generated by railroads moves by tank car to re-refining plants. All of these used oils are kept segregated and become charging stock at the re-refinery.

CLEAN STREAMS BY RE-REFINING

Thus the re-refining plants located throughout the country are directly assisting the sewage treatment plants by removing this used oil at its point of origin. Therefore, it does not become a potential contaminant in the sewage treatment plant with the detrimental effects noted previously nor will it pollute a stream by surface disposal.

CONSERVATION BY RE-REFINING

This oil when re-refined adds to our national wealth and security by the conservation of one of our important natural resources.

A study of the re-refining industry shows that plants are located in metropolitan areas. It is these areas that present the greatest potential of sewage plant contamination since other methods of disposal are not as readily available.

Often oil reaching a sewage treatment plant is the result of what is referred to as an industrial accident. Large quantities of oil are introduced into the sewer because the wrong valve was turned, an oil line broke, a reservoir ran over, or a spill was made. It is evident that improvements must be made in plant design so as to prevent such oils from entering the sewer. Where installations of this type are in operation, the oils so trapped are removed for re-refining.

SUMMARY

Clean streams are a requirement due to the increasing demand for water and are a demand of society for the conservation of our heritage. Petroleum oils may be kept out of the sewage treatment plants and streams by re-refining which is an accepted and economical method of disposal. In so doing, the conservation of an important natural resources is brought about.

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It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

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[1] Two, Alfred B., "Disposal and Conservation of Lubricating Oil by Re-Refining", presented at the 15th American Society of Lubrication Engineers Annual Meeting April 1960 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Appendix

Breaking Ourselves or Breaking the Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

"BREAKING OURSELVES OR BREAKING THE LAW"

(A sermon preached by Dr. Thomas A. Fry, Jr., at First Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Tex., April 30, 1967)

(Text: "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." Romans 13:1.)

"Crime in the U.S. is a national disgrace. Police blotters are mired in the petty misdeeds of shoplifters and purse snatchers; courts are clogged with the violent felonies of rapists and murderers. By any standard of measurement, the statistics are staggering, and their impact can be felt at every level of American life. One boy in every six will turn up in a juvenile court for a nontraffic offense before he is 18. In some urban areas, nearly half of all the residents stay off the streets at night for fear of attack, a third have grown too cautious to speak to strangers, a fifth have become so terrified that they would prefer to move out of their present neighborhoods. More and more people report that they keep firearms at home for self-protection; watchdogs are becoming as popular as the friendly family pet. There is a growing tendency to believe that the Government cannot or will not protect the average citizen.

"At its best, the situation seems virtually impossible. But the truth is even worse. After 18 months of interviews with every available expert, after countless visits to courts and prisons and police stations, President Lyndon Johnson's 19-man Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice concluded that the full story of U.S. crime simply cannot be told. The available statistics, after all, reflect only visible crime; most successful crime is, by definition, secret or invisible. All too numerous are the felonies that intimidated victims never report. And no figures can account for the ordinary consumer or the bilked businessman who does not know that he has been cheated. Embezzlement, price-rigging, tax evasion, bribery, graft, are all far more prevalent than the number of cases that are prosecuted.

"But if the whole truth can never be known, the partial observations that make up the commission's report are dreadful enough. In a 300-page book delivered last month, it offered the most exhaustive study of U.S. crime to be made in decades. It described a situation so bleak that it threatens the very foundation of the Great Society. It painted a picture so ominous that the implications have yet to be fully appreciated by legislator or layman. The over-all crime rate has been spiraling dizzily year after year; it shot up 13% in 1964, 5% in 1965, another 11% last year. In 1965 alone, there were almost 2,500,000 recorded burglaries and major thefts—one for every 80 persons in the nation." (Time, March 24, 1967, p. 20)

Care should be given that we not consider ourselves as above this problem. On March 15, 1967, in a report from the Dallas Times Herald, we find the FBI saying our robbery rate has jumped 43.7 per cent during the past year—almost twice as fast as in cities of its size and three times as fast as the national increase in this crime category. The Dallas record of aggravated assaults showed an increase of 40 per cent—more than four times as great as the 9 percent average for similar-sized cities. In the over-all 1965–66 crime, as reported in the FBI's index, Dallas was just under the 9 percent average for cities of comparable size.

The increasing crime rate is not just a matter of crime in the slums or poverty areas of our cities. The parents of grammar school students in our more affluent areas are already troubled by the gangs of sixth and seventh graders who hang around our shopping centers and our smaller stores only to steal merchandise. Our city is troubled by the teenagers who make driving dangerous on certain streets, such as on La Vista behind Lakewood Country Club, or disrupt the operations of the drive-ins on Forest Lane and Mockingbird Lane. Nor is it just youth who are creating the problem. Embezzlement has far out-stripped robbery in our major businesses.

One has only to look at the facts about him to see that we are in serious trouble.

The Crime Commission reports on many areas that serve as the breeding place of crime. A great deal of space is given to the discussion of poverty as it breeds crimes and criminals—of the problem of our jails as criminals meet there and frequently become hardened criminals, rather than reformed persons. Each one of us needs to become informed. We must be aware of the fact that no civilization can continue where law is not upheld.

The Commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," is not a commandment to be nice to one's parents so that one will live to a ripe old age, but seemed to be regarded by those to whom it was given to be an admonition to respect authority in order that the nation would last. Our Lord was careful to say, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." The Apostle Paul admonishes the Romans, "Let every person be subject to the goverening authorities." (Romans 13: 1.) Peter echoed the same sentiment in saying, "Be subject for the Lord's sake to every human institution, whether it be to the emperor as supreme, or to governors as sent by him to punish those who do wrong and to praise those who do right." (I Peter 2: 13, 14.)

Biblical history shows Joseph being loyal to the alien government of Egypt, Mordecai being subject to a foreign kingdom, Jesus submitting Himself to Pilate, Paul placing himself in the hands of Roman authorities.

History has proven that Christians make good citizens because they are obedient to the law.

Obedience to law is not only biblical and Christian. It is a proven necessity for continuing civilization. Those nations that have been marked by continuing revolutions have failed to survive. On the other hand those nations like ancient China that have based their system of ethics on respect for authority have continued for centuries in spite of outside invasion or temporary outside dominion. Where there has been no respect for law, nations have perished.

Certain facts have contributed to the breakdown of law and order in our world. Let me read you an account from Man On Trial, by Gerald Dickler, pp. 341–342, concerning The Nuremberg Trial (1945–1946):

"Thereupon I drove to the site, accompanied by my foreman, and saw near it great mounds of earth, about thirty meters long and two meters high. Several trucks stood in front of the mounds . . . The militia men acted as guards on the trucks and drove them to and from the pit. All these people had the regulation yellow patches on the front and back of their clothes and thus could be recognized as Jews.

"My foreman and I went directly to the pits. Nobody bothered us. Now I heard the rifle shots in quick succession from behind one of the earth mounds. The people who had got off the trucks—men, women and children of all ages—had to undress upon the orders of an SS man, who carried a riding or dog whip. They had to put down their clothes in fixed places, sorted according to shoes, top clothing, and underclothing. I saw a heap of shoes of about 800 to 1,000 pairs, great piles of underlinen and clothing. Without screaming or weeping these people undressed, stood around in family groups, kissed each other, said farewell, and waited for a sign from another SS man, who stood near the pit, also with a whip in his hand. During the fifteen minutes that I stood near I heard no complaint or plea for mercy. I watched a family of about eight persons, a man and a woman both about fifty with some children of about one, eight, and ten, and two grown-up daughters of about twenty and twenty-four. An old woman with snow-white hair was holding the one-year-old child in her arms and singing to it and tickling it. The child was cooing with delight. The couple looked on with tears in their eyes. The father was holding the hand of a boy about ten years old and speaking to him softly; the boy was fighting his tears. The father pointed to the sky, stroked his head, and seemed to explain something to him. At that moment the SS man at the pit shouted something to his comrade. The latter counted off about twenty persons and instructed them to go behind the earth mound. Among them was the family I have mentioned.

". . . I walked around the mound and found myself confronted by a tremendous grave. People were closely wedged together and lying on top of each other so that only their heads were visible. Nearly all had blood running over their shoulders from their heads. Some were lifting their arms and turning their heads to show that they were still alive. The pit was already two thirds full. I estimated that it already contained about 1,000 people. I looked for the man who did the shooting. He was an SS man, who sat at the edge of narrow pit, his feet dangling into the pit. He had a tommy gun on his knees and was smoking a cigarette. The people, completely naked, went down some steps which were cut in the clay wall of the pit and clambered over the heads of the people lying there, to the place to which the SS man directed them. They lay down in front of the dead or injured people; some caressed those who were still alive and spoke to them in a low voice. Then I heard a series of shots."

These guards were all acting under orders. Their actions were in obedience and loyalty to their government. Any person who would not disobey such laws is less than a Christian. The Nuremberg trials clearly established that local or national laws or that obedience to local or national authorities is not the ultimate commitment.

Where laws represent less than total justice, they will be flaunted, held in disrespect, and be a source of destruction. Had England not had bad laws, there would have been no United States of America. If law is to be respected, then one of the first responsibilities of all citizens, lawyers, political leaders, legislators is to see that laws come nearer and nearer toward true equity and justice. The moment our society destroys through law, we can expect the people to flaunt the law. It is an axiom of politics that bad laws make bad people.

Not only must our laws be just, but it must be the aim of every lawyer and every jurist, to see that justice rather than victory becomes the ultimate aim of the courts of our land. How can law be held as the ally of justice when Percy Foreman openly admits, "The trial of a criminal case is tug-of-war between the prosecution and the defense. It's more like an athletic contest, with each side trying to "win instead of trying to arrive at the facts of a case to determine justice under the law based on such facts." (Saturday Evening Post, July 1964, p. 41)

As Foreman says in another context, "In a murder case, you should never allow the defendant to be tried. Try someone else—the husband, the lover, the police, or if the case has social implications, society generally. But never the defendant." (ibid. p. 40)

So long as the legal professions ignore the higher calls of justice and equity in terms of technicalities of law—so long as a man knows that he can commit murder if he can afford to get a "Percy Foreman," then laws will be disobeyed and lawlessness encouraged.

With all of these facts in mind, I would like to make certain concrete suggestions to you.

I. We must see to it that government and laws are recognized by our people as aiming at true equity and justice, rather than protection of special interest or the perpetuation of inequities.

The tax laws will continue to be flaunted so long as our journals can report that the tax laws are so written that certain men with over one million dollars annual income pay absolutely no income tax; while a secretary supporting herself and her child, making $4,909.00 per year has to pay an income tax of $541.00. Nor can we expect respect for law when women who do not want divorces are told by their attorneys to perjure themselves and say they do want a divorce. Our divorce courts have become a travesty on every form of integrity. If law is to be respected, law must command respect of the people in terms of its aim toward justice and equity. Where laws promote perjury as in our divorce courts, the laws will not be held in respect.

I am well aware of the roots of civil disobedience in our Southland. Twenty years ago I was sitting in the office of the Registrar of one of our North Carolina counties when a Negro came in to register to vote. He came in the front door. He was told to go out, and come down the alley and in the back door. When he came in the back door, I recognized him as the principal of our Negro high school. The Registrar did not ask him to sit down. He was then asked to explain the fourth amendment to the Constitution. Because he did not know the Constitution quite as well as he should, he explained the third amendment. On the basis of this, the Registrar told him he could not register to vote and ordered him to get out of his office. Law was being used to disenfranchise this man. At the time he had no appeal to the courts, for any jury before which he would go to present his claim would have been loaded with men like the Registrar. He, and many men like him, have become the backbone of the civil disobedience movement; for they have seen in law, not their friend, but their enemy; and in the process of the court, not their ally, but their adversary. We have made much progress since this event in North Carolina, but we must recall that many men who are now in their forties and fifties received this treatment in their twenties, and that laws and courts are still being used in certain places and in certain cases to flaunt justice and equity.

II. We must not only see that our laws and our courts aim at equity and justice, if law is to be respected, but we must see to it by personal example, that we create respect for law. Except in extreme conditions the church of Jesus Christ has held that a man must respect and obey the law. It was under a dictatorship that was totally unacceptable that Paul wrote those words in the 1st verse of the 13th chapter of Romans, "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." In contrast we have been raised with the thought of obeying those laws which are comfortable to us.

Many people ignored unpopular laws. I would affirm to you now, as the church has historically, that violation of even an unpopular law can undercut the very structure of our society. Although the tax laws may seem unfair, we will meet their obligations, using our power as voters or our opportunities in the courts as a means of approaching equity within these laws. But above it all, we will obey until the time when we have to say, "I must obey God rather than man."

III. We will teach our children obedience to law. There are many ways that children can be taught. It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap—let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in Almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in the courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and young, rich and poor, the grave and gay, of all sexes, tongues, and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

Reverence for the law is never taught by the man who drives with his eye on the rear view mirror, or who brags about how fast he drives in West Texas. Reverence for the law is not taught by the father who brags about the trick he played in his income tax report, or the man who suggests that he can control, or has controlled, elections. Reverence is not taught by the father of a teenager, or by the lawyer who defends the teenager who has stolen or has picked up traffic tickets and ignored them.

CONCLUSION

I wish that I could tell you that the whole key to the problem is to get everybody to accept Jesus as Lord and Saviour. I am confident that if they knew the Jesus whom they call the Christ, they would be obedient to the laws. But in this place and at this time in history so many people have come down the aisle with the commitment to a name without understanding the ideal of that name, that a man can participate actively within the life of a church and then brag about the elections tht he has stolen, the tax that he has avoided, about how fast he drives. Certain church officers feel little compunction of conscience in twisting the law as to disenfranchise people or to deprive them of the rights of education or job.

The nature of commitment to Jesus Christ must be made so crysal clear within our churches as to attract the idealist who is seeking for justice and bring to the judgment seat those of our number who have no concern for anything above their own self interests.

Therefore, the first task of the church in this area must be to confront its own membership with the real nature of its faith, even if this means losing the support of those who have no concern for justice, equity and obedience.

At the same time the church must move beyond its own inner commitment to law. It is not enough to free ourselves of disobedience. The church cannot quarantine itself from the rest of the United States. The sickness of our nation can destroy our nation, even though one church of a few churces are committed. The epidemic of influenza strikes with heartbreaking impact on all. And so the epidemic of lawlessness is eating at the very roots of our society. Unless we can stamp out this lawlessness and disrespect for law that has bred it, we cannot hope to have a continuing civilization.

I see no answer to the problem of Viet Nam, except to continue the fight. But I believe we could lose in Viet Nam and still maintain the United States as a vital, dynamic, strong, Christian nation. But the cancer of lawlessness that is eating at the very heart of our nation is destroying our nation with far more certainty and in a much more rapid way than Asian or European communism can ever do. General Westmoreland and our President say that we must win the battle in Viet Nam, if democracy is to survive in Asia. But let me affirm to you the conviction that I believe you share with me, that there is no point in fighting in Viet Nam if we cannot at the same time win the battle against crime and lawlessness in our own country.

I have discussed with you certain factors that are often ignored in the mounting disrespect for law. The Crime Commission discusses other factors such as the problem of the pockets of poverty, inadequate educational facilities, failure of our welfare program, need for training of jurists and police. We can no more win this battle by singling out one aspect and ignoring the others than you can win a football game by trying to protect yourself against one star player. It must be a team effort directed at every facet of our society that is contributing toward the breakdown of respect for and obedience to law.

A minister can make himself popular by decrying the problems of communism, by denouncing the morals of Hollywood, or the ethics of Washington. Few of us have any influence in Hollywood, and all too few of us are influential in Austin or Washington. Practically all of us are citizens of Dallas, Texas. All of us are parts of businesses and homes. All of us are related to other people through our friendships and businesses. All of us have the privilege of voting for officials in city, state and national elections.

To launch an attack outside of our own community is a way of avoiding the serious problem at our own doorsteps. If we are to be responsible Christian citizens, we must be willing to turn our eyes away from the mote in our brother's eye to note the beam that is in our own eye. Then with redoubled effort through every contact that we have, we must see to it that in every place we are, law is respected; and that through every influence that we have, justice and opportunity become the foundation stones upon which our city is built. How shallow it is for us to look at our buildings and our hospitals, at our insurance companies and our banks, and call Dallas a city of excellence, while ignoring the immoral filth that is destroying the very moral fiber out of which any home, school, church or city of excellence must be built.

"Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." (Romans 13:1)

Facts About the Foreign Aid Program for Fiscal Year 1968

SPEECH
OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, at this time, when foreign aid legislation is pending congressional action, we are sometimes presented with the problem of finding quick and concise answers to questions on the aid program without wading through volumes of detailed information. I would like to call attention to a handy booklet published by the Agency for International Development entitled "Facts About the Foreign Aid Program for Fiscal Year 1968."

This booklet gives an excellent explanation of the aid program in a few short illustrated pages and makes an ideal response to requests for information on foreign aid.

My copy came to me from the congressional liaison staff of the Agency for International Development, and I understand they will be happy to furnish copies on request.

For the benefit of my colleagues who are not acquainted with this informative publication, I should like to insert the text in the RECORD at this point:

FACTS ABOUT THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968—COOPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS AND THEIR PEOPLES

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PROPOSAL TO CONGRESS

The President's proposal to Congress for fiscal year 1968, outlined in his message on Foreign Aid of February 9, 1967, covers economic assistance administered by the Agency for International Development (AID), an agency in the Department of State, and military assistance administered by the Department of Defense under the policy control of the Department of State.

The following is a breakdown of the economic assistance request for FY 1968 compared with appropriations for FY 1967:

Category	Appropriations request, fiscal year 1968	Appropriated by Congress, fiscal year 1967
Development loans	$774,000	$500,000
Technical assistance	242,815	200,000
Alliance for Progress:		
Loans	443,000	420,300
Grants	100,000	87,700
Supporting assistance	------------	690,000
General	170,000	------------
Vietnam	550,000	------------
Contingency fund	31,000	35,000
Contributions to international organizations	140,980	140,433
American schools and hospitals abroad	13,900	11,969
Survey of investment opportunities	2,000	3,255
Administration, AID	59,325	55,814
Administration, State	3,400	3,255
Total economic	2,530,420	2,144,491
Total military	[1] 596,000	792,000
Total	3,126,420	2,936,491

[1] This figure excludes programs for Laos, Thailand, NATO infrastructure and international military headquarters and agencies, which have been transferred to the defense budget.

"We have seen the energy and determination of the emerging peoples transform our aid into the seeds of prosperity." (1967 foreign aid message.)

Cooperation for Freedom and Development—The major objective of the U.S. foreign assistance program is to assist other countries that seek to maintain their independence and develop into self-supporting nations.

In his Foreign Aid Message to the Congress, the President stressed the need to make the foreign aid program "reflect the circumstances of the late sixties, not those of the past." This includes recognition that the United States cannot do the job alone; that only earnest self-help can assure security and development in the developing countries; and that we must work with the other advanced nations of the free world in cooperation for freedom and development.

Guidelines of Aid Policy—The President outlined the "basic thrusts of our aid policy" in six guiding principles.

Self-Help: Nations develop primarily through their own efforts.

Multilateralism: Developed nations must share the burden and coordinate assistance efforts.

Regionalism: Neighboring nations must cooperate to develop shared resources.

Agriculture, health, and education: The critical areas of want must be relieved in order to achieve development.

Balance of payments: The aid dollar must be spent for the export of American goods to prevent dollar outflow.

Efficient administration: The aid program must be carefully managed to assure efficiency.

Proposals for AID, FY 1968—To implement his guidelines, the President proposed:

Establishment of a *National Advisory Committee on Self-Help,* composed of eminent Americans from diverse fields, to review the performance of recipient countries;

A statutory objective that 85 percent of Development Loan funds be spent in a *regional or multilateral* framework. The new *aid policy for Africa* will emphasize this concentration on regional and multi-national projects;

Program emphasis on *agriculture, education, and health,* with a 25 percent increase in funds budgeted for these purposes in FY 1968;

The creation within the Agency for International Development of *two new offices* to consolidate all food, nutrition, and population activties in the *War on Hunger,* and to promote the participation and development of *private resources;* and

Two-year authorizations for economic assistance programs, to improve continuity and sound management.

There is no such thing as instant development. We still have a long hard task. That is why the President is proposing that the Congress authorize all aid activities for two years—as a sign of recognition that the foreign aid program *is* in our national interest, that the program *does* occupy an established place in our overall foreign policy, that there *is* a long term job to do, and that we *are* prepared to follow through where we have wisely begun.

Certain parts of the AID program—Development Loans and the Alliance for Progress—have traditionally been authorized for more than one year. These programs are now authorized through FY 1969. A two-year authorization for other AID programs would bring them into line with Development Loan and Alliance for Progress authorizations.

A two-year cycle of authorizations for the entire program would provide each Congress with an opportunity to review the aid program in the light of changing world circumstances, while demonstrating our dedication to the task of long-term development.

SELF-HELP

"Self-help is the lifeblood of economic development. No sustained progress is possible without it. Aid provided as a substitute is aid wasted." (Foreign aid message.)

The Hard Work of Development—No amount of outside aid can help a country develop unless it is itself trying hard to do the job. The United States and other donors supply only a small part of the immense resources needed for succcessful development. The major effort—the will, the leadership, the labor and most of the money—comes from the less developed countries.

For every dollar the United States provides for programs in major aid-receiving countries, those nations contribute an average of $9 for their own development.

Self-Help Requirements—The President has said that "the only obligation tied to our aid is the recipient's obligation to itself." The proposed Foreign Assistance Act will make it clear that in meeting that obligation to itself, an aid-recipient should:

Have sensible programs for mobilizing its own resources;

Show a responsiveness to the vital economic, political, and social concerns of its people, and be prepared to make and carry out reforms and improvements;

Take measures to increase food production and improve its storage and distribution;

Establish conditions which stimulate its own people, as well as foreign investors, to undertake new and expanded private initiative; and

Build democratic institutions to ensure wide popular participation.

Reviewing Self-Help Performance—Though the aid program is now reviewed by the Agency for International Development and by committees which include representatives from other involved government agencies, there is "an urgent need for a permanent, nonpartisan, public body to evaluate self-help performance." Citing this need to the Congress, the President proposed establishment of a *National Advisory Committee on Self-Help,* composed of eminent Americans from business, labor, universities, and other fields.

AID Techniques in Self-Help—Stimulation of self-help is an intrinsic part of the AID program.

Project loans require conditions such as cost-sharing, specific reforms to be made before disbursement of funds, and a commitment to provide adequate budgeting, staffing and administration for the completed project.

Disbursement of a $7.7 million highway loan to Afghanistan required the Afghan Government to create a national highway maintenance department, because previous AID-sponsored highway projects had depreciated for want of adequate maintenance. The department was establishd, and disbursement is underway.

Program loans are made to a limited number of countries to finance the import of American products needed for general development in various sectors. The economy-wide impact provides leverage to encourage overall policy changes and reforms.

A recent $10 million program loan to Korea committed the Korean Government to five financial targets: improved budgeting; better foreign exchange management; restraint on private sector credit; increased domestic revenue collection; and higher domestic savings. For each of the five conditions $1 million was to be released in each of two quarters if Korean performance was up to prescribed standards. The Koreans met the conditions.

WAR ON HUNGER

"Next to the pursuit of peace, the greatest challenge to the human family is the race between food supply and population increase." (State of the Union message, 1967.)

Who Will Fill the Food Deficit?—The less developed countries now have a food deficit of 16 million tons of grain annually, met by imports from the developed countries. Over half the U.S. cropland reserve is being returned to production to help cover the growing food deficit.

If present trends continue, that deficit will be 88 million tons by 1985. Even with all reserve acreage in production and the use of much improved techniques, the United States could not fill such need. We'd be foolish to try.

The President has made it clear that our main effort should be "to enable the developing countries to supply their own food needs through their own production or through improved capacity to buy in the world market." This effort can be successful only if the developing nations make an equally strong commitment through self-help measures.

Aid Priority, FY 1968—The AID program for next year gives highest priority to the War on Hunger which the President announced last year. In FY 1968, AID proposes to invest $668 million—compared to $504 million in FY 1967—to support efforts of the developing countries to feed themselves.

In addition, AID plans to stress programs for family planning and nutrition improvement. To coordinate this three-way effort, the President has created a central staff office in AID devoted to the War on Hunger.

The food aid program is also involved in the War on Hunger. Shipments made under the Food for Peace Act will fill the food gap while local output is being expanded, and local currency generated from the food sales will be re-invested in agricultural development. An essential feature of the food aid program is the insistence that those we help with food also help themselves to lessen their dependence on external food aid in the years ahead.

Emphasis on Agricultural Production—In transforming traditional agriculture into a more productive system, AID and host country programs will concentrate on four key areas.

Agricultural materials and resources, such as water, fertilizer and seeds, farm-to-market roads, tools and warehouses, are the main ingredients of increased production and distribution. AID-financed exports of commodities and technical assistance for the development of resources constitute the main thrust of assistance.

Agricultural institutions, such as cooperative or credit associations, extensive services, training schools, and marketing outlets, provide the farmer with the knowledge and the means to use new methods. AID brings 2,000 agriculture specialists to the U.S. each year to train them to develop such institutions.

Applied research will adapt seed varieties, fertilizer mixtures, and pesticides to specific lands and climates. American universities, under contract to AID, are a good source for this research.

National policies will provide incentives to the independent farmer to increase his food output. Land reform, food price supports, and subsidies to credit unions and private banks can provide these incentives. AID self-help conditions tied to programs and project loans emphasize such measures.

Emphasis on Nutrition—Each year, malnutrition is a major factor in the death or physical and mental retardation of half the children in the less developed countries before they reach the age of six. Thus it robs these nations of the productivity and creativity of their human resources.

AID will concentrate on child-feeding programs, training professionals in nutritional health and specific country needs that have been defined by exhaustive nutrition surveys, and encouraging the growth of foods with nutrients designed to meet specific country needs.

Technical assistance to local food processing industries will promote methods for improving nutrient quality, particularly in proteins. AID-assisted commercial fisheries will add a wealth of protein from the sea to meager diets.

Emphasis on Population Planning—More than 20 developing nations have requested and are now receiving U.S. assistance in population problems. The AID program in this area provides:

Training for foreign demographers, statisticians and technicians;

Advice to developing countries in establishing information-gathering and educational programs; and

Educational materials, medical instruments, and equipment and supplies for use in health clinics and family planning centers.

AID assistance is only at the request of individual nations, and only for programs of voluntary family planning.

EMPHASIS ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Economic and social progress in any country must include freedom from hunger, disease, and ignorance. In addition to the War on Hunger, the AID program for FY 1968 will press the initiatives begun in health and education, with an increase of 25 percent in both areas.

Program in Health—AID support to public health programs in many less developed countries will emphasize the strong start made in:

Control and eradication of killing and crippling diseases that sap the human resources otherwise available to development; and

Development of training programs to provide the manpower to run their own health programs.

Program in Education—Though hundreds of thousands of teachers have been trained, classrooms constructed and textbooks distributed with AID assistance, there continue to be basic flaws in the educational systems themselves. Traditional curricula, rote learning methods, and unrelated cycles and levels, in addition to the vast social and economic problems, all contrfibute to the critical drop-out rate—in Latin America less than 20 percent complete the sixth grade.

AID now emphsaizes technical assistance to planning and strong self-help measures in educational policy to modernize and integrate school systems to make them more productive.

Improved curricula and more vocational schools will relate systems to country requirements for trained manpower.

Increased education budgets will include planning projections to show how to maximize effectiveness in the balance between basic literacy and the need for advanced technical skills.

New techniques such as educational radio and television will "stretch" the limited number of teachers in countries which already have transmitting stations.

POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

A Sense of Involvement—Development is neither stable nor effective unless the people identify with and participate in the economic, social and political life of their country. The enactment last year of Title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act focused attention on the political and social dimensions of development. In FY 1968, AID will intensify efforts to encourage popular participation in democratic private and local institutions.

Framework for Initiative—Though central government policies can provide incentives for local and private initiative, that initiative requires a framework of private institutions through which to operate.

Cooperatives, labor unions, savings and loan associations, and community development organizations supplement individual effort and develop democratic skills. In addition, development requires local governments to supply basic services, and voluntary organizations to diffuse knowledge, stimulate self-help, and pool technical ability.

In the past two years, in Central America alone, AID helped organize 479 credit unions, with 76,000 members.

In the last year, $7.2 million in AID-assisted projects increased the capabilities of labor unions to serve their members effectively.

With AID support, 12 community development programs in Africa were begun.

Building Responsive Government—Equal in importance to the development of private initiative is the need to develop governmental institutions at all levels which are responsive to popular needs and demands. This is a slow and complex process, in which AID will emphasize:

Efficient and responsive public administration, with particular attention to the capabilities of local government units. It is at this level that public attitudes toward government are formed. Such units can provide effective communication between people and their national government.

Progressive legal institutions, to support the efforts of the people through a just, accessible, and stable legal system.

Examination of the needs in these areas will enable AID to assist host governments to achieve the objectives of Title IX—to build democratic institutions for meaningful popular participation in development.

CREATIVE USE OF AMERICAN PRIVATE RESOURCES

Effectiveness of Private Initiative—AID emphasis on the importance of the private sector is based not only on the American experience, but on the experience of the less developed countries themselves. Those countries which are developing most rapidly are those where public policy, investment and external assistance have combined to bring the dynamic forces of private initiative into development. These include Taiwan, Israel, Greece, Pakistan, and Korea—and the list continues to grow.

Moreover, much of the external assistance has been in the form of participation by American private groups—State and local governments, private business and nonprofit organizations. Their vital contribution of capital, skills and technology is stimulated by AID in its role as a catalyst.

U.S. Commodities and Services—In carrying out its programs of direct assistance, AID relies on private U.S. resources through export of millions of dollars of commodities and services. In FY 1968, almost 97 percent of AID commodities will be purchased in the United States.

Exports of U.S. goods from all 50 States totaled over $1.2 billion in FY 1966.

In September of 1966, AID had 1489 technical service contracts with private groups with a total value of $509 million to carry out projects in 73 countries.

Within this group, 127 American universities held 307 contracts for research, training, surveys, and technical assistance.

AID's emphasis on U.S. goods and services helps to create several hundred thousand American jobs and opens up markets for American business and industry all over the world.

Encouraging Private Initiative—Recognizing the importance of its role as a catalyst, AID has established an Office of Private Resources to coordinate, stimulate and support the participation of private groups in the development process. Within that Office, a Private Investment Center will be set up to administer all of AID's investment incentive programs for present and potential U.S. private investors in the developing countries.

Through the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, the Technical Assistance Clearing House, the Partners of the Alliance, and others, AID endeavors to broaden the contribution by private non-profit groups.

Private Investment: AID incentive programs for American private investors have continued to expand and improve. The new Private Investment Center will offer information services, investment survey insurance, specific risk political insurance, extended risk guaranties, and local currency and dollar financing for U.S. business ventures in less developed countries.

Non-Profit Groups: Foundations, voluntary agencies and similar organizations continue to increase their assistance, which now approaches $750 million annually. The American people have maintained a long tradition of help to people overseas in the form of technical assistance and emergency relief. AID provides increasing support to these private efforts.

Responsible voluntary agencies receive agricultural goods from the Department of Agriculture for donation in their own overseas programs. The AID budget annually covers ocean transport costs of these and privately donated goods.

AID encouraged the creation, and supports the development, of the International Executive Service Corps, which provides direct management assistance by a volunteer corps of experienced American businessmen.

Partners of the Alliance, an AID program, provides a means for State and local groups to cooperate with their counterparts in Latin America. At present 31 States are arranging exchanges, investments, and development programs with 31 States or local areas in Latin America.

Private Cooperative Organizations: U.S. cooperatives, credit unions, savings and loan associations, labor unions and farm groups now play a particularly important role in developing similar institutions in other countries, supplying two-thirds of the advisers on AID cooperative projects in 54 countries.

AID has a close relationship, through contracting organizations, with all major national, regional and local cooperatives in the United States, and has world-wide agreements with several international unions.

In 1966, AID assistance through these groups helped 30,000 cooperatives and credit institutions with 9.8 million members in 46 countries. Some 2500 new cooperatives with 500,000 members were organized, most of them agricultural.

CONCENTRATION OF ASSISTANCE

The proposed **FY 1968 AID** program continues the policy of recent years of concentrating AID programs in a relatively few countries.

This program concentration will be accelerated under the new U.S. aid policy for Africa which will reduce the number of countries in which AID will carry out bilateral programs.

AID development assistance—Development Loans and Technical Assistance—is concentrated in countries whose size, population, resources and self-help performance give them the best development prospects.

Most supporting assistance funds go to a few countries that have strong requirements for outside help to support political and economic stability, and where the United States has a strong interest in that stability.

Vietnam will be the single largest recipient of U.S. aid, with over $550 million in supporting assistance.

MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL COORDINATION

"Development is a world problem. No single country has all the resources required. Equity demands that no single country be asked to carry the bulk of the load." (Foreign aid message.)

Multilateralism covers two main policy issues in foreign aid:

Burden-sharing—the United States continues to press for more generous and effective aid from other free world donors. Some of these, notably France and Belgium, now spend a larger percentage of their GNP on aid than does the U.S. The total volume of free world aid is about $6 billion.

Coordination—the effectiveness of this huge commitment can best be assured by the use of multilateral arrangements and institutions. The use of consortia and consultative groups for negotiation and review, and of international lending institutions for pooling resources will heighten coordination and efficiency, and provide more equitable sharing of the cost of assistance.

In recent years there has been a marked trend toward providing more free world economic assistance through multilateral means. There are an increasing number of multilateral financial institutions, new forms of coordinating groups, and larger foreign assistance budgets for multilateral use.

To encourage this trend, the President asked that the United States set a "statutory objective that 85 percent of development loans be undertaken in a regional or multilateral framework."

Regionalism: Sharing Common Resources. The President pointed out that "resources know no national boundaries," and that "economic advance in every part of the world has required joint enterprises to develop shared sources of wealth."

Regionalism includes formal and informal groups, institutions such as regional banks, and arrangements to integrate countries physically through development of joint transportation, communications, and power facilities. Regional universities can provide a setting for the development of international understanding.

The success of regional efforts can be seen in the work of the Alliance for Progress, the Central American Common Market, and the creation of the Asian and African Development Bank.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

U.S. Procurement—Because today most of AID's funds are tied to purchases of U.S. goods and services, the impact of the AID program on the U.S. balance of payments has been drastically reduced. Whereas only 41 percent of economic aid funds were spent in the United States in **FY** 1961, 90 percent of AID funds for **FY** 1968 will be spent in this country. In this time, AID will have reduced its net expenditures abroad from $934 million to an estimated $107 million in **FY** 1968.

Use of Loans—In addition, our aid today is overwhelmingly in the form of dollar repayable loans. The repayment record on loans made by AID and predecessor agencies has been excellent. Since the beginning of the Marshall Plan in 1948, the foreign aid program has lent approximately $8 billion; almost $2 billion has been collected in repayments on principal and interest. These are a positive factor in the balance of payments.

Creating Future Markets—In fact, AID direct procurement and loan financing help to boost future U.S. exports, thereby contributing to a deduction in the balance of payments deficit. As a result of the Marshall Plan and related postwar aid, our exports to Europe have more than doubled and our exports to Japan more than quadrupled.

Developed nations are much better customers than poor nations. The developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which we are aiding today, contain more than a billion people and represent a potential market for American exports many times the size of our present major overseas customers.

Offshore Expenditures—Some minimum offshore expenditures will remain, principally the local expenses of our employees overseas, the contribution of the United States to international organizations, and a few special cases where tying to U.S. procurement is unfeasible.

The President, advised by his Cabinet Committee on the Balance of Payments, has concluded that this small remaining element under the aid program is a cost to our country which is far outweighed by the benefits that will come to us from the achievement of economic and social progress in the less developed countries.

[Charts accompanying this report not included in the RECORD.]

Proudly We Observe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Hairenik Weekly is an outstanding publication serving Armenian-Americans across the country. I insert at this point an editorial from the Thursday, May 25, edition of that publication which gives a very pertinent historic review of the Armenian struggle for independence. Since the people of Armenia are still deprived of their independence I feel it is essential that we continue to commemorate their observances and appeal to just-minded people in the world for the restoration of freedom to these long-suffering people and others who are being deprived of their right of self-determination.

The above-mentioned editorial follows:

PROUDLY WE OBSERVE

Armenians world over, that is those stalwart sentinels of Armenian freedom who have not been contaminated by the virus of communism, are observing these days the forty-ninth anniversary of Armenia's recovery of her independence after six centuries of slavery to the unspeakable Turk. Because the political and military situation in the latter days of May in 1918 had constrained the Armenian National Council, which in mortal war at the time, had assumed the powers of a defacto independent state, May 28 has gone down in history of Armenian's contemporary Independence Day, even though the formal declaration to that effect was issued a few days later. Since then May 28 has become the symbol of Armenia's independence and it is so observed annually by all loyal Armenians.

All those twisted people who demean the significance of May 28 as the creation of the Dashnakstakans would do well to remember that the independence won in 1918 was neither the "gift of the Turks," as some impossible Armenians have contended, nor it was the result of some fortuitous political or military factors which redounded to the benefit of the Armenians without their effort or sacrifice.

The circumstances under which that victory was won marks the Armenian achievement as a manifestation of courage and heroism which has seldom been seen in the annals of mankind. Paraphrasing the words of Winston Churchill, no nation of history, with so few against so many, with so little against so much, and against such stupendous odds, ever won such a glorious victory as did the Armenians on May 28 of 1918 when they hurled back their mortal enemy with teeth and nail and forced him to concede their right to independence.

Be it remembered that when, in the hectic days of May, 1918, the Armenians were fighting for their very life, the nation had fearfully been decimated by the deportations and massacres of 1915 and the remanents had been scattered to the four winds. Turkish Armenia had practicably been wiped out and Caucasian Armenians were fearful that the same fate would befall them if the Turks were allowed to continue their march to the east.

With the Bolshevik takeover of the power in Russia, Russian armies operating on the Caucasian front which offered a measure of protection to the beleaguered Armenians, had dropped their arms and had hastened back to Russia in response to Lenin's offer of "bread and land," thus leaving the Armenians at the mercy of the wolves.

A hastily organized Transcaucasian Federation to protect the Caucasian front against the advancing Turks had deteriorated in the early days of May and was completely disintegrated and dissolved by May 26 and 27. The Georgians made a pact with Germany and withdrew from the confederation while the Azerbaijani Turks, being reluctant to fight against their kinsmen, pulled out about the same time, thus leaving the burden of the defense of the Caucasian front entirely to the Armenians.

There was famine and the epidemic, there were no communications, no supplies, no reserves. There was ruin and desolation everywhere. Armenia had become a land of fugitives, a famished, naked and completely exhausted rabble of stragglers, pathetically weary and helpless.

Meanwhile the Turkish army was advancing, well-fed, well-armed, well-organized and bent on the destruction of the last remnants of the Armenians. The latter realized that if the enemy succeeded this would be their end.

That under these harrowing circumstances the Armenians could rally themselves, organize an army of their own without outside aid, and defend themselves with their pitiful resources was nothing short of a miracle.

Three decisive battles were fought during the days of May 24 to 28, and by that time the Turks had been hurled back in inglorious retreat on the fronts of Sardarapat, Karakilisseh and Bash Abaran. The Turks sued for peace and they were the first nation of modern times which recognized Armenia's independence. There was no "gift of the Turk." This was a bona fide American victory. The Armenians won their freedom by the might of their right arm.

The Armenian victory later was sacrificed by Turco-Soviet collusion. But that misfortune detracts nothing from the glory and the sublimity of May 28.

May 28 is but another foundation stone on which the revival of the Armenian case stands today.

The Spirit of Our Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the recent "flag burnings" and demonstrations against our national ensign have had one fortunate aspect—they have reminded all loyal Americans of their deep respect for the red, white, and blue banner we have learned to love so well. In this connection, Mrs. George Ling of Lansing, Mich., has written a most appropriate poem which has particular meaning as we approach Memorial Day, Flag Day, and the Fourth of July. Believing that Mrs. Ling's stirring words reflect the feelings of many of us, I would like to share them and I include the following poem in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE SPIRIT OF OUR FLAG

(By Karen Barner Ling)

I've seen this nation rise
To greatness in the world;
I've always felt great pride
When e'er my stripes unfurled.
I've gone through many wars,
And stood in far-off lands
Sometimes I have been smeared
By angry despots hands,
But through it all I see
This free land of my birth.
Many men have called it
The finest place on earth.
With President Lincoln
I rode that dreary day—
Draped across his coffin.
Mourners lined the way
When the boys crossed the Rhine
Many lived—many died.
I watched them as they fought.
I watched them all with pride.
In nineteen forty-four
Again we heard the call.
Again our men came forth,
Each one to give his all.
I rode the stormy seas
Atop the greatest ships.
We met the enemy
On many of our trips.
Once, in Iwo Jima,
They raised my colors high
Upon a mountain top—
I nearly touched the sky.
In Korea's dusty land
I also was to wave.
Our country thought it was right
This land we *were* to save.
From now 'til time is through
Our boys will serve their land—
Wherever that may be
I, too, will be on hand.
I'll be in dark foxholes
Where e'er the cause may rise.
I'll be with valient men
When rockets fill the skies.
My colors they may take
And trample underfoot,
Or set them all afire
To burn 'til black as soot.
No matter what is done
To mar my destiny,
The *spirit* still is there
If the flag you cannot see.

Mandatory Sanctions Placed on Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from Mrs. Christine I. M. Courtney, of Hartley, Rhodesia, which contains some very interesting information as to the mandatory sanctions placed on Rhodesia by the Security Council and in which, in my opinion, the United States made a serious error in concurring. Mrs. Courtney's letter follows:

MAY 5, 1967.

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We have been very encouraged, by the number of Americans visiting Rhodesia and by their understanding of our problems. All have expressed surprise to see this country so peaceful and law-abiding and, as one American said, amazed to find it was possible to walk in Salisbury in any direction, night or day, in absolute safety.

Either through ignorance or malice, the Press and Radio overseas (particularly in Britain) have given a completely distorted picture of this country. Some months ago the African Editor-in-Chief of the Lagos Times, on a visit here, stated that the picture given of Rhodesia overseas, as a grim police state was "a massive fraud."

Except in special circumstances, our European police go about their duties unarmed and singly, with not even a police dog. Three quarters of our police are Africans, and many thousands belong to the volunteer Police Reserve. They and their European counterparts patrol certain township areas at night, and so relieve our regular police. We also have an African battalion in our small army; the Rhodesian African Rifles—splendid soldiers and, like their "brothers" in the police, absolutely loyal to our Government. Many Africans are in our Civil Service and, provided they have the same qualifications, get exactly the same rate of pay as the Europeans. It is the truth when we state that advancement in this country is on merit alone.

There have only been two murders in Rhodesia, for political reasons, since UDI. Our Independence was achieved without a shot being fired, except in the instance of one African and he was fighting with other Africans not with Europeans.

The world accuses us of oppressing the black Rhodesians. If this is true why have they not risen against us—why is this country so peaceful? After all the Europeans number a few hundred thousand, the Africans 4,000,000, which include ¾ of our police—thousands of Police Reservists, and a battalion of well trained troops. If they wished to they could crush us by numbers alone. The vast majority of them however prefer to be governed by us. They know full well what is going on in the African Governed states; the one man, one vote, one boss states where corruption and graft are rife, and intimidation and ruthlessness the order of the day.

The Chiefs, the traditional leaders of our indigenous people, fully support our Government. They represent 85% of our Africans, yet when Wilson was out here he spent only one hour in discussion with them, and one whole day in the company of N'Komo and Sithole; the rival leaders of the Communist-backed Nationalist parties. These two have little support—which is obvious—otherwise why should they have had to resort to violence, intimidation and arson, in order to force their fellow Africans to join their respective parties? Their favourite weapon of coercion was the petrol bomb. Now that these two are in restriction peace has returned to the African townships and the Reserves, and our natives go their way without fear and sleep soundly at night, no longer dreading a match will be put to the thatched roofs of their huts, and they and their families be incinerated.

Our Africans have had equal voting rights with Europeans ever since 1923. Qualifications for the vote are low, and there is nothing to prevent them from contesting every seat in the House. Our Africans are better educated than those in any country to the north of us (Europeans pay 98% of the cost of African education) medical facilities are far better, and African agriculture is more advanced here than anywhere else in Africa.

Rhodesia has never been governed by Britain. The British South Africa Company administered this country until in 1923, we were given self-government.

Sir, we have much in common: You seized your Independence—so have we. You have your negro problem, and we have a multi-racial state to cope with. Most important of all, we are both fighting Communism. All terrorists that have infiltrated into this country have been Communist-trained, and have had Communist arms and literature with them.

Why does America not support us instead of Britain; whose ships still carry supplies to America's enemies in North Vietnam and who still trades with Communist Cuba?

All we ask of America is to give us the chance to prove the course we took was the right one, and for the benefit of black and white alike. We sincerely believe it was. We are determined to keep Christian Civilisation alive in Central Africa.

I have lived in this country for nearly forty years. My children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren live here. Rhodesia is their home—they know no other. If you would like to ask me any questions I will gladly answer them—truthfully & to the best of my ability.

Yours faithfully,

CHRISTINE I. M. COURTNEY.

Armenian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, all peoples everywhere work and struggle for the attainment of certain goals; and among these goals national freedom has always held a leading place. Regardless of the degree of economic development of their countries, of their cultural and industrial level, or of their rare intellectual attainments, they all aim first for their national political independence. The Armenian people, having long lost their independence, and having lived under most oppressive alien regimes for centuries, are no exception.

From the time of the late Middle Ages historic Armenia was overrun by Asiatic conquerors and the Armenian people were subjected to the rule of their conquerors. The Ottoman Turks, as the last and the most oppressive of these overlords, held down the Armenians for more than four centuries, treating them as less than second-class citizens, and often massacring them by the thousands. No one can say how many hundreds of thousands have thus been done to death, but it is estimated that during the First World War more than 1,000,000 Armenians lost their likes in Turkish massacres. Fortunately many hundreds of thousands managed to survive, and these joined hands with their compatriots in the Caucasus and were enabled to proclaim their independence on May 28, 1918.

This was done in the northeastern part of historic Armenia, within sight of Mount Ararat. Thenceforth for a little more than 2 years they tried and struggled hard to be independent, hoping to make their state a safe home for refugee Armenians. But from the very beginning the newborn Armenian Republic was faced with insoluble problems—shortages of goods and of manpower, and in need of able-bodied men to carry on the fight against the then rising Bolshevism and also against their implacable foes, the Turks. After a precarious and agonizing existence of about 2 years the Armenian Republic was overwhelmed by the more powerful Turkish Army in December of 1920. Then most of its territory was lost to the Turks while the rest was reconstituted as the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic under the direct sovereignty of the Kremlin.

Since those distant days the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic has gone through a series of ordeals under the Stalinist regime of the Soviet Union, and has survived as a small, compact and relatively prosperous land. But there the Armenian people do not enjoy many of the freedoms which we consider our inalienable birthright. For this reason the old and defunct Armenian Republic looms large in the memory of many Armenians because they aim for political and real freedom. Let us all hope that the Armenians will attain these freedoms and live in peace in their homeland.

Recognition of Group of Foreign Naval Officers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the honor of hosting for the U.S. Department of the Navy a luncheon honoring a group of senior foreign naval officers who are currently in the United States as a part of a training and educational trip. Cohosting this luncheon with me was my distinguished colleague, Congressman GEORGE BUSH, of Texas. The group of naval officers had been at the naval shipyard in Philadelphia, Pa., for several weeks in a training program. Following their trip to Washington, the group split up to go to various naval centers throughout the country to receive specialized training.

I would like to commend the Navy Department of the United States for sponsoring such programs for our allies. As Congressman BUSH and I pointed out to them, we in the United States are sincerely appreciative for the help that they have given us in the past. We also asked for their continued support of our efforts in Vietnam in the coming months. We were genuinely impressed with their sincere interest in the United States, our Government, and our people and in their willingness to understand the problems that our country is facing at home and abroad. We were also impressed with their knowledge of the workings of the Government of the United States, and with their desire to learn more about it.

This should make each of us realize that it is our sacred duty as American citizens that we should have a strong working knowledge of our Government and a willingness to learn about the government of other nations. Only in this way can we have an effective basis for supporting our own governmental system and for making accurate and effective comparisons of our governmental system with the system of other countries.

I would like to point out to my colleagues that even our primary responsibility as Congressmen is to our constituents as the makers of the laws under which this country is governed, we are also charged with responsibility of bolstering the American image abroad and enhancing our country in the eyes of those foreigners who visit our country.

The naval officers present at the luncheon were Comdr. Mozart Padilha de Souza, Brazil; Comdr. Earl Wyllie Kimmerly, Canada; Lt. Jininu Eshetu and Lt. Comdr. Bekele Worku, Ethiopia; Capt. Satoru Nakahara, Japan; Commodore Su Kap Cha, Korea; Comdr. Armando Mazzotti Pretell, Peru; Lt. Comdr. Gregorio N. Abad, Philippines; Capt. Chinda Vuddhakanaka and Capt. Sahas Asavesana, Thailand; Capt. Ahmet Gazez and Capt. Hayri Tezcan, Turkey; Lt. Comdr. Le Kim Sa, Vietnam. The escort officer was Mr. Herbert Rash.

Legal Limit on Use, Abuse of Flag Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, recent acts of desecration of our national flag have outraged our citizens and prompted the demand for Federal legislation to protect the flag.

The excuse that is sometimes given that these acts of "free speech" under the protection of the first amendment simply cannot be accepted. Malicious destruction of the flag and antiflag demonstrations are un-American and simply cannot be construed to fall into the respected category of protected free speech.

An editorial in the Jackson, Mich., Citizen Patriot of May 13, 1967, clearly points out some of the fallacies in the "free speech" defense of flag desecration, and under unanimous consent I insert it into the RECORD at this point:

LEGAL LIMIT ON USE, ABUSE OF FLAG NEEDED

Congressmen, angered by the increasing incidence of burning, ripping, stomping and ripping of the United States flag are holding hearings on a proposed new law to discourage the acts.

They have found little opposition to their plan, and some suggested penalties have run as high as a $10,000 fine and five years in prison for defiling or defacing the flag "by word or act."

There is little doubt the many public desecrations of the flag have outraged the bulk of the nation.

The American Civil Liberties Union, however, cautions against any hasty actions, presenting a most curious line of reasoning.

Such a law, says the ACLU, would violate the constitutional guarantees of free expression!

Lawrence Speiser, an official of the organization, told the House Judiciary Committee that offensive as these acts may be, they come under the First Amendment protection of "expression of opinion by a symbolic act."

Rubbish! Absolute Twaddle!

"I believe Congress' interest is not the fear that the government is in danger," Speiser continued, "but the tremendous offensiveness of the act of flag burning to the vast majority of American people."

Using the ACLU measuring stick, it would be perfectly proper for an atheist to throw rocks at a church window, because it is only a symbolic act concerning his disbelief in what the church represents.

To carry the analogy a step further, it would also be perfectly proper, using ACLU standards, to punch your neighbor in the nose as an act symbolizing dislike for his membership in an organization you find distasteful.

The First Amendment has been bent into some strange shapes since its enactment in 1791, but this must be the most outrageous one attempted.

There is nothing, directly or implied, in the entire Constitution which forbids the United States Congress to establish minimum standards of conduct with regard to the flag.

Admittedly, it would be impossible to legislate patriotism into existence in a person who is not receptive, just as it impossible to guarantee individual morals through laws (witness the Ten Commandments).

It is proper, however, for Congress to limit the abuse, as well as the use, of the flag which symbolizes the United States. At the moment, the fifty states have laws of sorts covering the precise matter at hand and they are legal. Until now there has been no need for a federal law. The fact the founding fathers didn't need to enact the law doesn't mean it would be unconstitutional now. It merely means more boobs are running amok in public today than formerly.

A psychologist rationalized the other day that the odd-balls responsible for desecrating the flag are mere publicity seekers, and that if we ignore them they'll go away. He may be right, but passing a law that sets minimum standards of conduct is obviously needed also.

Federation of American Scientists Speaks Out on the War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, many people feel that the administration shows no signs of relenting from its policy of continuous escalation of the war in Vietnam. If we are seeking to win a military victory, they question how much of a victory it will be for the people of that war-torn land.

The Federation of American Scientists, a nationwide organization of 2,000 scientists and engineers concerned with the impact of science on national and international affairs, has issued a powerful statement opposing further escalation of the war. I commend the following to the attention of my colleagues:

On the War in Vietnam

During the past two years United States involvement in the Vietnam war has avalanched. What had been a relatively modest contribution of advisory manpower has turned into a large-scale military operation which engages a large part of our armed forces, dominates the international relations of the United States, and interferes with progress on domestic issues. It has become unrealistic if not impossible to consider public policy without facing the issue of the war itself.

The Federation of American Scientists has previously issued several statements related to the war. These have opposed the use of chemical and biological agents and have opposed escalation of the conflict. We have called attention to the war's adverse impact on international negotiations for a non-proliferation treaty and other measures of arms control. Heretofore, however, the FAS has not issued a comprehensive statement concerning the Vietnam war.

We do not attempt to judge the complex political and ideological issues involved in the origins of the present war in Vietnam. However, when we view the war as it is being fought by the United States today, it is evident to us that continuation of the war is damaging to the interest of our nation, of the people of Vietnam, and of mankind. We are opposed to our government's present role in Vietnam and urge the United States to take immediate steps to reduce its military involvement and to achieve an early termination of hostilities.

The casualties now being inflicted on the civilian population in both South and North Vietnam and the ever-widening destruction must make the concept of "victory" appear meaningless to the people of that unhappy country. As a nation we seem to have maneuvered ourselves into a situation in which we destroy our friends as effectively as we punish our adversaries and in which the means we employ appear to destroy the ends we seek.

While we are engaged in South Vietnam in a war that is part foreign war, part intervention in the internal strife of a country in which democratic government is notably absent, much urgent business elsewhere is being sidetracked. On the domestic scene, programs of social improvement have been cut back and the sense of direction present in the Kennedy and early Johnson administrations has given way to a sense of frustration. In the field of international relations, we are rebuilding walls of mistrust between East and West that had begun to crumble in the early sixties. We cannot expect to meet across the conference table open minds on the part of diplomats of Eastern countries while we are engaged in a bitter struggle with their allies in Southeast Asia. U.S. actions in Vietnam have caused the non-Communist countries to lose confidence in our wisdom and ability to lead.

Many eminent persons here and abroad, who are not the spokesmen of our adversaries, have urged on the United States Government new policies which will help to bring about peace. Groups of scientists in a number of countries, including France, Italy, and Japan, have issued calls for peace. The voices of such men as Secretary General U Thant, President de Gaulle, and Pope Paul VI, should remind us that this war is not a matter just for the United States and the Vietnamese to be concerned about; their recommendations and offers of help should command our respectful attention and grateful acceptance.

The Federation of American Scientists urges the United States immediately to take steps that have the possibility of leading away from escalation and towards a peaceful resolution of the war. Foremost among these are the cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam and ceasing to employ those tactics which, whether intended or not, lead to indiscriminate destruction.

We believe that such measures coupled with an unambiguous willingness to negotiate with the National Liberation Front as North Vietnam can set the stage for a cease-fire and a peaceful settlement. Even if they do not produce this result for a considerable length of time, the United States will have done much to reduce the danger of world-wide conflagration, to give a chance to the voices of rational counsel in the other camp, and to lessen the suffering of the unfortunate people of Vietnam.

Address of Hon. Joel T. Broyhill at the Police and Fire Awards Dinner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert in the Appendix of the Record a speech made by my colleague, Hon. Joel T. Broyhill, at the police and fire awards luncheon here in Washington, May 23, 1967.

Congressman Broyhill of Virginia has served with great distinction as a member of the House District Committee and has never failed to work long hours in an effort to improve conditions in the Nation's Capital.

He has always been a great supporter of the Police and Fire Departments, who must bear the burden of keeping our Nation's Capital a safe and decent place in which to live and for our constituents to visit.

I am certain that if the news media, the District Commissioners, and all the other agencies of the Government would get behind the Washington Police Department 100 percent, we could solve the crime problem here at an early date. Money alone will not solve this problem.

I hope every Member of Congress will take a few minutes of his valuable time to read the excellent speech made by my colleague, Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia, who is also one of the outstanding members of the House District Committee.

The speech follows:

Speech of Representative Joel T. Broyhill, Republican, of Virginia, at Police and Fire Awards Luncheon, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, Tuesday, May 23, 1967

My friends of the National Capital Police and Fire Departments; members of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade; and distinguished guests . . . the men who have earned the distinguished service awards to be presented today.

The recognition is long overdue.

I share along with every responsible citizen of this community the urgency of not only making amends but of pledging our service to your embattled ranks.

Throughout our long history a uniform was not only a badge of courage but a symbol of respect on the streets of America.

Today, from Viet Nam to Pennsylvania Avenue, in part because we as ordinary citizens have taken too much for granted, waited too long to fight back, a uniform is the target for filthy epithets, screeching abuse, and deadly target practice by howling hoodlums, armed with bottles, bricks and guns.

I am not amazed at your courage and dedication. I know too many of you too well to be surprised at any act of courage on your part.

I stand in awe, however, that you possess the will-power to put on those uniforms on arising each morning.

And I salute your wives and children, who witness your departure for duty each day. This is the segment of community admiration and courage I pay homage to today, for this is the real test of dedication to duty.

What does a policeman or a fireman say to his family when he returns home at night or at dawn, littered with the debris and abuse from his fellow citizens?

Does he say it will be better tomorrow?

Does he tell them his assailants did not mean to be abusive? . . . . that it was youthful exuberance or the result of instant anger or hot-tempered misunderstanding?

I doubt it. Because this is not all that confronts our police and firemen; our community and our nation today. And they know it far too well. And they must wonder, in fact, why it has taken the rest of us so long to know it, too.

What we are confronted with is a deadly, deliberate, planned and skillfully executed assault on authority, not just on our streets, not just against the man in uniform.

It is an assault against the very heartbeat of our civilized society.

Its purpose is to degrade those who govern us.

It is designed to create chaos, promote the pillaging of our property and to transgress on our freedom to live in decency . . . a freedom that is available to every American, including those who loudly protest today that it is being denied them.

Those protests are not confined to race, class or economic level.

They peal out in raw discontent from our campuses, our courts, community organizations, from some of our pulpits, and from far too many of our street corners.

And all together they generate an almost uncontrollable civic distemper in an element of our society whose actions borders on mental instability and moral degradation.

It is an organized voice; a disciplined voice; a well-financed voice; and it seeks to speak for law and justice while it rallies violators of that law to mayhem and riot.

I say it is time to answer it.

Today we are at the beginning of answering it—but only beginning.

The people of this community who obey the law and the members of our society who are charged with enforcing those laws are the conscience of our community . . . not the radicals, the thugs and the malcontents who thrive on chaos.

Yet, the only protests we hear come from those who threaten us.

The only anger comes from those who seek to destroy us.

The only action from those bent on disrupting our lives and endangering our people.

To deserve justice we must serve justice. To speak for the law we must obey the law.

And all of us who do so have been silent far too long.

Criminals emerge from jail cells to tell decent citizens how to behave.

They use prison records as diplomas of righteousness; arrest dockets for badges of civic leadership. They confer with left-wing, radical and Communist directed leaders. And when they emerge from confinement or board meetings of violence their cries for justice are accepted as gospel.

They no longer seek freedom of speech—but freedom from criticism.

They not only consider dissent a right—but demand immunity from the violence of their dissent.

They drown out criticism of their action with a chorus of meaningless slogans that dishonor the nation . . . desecrate the flag . . . and impugn the patriotism of those in Viet Nam who fight for the very peace and security they are destroying.

I think it is time to ask, who speaks for America?

I believe it is time to ask who serves America best, those who respect her institutions, her laws and her justice, or those who spit upon them with contempt?

I am certain it is time to ask our decent citizens for collective action; our public officials for more backbone; our courts for more reality.

I say with every ounce of conviction I can muster that it is time to stop this damned nonsense on our streets.

We must stop it now—not tomorrow or in July.

The time has come for us to begin to place more emphasis on the constitutional rights of the victims of their acts of violence . . . on the property rights of the merchants and businessmen . . . on the community rights of the decent and law abiding citizens . . . on the human rights of those who protect us.

Those receiving distinguished service awards here today, and the men they represent, do not call on anyone else but their own comrades and their own self-reliance in moments of peril.

They stand on their own feet at the firing line until knocked to the ground, not only by those who face them in violence, but by the long ranks of those of us in this city who have neglected to assist them in the months and years of their lonely vigils.

They did not ask for the awards being presented to them today.

They do not ask for more of them now. Although to me every member of both services earns one each morning he walks from his home for duty and a destiny he cannot foresee.

Gentlemen, we owe you much.

Your courage has earned you the right to our respect; your sacrifices an obligation on our part to stand beside you; your devotion to decency and order, our thanks.

I salute you for what you have done and what you will be called upon to do for your community in the days ahead.

You do not stand alone; you will not stand alone.

You must not stand alone if your America and mine is to fulfill the destiny for which it was created.

Together we can see that it does today and for whatever tomorrow may bring.

Thank you.

Vatican Languages: Tower of Babel?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on May 11, 1967, I placed into the RECORD an article written by Editor Vermont Royster, of the Wall Street Journal, questioning the interpretation of a papal encyclical "On the Development of People."

On Thursday, May 18, Mr. Royster commented again on the interpretation and translation of the Vatican encyclical and the many questions that have been raised. I deem this to be of special interest and insert it into the RECORD at this point:

VATICAN LANGUAGES: TOWER OF BABEL?

(By Vermont Royster)

Is the Roman Catholic Church, which has already yielded to the vernacular in the service of the Mass, abandoning Latin as the authoritative language in which to express the ideas of the Pope and the doctrine of the church?

If so, in what language will the church officially henceforth speak to the world's hundreds of millions of Catholics who themselves speak in many tongues? To what version in what language shall the faithful, or those outside the church, turn to know what the Bishop of Rome really means when he speaks on social, economic or political matters?

These questions, which are important ones indeed, arise inevitably from the explanations by some high Catholic officials for the discrepancies which exist between the Latin version of Pope Paul's encyclical "On the Development of Peoples" and the versions published by the Vatican in English, and in other modern languages.

LATIN STILL OFFICIAL

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Vatican City, church sources still consider Latin as the "official" language of the church but say that the Pope's latest encyclical was originally written by a French Dominican priest-economist named Lebret, now deceased, and all of the seven drafts were written in French. The final draft was then subsequently put into Latin, and the Latin text was published in full by "L'Osservatore Romano" in the customary manner as the official document of the church.

However, church officials explain, according to the Associated Press, you really have to go to the French version of the encyclical to understand exactly what the Pope meant to say, since that was the language in which it was first written. Pope Paul himself, though Italian is his own native language, is fluent in French.

The plain implication, therefore, is that if there are any differences in meaning between the "official" Latin text and the French text it is that Latin text that is wrong.

A similar view has been expressed by the editors of "America," the Jesuit weekly published in this country, although thus far the Vatican itself has not officially disowned its Latin text as the official expression of Pope Paul's views.

By way of background, the comments quoted in the Associated Press story followed an analysis in this column on May 10 of the Vatican's Latin text of the encyclical and the Vatican-furnished English translation which was widely circulated in this country. In that article a key portion of the encyclical (Section 26) was published in Latin, in the Vatican English translation and in a direct, literal translation from the Latin into English.

A number of discrepancies between the Latin text and the Vatican's English translation were noted. In brief, it was found that in several places the Vatican's English translation made sweeping indictments of the whole capitalist economic system which did not appear that way in the Latin text.

DEFENDING THE POPE

The intent of that May 10 article was to defend Pope Paul from criticism, which had been voiced both here and abroad, that he made no distinction between different manifestations of capitalism, by showing that the Latin text made very careful distinctions. The assumption in the article was that the Latin version is, as it has been for 20 centuries, the authoritative one in which the church speaks to its polyglot members all over the world. Therefore it is to the Latin that men should look for the Pope's true meaning.

That there are discrepancies between the Vatican's Latin and the Vatican's English version has not been seriously questioned by church spokesmen. Rather, the explanation has been this paradox: That while the Latin is still technically "official," it is in this case the French that actually express what Pope Paul meant to say.

So be it. But if this explanation is the correct one, then it raises as many mysteries as it solves.

That Associated Press dispatch from Vatican City notes, for example, that "in a polyglot institution like the Roman Catholic church one of the great unsolved problems has been how to speak with one voice to diverse peoples."

This is certainly true. But it has been true from the very beginnings of the Christian era, and it is precisely for this reason that the church has used Latin for its official language.

Latin removed the necessity for Catholic nationals in many different countries, priests and others, to learn many different languages. Moreover, being an inflective language, Latin offers a precision not always possible in modern languages where a slight change in word order can make great changes in meaning. Finally, the advantage of Latin is that it alters less with time than living languages so that, in Latin, an encyclical of a century ago means the same thing today.

Obviously Latin has its disadvantages, it is not widely read today, so that any important communication from the Vatican must also be put in several other languages with the inevitable result, as in this case, of differing shades of meaning. Yet the church—up to now at least—has retained Latin for the simple reason that, when there are disputes, it provides a standard to which Frenchmen, Englishmen, Germans or Japanese can repair to find the church's true meaning.

Now one explanation being offered by those church officials who say the Latin version of the latest encyclical cannot be trusted is that the Latin lacks "contemporary terms." For example, the Jesuit editors of "America" (again quoting the Associated Press) say that the French word "systeme" and the English word "system" must be put into Latin as "opiniones"—that is opinions.

The reference here is to one of the more controversial sentences in Pope Paul's encyclical. In the Vatican's English version this sentence says, referring to capitalism, that "a system has been constructed which considers profit as the key motive for economic progress, competition as the supreme law of economics, and private ownership of the means of production as an absolute right that has no limits and carries no corresponding social obligation."

The Latin version, on the contrary, says that "some opinions have arisen (opiniones irrepserunt) according to which profit was regarded as the foremost incentive . . . etc." Thus what is criticized in Latin are these opinions about capitalism not "the system" constructed everywhere, a notable difference.

The Jesuit editors' explanation seems to suggest that this apparent difference is due only to the fact that the Latin has no word for "system" and that somehow it had to be put in Latin as "opiniones", with the implication that "opiniones" means the same thing as "system."

That is really pretty startling. Latin has a perfectly good word for "system" if that is what the church wanted to say in the Latin text. It's spelled s-y-s-t-e-m-a. Even the Greeks had a word for it, spelled the same way. As for the Latin word "opiniones" actually used in the Latin text of the encyclical, it means just what it looks like—opinion, conjecture or supposition.

In all truth, there is no idea expressed in the Vatican's English version of Section 26 of the encyclical, the section here involved in controversy which cannot be put into clear, precise Latin if the ideas of the Vatican's English version were in fact what the Latin text wanted to say.

REAL DIFFERENCES REMAIN

So this Jesuit explanation for the textual differences simply will not hold water. The differences between the Latin version and the Vatican's English version—as well as the French—are not mere translator's problems; they are real, substantial and important.

The explanation that the Latin version should be disregarded as just a formal exercise, and that we must look to the French version for Pope Paul's true meaning, may or may not be true. But if it is, we are still left with those questions.

If Latin is no longer the official language of the Roman Catholic church, is it French? Italian? Or will it differ at different times depending upon the preferences of the incumbent Pope? Or perhaps upon the happenstance of which language is the native language of the priests who draft a particular encyclical?

And in the case of this particular encyclical by Pope Paul, there is an especial mystery if, as some church officials say, the Pope did not mean to say what he seems to say in Latin but did mean what he seems to say in the French and English versions.

What does Pope Paul think of the capitalistic system?

So the matter rests, with confusion worse compounded around a tower of Babel.

The Campus View, Student Newspaper of Topeka West High School, Topeka, Kans., Publishes Special Patriotism Edition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, my staff and I were given a tremendous lift today when we received a copy of the special patriotism edition of the Campus View, the student newspaper of Topeka West High School in Topeka, Kans.

Firm in the belief that too much publicity is made of unpatriotic acts—racial riots, violent peace demonstrations and draft card burnings, the Campus View staff felt it was time that Americans wake up to the fact that there are still some who care about our country and the fact that there is a great need for more to take an active part in making our country great.

I could not agree more. I commend the editors and staff of the Campus View for this special edition on patriotism. I recommend its study by other high school newspaper staffs. I hope that it is responsible for a new surge of patriotism across the land and I think that it is fitting that it starts in our high schools. In going through the issue, I was particularly impressed by the lead editorial, "Youth Faces Challenges" and the column "HEINsight" by the editor, Ron Hein. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to bring this editorial and the column to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Topeka (Kans.) Campus View]

YOUTH FACES CHALLENGES!

Why must the Americans dislike the Russians and the Communists Chinese clash with both?

Why is dominance by a "superior race" still present in many nations?

Why do millions starve in Asia while the United States' government pays its farmers not to grow wheat?

Why do vandalism, fighting, robbery and mass murders plague communities?

Why is a war foggy in purpose, value and outcome being fought in Viet Nam?

Why do nations race with one another for the means to destroy them all?

These are some of the questions which the world asks the youth of today. "The world is a mess," it says: "It will soon be yours, What are you going to do about it?"

As the youth of the world's leading nation, American youth must lead the youth of the world. To them the cry is aimed most loudly. To them is the challenge most urgent. Young people today must build while still in their youth for a bettr today. The world's major problems can not wait on the possibility of a brighter tomorrow.

Has this challenge caught American young people off-guard? Has it found them soft, self-indulgent, irresponsible, wild and rebellious?

If, indeed they are soft, self-indulgent, irresponsible and wild, it is the fault of a society in high gear which pampers its teenagers with the most and the best. If, however, they are also rebellious, there is still hope. Promising young leaders must be dissatisfied with today's racial violence, nuclear proliferation, war, poverty, crime and national hostilities.

There are two types of rebelliousness. One is much more constructive than the other and should be cultivated whenever possible when the seeds of the other type are found. Constructive rebelliousness is that practiced by Peace Corps and Vista volunteers, foreign exchange students and members of the "Up With People" sing-out movement. These rebels are related by an important decision which changed the course of their lives. When the world challenged them, they each answered not that they would act tomorrow, or that they didn't know what they could do, but "Yes, I will help—today."

The second type of rebel is the demonstrator and picketer common on college campuses and in large cities. These too have committed themselves to the betterment of a cause, but have fallen a step short by merely protesting an injustice instead of personally seeking its correction.

The world looks to America's young people to save it from drowning in its troubles, and a rebellious generation is needed to meet its worried cry. More specifically a young generation is needed in which each member is willing to reply when called, "I will help. It's up to me."

[From the Topeka (Kans.) Campus View]

HEINSIGHT

(By Ron Hein)

What is patriotism all about?

Is is singing the Star-Spanled Banner? Or saying the Plegde of Allegiance with meaning? Or taking your hat off when the flag passes by?

These things are a start, but patriotism is more than this. In short, patriotism is the love of country. This brings in all aspects of love—an offering of protection, a strong support of and pride in her ideas, a knowledge of her, complete and steadfast empathy in her, a strong, undying desire to give all that can possibly be given to protect, defend, strengthen and insure the country.

Stephen Decatur once said, "Our country! May she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!"

Unfortunately not enough Americans are willing to say this.

Patriotism does not mean that our country may not be criticized in order to strengthen or improve her. In fact, Americanism insures the right to do just this.

However, many people are content merely to complain about our country. They try to offer no helpful criticism, nor do they offer solutions for the problems which they scorn.

But behind all the expressed opinions of support or ridicule, behind the flag waving, the saluting, the singing of the national anthem, the Fourth of July, red-white-and-blue, whoop-it-up feeling of patriotism there is somethng much more important—responsibility.

A man may not express his love for his country by words or by outward symbols of patriotism alone.

What does responsibility to a country entail?

Americans are guaranteed the right to vote, yet only 60 per cent of the eligible voters exercise this right. In shirking their responsibility, that 40 per cent not voting opens the possibility of a minority making the country's rules. This is contrary to the principle of majority rules.

But responsibility transcends the right of voting also. If we as Americans are to vote responsibly and are going to express our opinions on items pertaining to our country and its policies, we owe it to ourselves and our nation to be informed.

It is not enough to have the right to express our views. Instead, we have the right to view all sides of the argument, find supporters and non-supporters, search out the truth, weigh the merits and demerits of each argument, decide what we believe is right, and then express our views as well as fight to our death to defend both our view and our right to express it.

Thus our responsibility demands a knowledge of issues. This means we must keep up on reports in newspapers, magazines and other news media.

Responsibility also means the willingness to serve our country. How? By serving a candidate for public office, by working for such organizations as the Peace Corps or the United Service Organization.

Last, responsibility means accepting the will of the majority. In other words, patriotism may be expressed by obeying the laws under which this country operates.

Many people do their duty to their country, their friends and neighbors and themselves.

But there are too many who don't. When a group of demonstrators stoop so low as to drag the American and the British flag on the ground during a "peace" demonstration, something must be done.

Such a lowly action of downgrading the flag and America only shows the ignorance, the filthiness and the lack of discipline and responsibility that those demonstrators have.

Former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy put man's duty to his country very well, when he said in his inaugural address in 1961, "And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

The students and faculty adviser responsible for the special patriotism edition of the Campus View are:

Ronald Hein, editor in chief; Cindy Schmidt, page 2 editor; Lana Sherimsher, page 3 editor; Charlene Lacey, feature editor; Carly McFarland, sports editor; Bill Ebert, exchange editor; Marilyn Boon, circulation manager; Brenda Born, Jim Davis, Nancy Dodge, Nancy Drovetta, Sandy Powell, Sharon Weighman, reporters; Steve Marcy, Bob McDowell, sports writers; Beth Chubb, Karen Strom, Librarians; Merlin Wambsgans, Roger Wood, photographers.

BUSINESS STAFF

Becky Goble, business manager; Linda Land, advertising manager; Mary Larson, advertising salesman; Duane Shufelberger, adviser.

The Problem in Rhodesia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the press comments throughout the country seem to favor the Rhodesian Government as opposed to the mandatory sanctions as provided by the U.N. and concurred in by the U.S. Government. I think it is quite fortunate for those in Rhodesia that England and the other members of the Big Four are busy with the solution of the Middle East problem rather than pressing for an invasion of Rhodesia and enforcement of the sanctions.

The press comments referred to follow:

PRESS COMMENT ON RHODESIA

(By the Rhodesian Information Office, Washington, D.C.)

(NOTE.—This material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required registration statement in terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of the Rhodesian Information Office, Washington, D.C., as an agency of the Rhodesian Ministry of Information is available for inspection. Registration does not indicate approval by the United States Government.)

The Richmond News Leader, April 3, published a letter from Mr. James W. Hill, Cochairman of the Pro-Rhodesia Committee of Virginia. He invites Americans of conscience and honor who want to do something about American policy toward Rhodesia to write to Representative James Utt of California and Senator James Eastland of Mississippi, both of whom had introduced resolutions to nullify the effects of Executive Order 11322.

The Monroe (Louisiana) World, April 4, refers to continuing British trade with Rhodesia after persuading the United States to impose an embargo in the hope of bringing the country to its knees. We are glad, says the editorial, that Britain is trading with Rhodesia. We think it should because the independent white Rhodesian Government seems to be about as upright as any government in the world. But if Britain can continue to trade on a big scale with Rhodesia, why can't we?

A letter in the Long Island Press, April 8, comments on the duplicity of the United Nations in condemning Rhodesia and South Africa but not offering one word of condemnation toward Russian and other communist states for their religious and social discrimination.

The Augusta (Georgia) Herald, April 8, says that the U.N. has never made a real case either for self-rule among the tribal Africans or for its bitter hatred for the while rulers in Rhodesia and South Africa or the Portuguese possessions. And we venture to say that with all the facts stacked against it the way they are, the world body never will.

The Vicksburg (Mississippi) Post, April 9, says it is quite significant that those who cry loudest against our participation in the struggle in Vietnam, charging we are intervening and we have no business, are crying the loudest for an illegal intervention in Rhodesia. In Vietnam we are there because we were asked to come to the defense of the little nation. In Rhodesia we would be a force of aggression.

The Catholic weekly, Our Sunday Visitor, April 9, has a report from Rhodesia by the Reverend Daniel Lyons, S.J. He says that Rhodesia is the most misunderstood country he knows of and that the top officials in our State Department have admitted privately that we do not have a grievance against Rhodesia. They explain that our embargo is merely to help Britain keep her influence with the non-white regimes. It is a policy of expediency that at least borders on the immoral, a policy that has caused us grief whenever we have tried it in the past. We should return to a policy that is honest and is based on the courage of our convictions. Only with such a policy will our friends and our enemies respect us.

The Charleston News & Courier, April 12, reports that Representative Albert W. Watson is considering a trip to Rhodesia over the next few weeks to get a first-hand view for his campaign against United Nations sanctions imposed against that African country. Mr. Watson indicated he would file a report with the State Department "as a matter of course" on his observations there but that he was primarily interested in getting a formal record of congressional opposition to the tactics which the U.N. has employed in the matter.

The Selma Times-Journal, April 14, reports an appeal for a halt to our double-standard, self-defeating policy with regard to Rhodesia from Representative Armistead Selden of Alabama. It notes that Representative Selden pointed out in a speech in the House of Representatives that Rhodesia has committed no international crime and has invaded no other country. He said that the African nation is anti-communist and has offered us support in South Vietnam.

The Omaha World-Herald, April 14, reports that an American fact-finding team has called for resumption of negotiations aiming at a reconciliation between Britain and the break-away white government of Rhodesia, which declared its independence almost a year and a half ago. The team, returning from an investigation in Rhodesia, denied that black Rhodesians are being oppressed or exploited by the Ian Smith regime. They bitterly criticized the United Nations resolution finding Rhodesia a threat to world peace and said their trip there showed it to be "an astonishingly peaceful land."

The Rocky Mount (North Carolina) Telegram, April 15, comments on "our weird policy on Rhodesia." It suggests that the State Department in Washington plays a double standard. Rhodesia's prime minister was refused a visa to visit this country and speak in Chicago on the communist problem. Free speech was denied him here at a time when militant racists, communists, campus beatniks and mini-brained war protesters can abuse free speech anywhere and any time.

A letter in the Nevada State Journal, April 15, compliments the newspaper on an editorial stating that Rhodesia is not an enemy of the United States and that it is impossible to understand the topsy-turvy dealing in face of open allowed English trade with our enemy in North Vietnam.

The Washington Star, April 15, reports a statement by Representative Albert W. Watson to the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies that "Rhodesia has brought more progress to the African people than any other African country with the possible exception of South Africa."

The Fairfield (Connecticut) Sunday Herald, April 16, publishes a letter from Mr. David Mends, chairman of the Friends of Rhodesian Independence in Fairfield, suggesting that no nation in their right mind would accept such a proposition as Prime Minister Wilson of Britain put to Rhodesia without rebelling. Mr. Mends considers that the Untied States should immediately recognize the Ian Smith government instead of trying to destroy it.

Writing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, April 17, Mrs. J. Preston Irwin wishes good luck to Rhodesia and says that this seems to express the attitude of a vast number of Americans who have no voice in Washington. Mrs. Irwin notes that the Declaration of Independence by Rhodesia in November, 1965, was the exact counterpart of the American Declaration of Independence.

The Columbia (South Carolina) Record, April 18, has an observer report by Editor John A. Montgomery that Rhodesia is still serene despite world hostility. Mr. Montgomery's article is headed by a photograph of black Rhodesians relaxing on the lawn of a Salisbury park for their afternoon siesta. The caption notes that when Rhodesia issued its Declaration of Independence in 1965, some foreign newspapers published a picture of this scene with the caption "In the first days of UDI Rhodesians did not even bother to bury their dead." This, it is stated, is typical of the false propaganda that has been spread abroad.

The Wilmington (North Carolina) Star, April 18, comments on a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative John Rarick of Louisiana opposing the Executive Order imposing sanctions on Rhodesia and commends statements by Senator Sam J. Ervin and Senator B. Everett Jordan criticizing the Administration's action on Rhodesia. The editorial concludes that America was wrong to have entered a purely British crisis, but amending the U.N. Act is not the way to correct the error. Instead Congress should adopt a resolution suspending the Executive Order.

The San Diego Union, April 18, suggests that the suffocating hypocrisy of the Administration's policy of persistent hostility toward the few remaining islands of peace, prosperity, law and order in the Southern African sea of political anarchy and economic near-chaos already has passed the point of criminal folly. If persisted in further, it may well be fatal not only to civilization in Africa but to the free world also.

Editor John A. Montgomery reports to the Columbia (South Carolina) Record from Salisbury, April 19, that if Rhodesia is the threat to global peace that America and United Nations say it is, the world frightens very easily. From a military standpoint, Rhodesia offers no threat even to its neighbours, much less to the world.

The Manchester (New Hampshire) Union Leader, April 19, quotes some observations on Rhodesia made by the Duke of Windsor in his autobiography. He refers to visits made to Rhodesia in his youth when he saw the great mining enterprises in development and fertile lands redeemed from savagery. "Remembering that", says the Duke, "I find it unthinkable—all but unthinkable anyhow—that a British Government should ever set its hand against its brothers there." The Duke goes on to quote an important American businessman with large international interests confiding to him that the American obsession with anti-colonialism had proved a disservice to many of its intended beneficiaries and that it had had the further effect of storing up trouble for the United States' own immediate aims and commitments. The Duke expresses his agreement with this view.

The Dallas News reports April 20 a resolution passed in Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution urging the United States refuse to honor U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia and opposing any American participation in military action against Rhodesia.

The San Diego Union, April 21, comments that the nations calling for force in Africa against South Africa and Rhodesia are the nations least able to suppply anything but invective. They would do better to learn to develop their own countries into the viable units exemplified in Southern Africa before calling for the destruction of others. Before it is too late,, and the United States finds itself urged along on a tide of communistically contrived conflict in Africa, we should call a halt to the offensive against nations which not only are no threat to peace but are the sole reliable bastions against atheistic communism of all the nations on the huge land mass of Africa.

A syndicated column by John Chamberlain in the Washington Post, April 24, notes that, in asking for the U.N. to embargo trade with the Rhodesians, Britain's Prime Minister Wilson has pretended to think that economic sanctions would bring Rhodesia's Ian Smith to heel. The actual truth seems to be that Rhodesia can survive the sanctions and continue to maintain its defiant independence. Since the United States is also involved in the U.N. hyprocrisy of the Rhodesian embargo, we have little right to chuckle over Wilson's troubles.

Newsweek, April 24, observes that Rhodesia by no means seems a nation on the verge of collapse. Quite clearly the Rhodesian economy faces major restructuring but, despite this, white Rhodesians seem more united than ever behind Prime Minister Ian Smith. It appears, in short, that the statesmen of black Africa were quite right months ago when they warned British Prime Minister Harold Wilson that economic pressure alone would never bring Rhodesia to its knees.

The Richmond News Leader, April 27, says that the evidence now is in and the verdict returned: the United Nations financial embargo against Rhodesia has flopped. On the contrary, the latest embargo has invigorated the Rhodesian economy. The U.N. sanctions forced it to strengthen its domestic base, thereby to become more and more robust. Economic sanctions, as the ranting black African leaders contended last year, will not bring down the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith. So the Rhodesian Government, a friend the West one day may need, is there to stay.

The New Bedford (Massachusetts) Standard-Times, April 29, says that the report of a layman American mission that visited Rhodesia tends to confirm the view that the United Nations imposed sanctions will not topple the Smith government and, in fact, are delaying the black African's advancement not only in Rhodesia but all through Africa. There is no "instant achievement", particularly in Africa; and what has been accomplished in Rhodesia should be a model instead of anathema for that continent.

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, writing in National Review, May 2, says that it becomes more farcical than ever to treat with and recognize regimes such as that of Sierra Leone, with its confusion of colonels and constitutions changed every few days, and to ostracize and condemn Rhodesia because its constitution, by African standards both democratic and old, is illegal, not having had the blessing of the British Government. If the Western nations want to destroy Rhodesia, starve out its 4 million Africans and create chaos in one more area at present stable in this quivering continent, they really should think of a better excuse.

The Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion- Ledger, publishes a series of articles by Kenneth Tolliver, legislative assistant to Senator Eastland and a recent visitor to Southern Africa. Mr. Tolliver reports a relaxed and business-as-usual atmosphere in Salisbury, Rhodesia's capital. Sanctions were hurting in some ways but Rhodesians were confident of survival. In spite of sanctions imposed by the United States, they were very anxious to express both their admiration and friendship toward the United States. Rhodesia endorses the United States position in Vietnam and has offered to send troops to serve with American forces.

Mr. Tolliver points out that there is no official policy of racial segregation in Rhodesia. At the Salisbury television studio where he was interviewed, tribal African technicians worked shoulder to shoulder with white technicians. Critics of Rhodesia overlook what is easily seen on investigation. They overlook the fact that the standard of living for the tribal African in Rhodesia is higher than any other African nation except possibly the Republic of South Africa. The number of schools, teachers, doctors, hospital beds, the amount of land owned by tribal Africans are all of greater proportion than the other African nations.

In a second report, Mr. Tolliver says that all Americans are welcome in Rhodesia but Mississippians are especially welcome. Hospitality is given to them in double measure because Senator James Eastland of Mississippi is considered a great friend of Rhodesia. Rhodesia has never received U.S. foreign aid and her balance of payments until the economic sanctions were imposed was very favorable to the United States. Rhodesia has vast deposits of chromium ore and has supplied American industry with this ore for many years. The chromium mines of Rhodesia are owned by American firms but under the sanctions imposed by the United States, no more ore is being bought. Russia is the only other country which has a similar grade of chromium ore. Rhodesian businessmen with whom Tolliver spoke all assured him they felt great confidence that some day American public opinion would shift in favor of the pro-Western policy of Rhodesia and that trade would once more resume.

Tolliver comments on the good neighbour policy adopted by Rhodesia toward neighbouring Zambia, notwithstanding that Zambia has officially denounced Rhodesia in the United Nations and declared a state of near war with her. He points out that Rhodesia gains almost nothing from this good neighbour policy except the hope that such acts may serve to convince the world that Rhodesia is stable and peaceloving. The stable and prosperous economy of Rhodesia, despite the sanctions, has become a point of real importance to the new African nations. A Zambian official remarked that Rhodesia and South Africa were vital if Southern Africa was not to fall into chaos, bloodshed and a breeding ground for communism.

In an interview with the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Smith expressed his admiration for the American people. "I am concerned for American interests in Africa", he said frankly. "The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia are being ignored by many nations and they are profiting through their trade relations with us. I fear that because of sanctions American businessmen will lose their fair share of the Rhodesian market." The Prime Minister spoke of American investments in South Africa and said that American businessmen were realising that South Africa was a stable and profitable market with a great future potential. "Rhodesia's rapid development and our solid pro-Western and anti-communist policies are providing a bright future in this part of Africa," he said. Prime Minister Smith expressed his sorrow that the traditional friendship between the United States and Rhodesia was suffering any restraint but he said that he understood the enormous pressures brought to bear on

America as a world leader. "Americans are welcome in Rhodesia", he smiled. "We have nothing to hide and I believe any visitor to Rhodesia will see that the things being said about us are not true. We are peaceful, and our people, all of our people, are enjoying prosperity." He made it clear that Rhodesia intends to take her place among the free and independent nations of the world and that her policies were to stand on her own feet without artificial supports and to contribute materially to the free world.

Tolliver concludes that Rhodesia supports the American position openly. She seeks no foreign aid. She seeks only to provide America with mutually beneficial trade. Rhodesia today is our hope in Africa along with the Republic of South Africa. We have invested millions in other African nations in an attempt to buy friendship. We have received nothing but blackmail and critical comments. Let us give Rhodesia half a chance to provide us with what we have not been able to buy elsewhere—friendship.

Our Australian Allies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1967, a program commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea was held in Canberra, Australia. The observance was sponsored by the Australian American Association.

At the ceremonies marking the anniversary of the turning point in the Pacific action during World War II, the United States was represented by its most able Ambassador Ed Clark, who is doing an outstanding job of maintaining our longstanding friendship with our Australian allies. The main address was delivered by Adm. David L. McDonald, USN.

Admiral McDonald, in his remarks, praised the Australian people for their outstanding example to the Asian countries of the progress, social and economic, that can be made in a truly democratic society. In order that all of my colleagues can have an opportunity to read his address, the full text follows:

CORAL SEA DINNER-DANCE, CANBERRA, MAY 6, 1967

Thank you, Mr. Ambassador Jamieson.

Distinguished guests; members of the Australian American Association; ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor and privilege for me to represent the United States in the observances commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea, and I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Australian American Association—and also to the Australian Government—for both the invitation which made this trip possible and for the arrangements which are making it so enjoyable.

This visit to Australia is a lifelong dream come true, and the wonderful hospitality of the Australian people is making it an experience that Mrs. McDonald and I will never forget. We are particularly delighted to have the opportunity to visit this lovely capital city—which holds so many close associations with the United States. We are especially aware that the design competition for the city of Canberra was not only won by an American, (Robert Griffin, of Chicago) but his winning blueprint also incorporates many of the features of our own capital city of Washington, D.C.

Also, as spokesman for the United States Navy, I can assure you that the name Canberra is as honored in *our* Navy as it is in your own. We have never forgotten the heroic way in which H.M.A.S. *Canberra* met her fate with three American cruisers in the Battle of Savo Island. And her namesake—*USS Canberra*, which was the first U.S. warship ever to bear a foreign name—is continuing that tradition of gallant service today. I might add that, not entirely by coincidence, *USS Canberra* is also among the ships visiting Australia this month.

Tonight we are gathered to commemorate here in Canberra the Battle of the Coral Sea—where the tide of aggression in World War II reached its high water mark, and maybe even receded a little bit. And there is no denying that that battle in the Coral Sea was a crucial one—to both Australia and the United States—but its story has been told and retold so many times that I do not think I can contribute anything new by reviewing it again here. Instead, I would like to discuss one of the most important sequels of that battle—although we usually don't think of it in that light. And by that I mean the great contribution Australia is making to the underdeveloped countries of the world—and particularly to those in Asia.

There are all sorts of theories why certain countries are underdeveloped, and what is the best way to help them, but basically it seems to me that an underdeveloped country needs just three things.

First, I think it needs an example—I guess you could almost call it a symbol—of what life can be like under an honest, progressive government that is concerned about the welfare of its people. And to people who have never known anything but centuries of tyranny and ignorance, it doesn't do any good to talk about things like the Magna Carta, or the Declaration of Independence, or any of the other milestones of Western civilization. Those things are too far away and too abstract. What is needed is an example—something nearby that people can relate to their own lives.

Fortunately, the people of Asia now have such an example in this hemisphere—and the name of that example is Australia. Because I can't think of any country on earth that symbolizes individual freedom and governmental responsibility more than Australia does. By making sure that every citizen gets what you Australians call a "fair go," you have pioneered social and welfare services that have become models in many parts of the world. But more than that, your economic progress has made a decent job and a rising standard of living a part of every Australian's birthright. So in searching for an example of what the future *can* be, Asia needs only to look toward the south.

The second thing I think an underdeveloped country needs is stability. On a very basic level, a man needs assurance that he and his family will be alive—not only tomorrow, but next year—and that the products of his labors will not be destroyed or taken from him. And without those assurances, on a national scale there just isn't the proper incentive to make the lifetime investments that are needed to change a way of life that has existed for centuries—investments not only of money, but also of education and social welfare and work.

Where stability *has* been provided for the people of Asia—in South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore—dramatic progress has been made in the past twenty years. But that progress has not come cheap. Many brave men—including many Australians—have died in the struggles to bring stability and freedom to those lands. But just suppose for a minute that we had *not* fought to bring stability and freedom to those countries. What do you think Asia would be like today? And when we compare the answer to that question with the reality that *does* exist, I think there is only one conclusion. However difficult the sacrifices have been, they have brought incalculable benefits to the people of many lands—including our own. I feel certain that, in the hindsight of history, this will prove no less true of our present commitment in Vietnam.

The third thing I think an underdeveloped country needs is assistance. Maybe I should make that plural, because there are actually two kinds of assistance. Technical assistance, to train people in the many skills required by a modern society. And economic assistance, to provide—either directly or indirectly—the capital foundation that is necessary for economic growth.

In 1945 Australia was an active participant in drafting the Charter of the United Nations. Since then, your country has been among the leading contributors in many very important nation-building efforts. In fact, Australia has already made contributions totaling more than a billion dollars in external assistance, and now ranks fourth in the world in per capita aid expenditures. The major portion, of course, goes to meet your great responsibilities in New Guinea. But Australia is also furnishing aid to almost all of Asia—and to several parts of Africa—under many programs.

For example, under the Colombo Plan you are assisting 16 Asian countries, from Nepal on the west to the Philippines on the east, from Indonesia on the south to Korea on the north. In addition, Australia is the only member of SEATO operating a special SEATO aid program. Australia has contributed some eighty million dollars to United Nations aid programs, and sixty million dollars to the development funds of various international financial institutions. And just last summer your country played a leading part in the first ministerial meetings of the Asian and Pacific Council—commonly called ASPAC—which is a very promising new association of the nations of the Pacific for the purpose of fostering peaceful and economic development in that region.

And while taking such a large part in these multilateral efforts, Australia has also established large-scale bilateral programs as well. In fact, Australia is the *only* major nation on earth that furnishes *all* of its bilateral aid in the form of grants, so that burdens are not imposed on the foreign exchange holdings of the recipient.

Those, then, are the three things by which I think an underdeveloped country can benefit most—an example; stability; and assistance. I have discussed them for only about two minutes each, but even in that short time, I think it is possible to get some idea of the very important contributions Australia has made and is making in all three areas. In fact, I cannot think of any nation that—while steadily improving the lives of its own citizens—has contributed a greater proportion of its own resources to improve the lives of others. These are achievements of which I think Australia has every reason to be very proud, and which I think hold a great deal of hope and promise for the future of Asia.

We in the United States are proud to be your partners in many of these endeavors, just as we are proud of all the success and progress our two countries have enjoyed in their close partnership over the years. And although that partnership is the result of many things, I think there is one organization that deserves particular credit—and that is the Australian American Association. And so in recognition of their dedicated contributions to the bond that joins our two countries, I would like to present this plaque to the Australian American Association of the Australian Capital Territory as a token of our admiration and deep appreciation.

Some Implications of the Bombing of North Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, a thoughtful statement on the bombing on North Vietnam has recently been issued by the Federation of American Scientists. With unanimous consent, I wish it to be a part of the RECORD:

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF THE BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

We would like to discuss some aspects of the Vietnam war which appear to have special relevance to the arms race and to the long-run dangers of nuclear warfare. As scientists and engineers we have long been involved in studies of arms control and disarmament and have participated in the development of several generations of military hardware. The bombing of North Vietnam is of particular concern to us because of the broad issues which it raises.

OFFICIAL RATIONALE

Three reasons have been given for the bombing of North Vietnam: to raise the morale of the South Vietnamese, to reduce the flow of assistance to the Viet Cong, and to persuade Hanoi to negotiate. Much has been made of the first by the President and his chief advisors, and yet U.S. policy is in even more serious condition than many people fear if this has any validity at all.

On numerous occasions in the past Government officials have stated that the bombing was effective in curtailing infiltration to the South. Many supplies have been destroyed, and the effort involved in transportating them has been increased. Yet Secretary of Defense McNamara has recently been found to agree that it has had a minimal effect: "I don't believe that the bombing up to the present has significantly reduced, nor any bombing that I could contemplate in the future would significantly reduce, the actual flow of men and materiel to the South."

Lastly, there has been no sign that the bombing is forcing the North Vietnamese to the negotiating table. Instead, Hanoi demands a complete halt to the bombing before any talks can begin, and Administration spokesmen have admitted that they no longer believe the bombing of the North, by itself, will cause the political leaders of North Vietnam to cease their activities in the South.

NATURE OF THE BOMBING

Consistent bombardment of North Vietnam started on February 7, 1965, when carrier-based aircraft struck barracks and staging areas north of the demilitarized zone. Gradually the target list has been broadened to include all "military targets" except airfields, and the target areas have been extended to include all of North Vietnam to the Ho Chi Ming trail in Laos.

Clearly the effort to interdict military supplies must have other side effects. Destruction of railroads, bridges, power plants and road traffic must also disrupt the civilian economy. Professionals know how difficult it is to identify targets in a bombing raid and to avoid destroying homes and non-military buildings. As recent reports have shown, a decision to strike at military targets is unavoidably a decision to damage the civilian economy and to kill civilians.

THE DANGER OF ESCALATION

To the extent that American attacks are successful in reducing aid to the Viet Cong or destroying the economy of North Vietnam, the North Vietnamese and their Chinese and Russian allies are forced to respond. On the other hand, to the extent that a stalemate continues, pressures in this country mount for permission to broaden the attacks to airfields, to Haiphong harbor, or to Hanoi. "We may well have to add additional targets in the future" said Secretary McNamara on February 24th. Until now, Chinese and Soviet personnel have not taken an active role in Vietnam. But extension of the bombing (and perhaps even continuing at the present level) will call forth a deeper involvement by the major powers.

Although nuclear war does not seem very likely at present, it cannot be altogether discounted. A nuclear war might come about through a pre-emptive first strike, through accident, through escalation from a limited war, or through "mis-calculation," when one nation misinterprets the actions of another. It is generaly believed that the first two contingencies are extremely unlikely today. However, a conventional war such as the Vietnam conflict, involving three nuclear powers could become nuclear by escalation or through serious miscalculation.

Each new military step by the United States invites a corresponding step by the Soviet Union and China, each of which has the ability to counter the increased military efforts of the United States. On the other hand, the frustration of a costly war continuing year after year, and involving hundreds of thousands of American troops, will generate increasing demands on the President for a full deployment of US power, including ultimately the use of nuclear weapons. Introduction of tactical nuclear weapons by the United States is likely to force a nuclear response by the Soviet Union and perhaps, because of Soviet logistic problems, the Soviet response will be less limited than our initial use. Thus, step by step, we may be led to the disastrous nuclear war which any rational policy must seek assiduously to avoid.

CONFRONTATION OF THE MAJOR POWERS

More sophisticated weapons systems are being introduced by the United States and new tactics developed as the air war continues. The Soviet Union in its turn has supplied North Vietnam with advanced fighter aircraft, radar and anti-aircraft missiles. Each side must counter moves by the other in this fascinating, dangerous game. Neither side can afford to lose and the inevitable result is an arms race in conventional but highly sophisticated weaponry. Unless measures are taken to halt it, this race will place increasing pressure on each major power to confront the other with its most modern weapons.

EFFECTS ON ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Since Hiroshima, we have seen nuclear weapons improved more than a thousandfold in power, and the number of nuclear powers increased to five. In all these years only one significant step has been taken to slow the arms race, the limited test ban treaty of 1963, and the spiraling arms race is leaving arms control even farther behind.

Certainly it will be difficult to achieve the mutual understanding required for progress on disarmament while three of the world's major powers confront each other in Southeast Asia. There does seem to be some hope that the United States and the Soviet Union can agree on the terms of a non-proliferation treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, but such agreement has not yet been reached and the non-nuclear powers, whose approval is essential, are raising more and more objections. An equally urgent need is an agreement or understanding to refrain from deploying ballistic missile defenses. The bombing of North Vietnam casts doubts on American sincerity toward disarmament and makes it very difficult for the Soviet Union to join publicly with us in any arms control measures.

Conventional arms races are also threatening stability in several areas of the world. By its heavy commitment to a conventional local war the United States is discouraging effort toward control of conventional weapons. Further, the major powers can hardly be expected to agree on limiting traffic in conventional weapons while they are competing in supplying them to Vietnam and to its neighbors.

Both nuclear and conventional arms control depend on the development of new peacekeeping institutions. The bombing of Northern Vietnam is particularly inappropriate to this context. Members of the United Nations are pledged to refrain from aggression, and yet it is difficult to view massive American attacks upon the territory of a sovereign nation as anything other than overt aggression, regardless of the provocation. Do the results of this action justify destroying the small progress that has been made toward agreement on acceptable modes of international behavior? The United States has a primary interest in supporting and extending the principles which underlie the United Nations and a primary responsibility for setting an exemplary example.

CONCLUSION

We have not stressed the impact of the bombing, and particularly of the killing of civilians, on world opinion and on opinion in this country. All of these pose political problems affecting the future world position of the United States, and affect adversely our ability to deal with the issues of nuclear proliferation, disarmament, and the future role of the United Nations. The United States is anxious to improve relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. But there can be little hope for progress while Russia and America are engaged in a political and military struggle, even of limited proportions:

World leaders have repeatedly called for a cessation of the bombing as a prelude to negotiations to end the war. We believe that this is the proper course of action, even if it does not lead immediately to negotiations and even if it should make operations in South Vietnam more difficult and costly. From the broader perspective which we have emphasized, the dangers inherent in the air war outweigh any gains that might accrue to us through continuation of this discredited policy.

Time To Stand Firm

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Park Forest Reporter is an outstanding independent publication serving Park Forest and adjacent communities in southern Cook County, Ill. Its editor, I. E. Schechter, is a very keen student of foreign affairs. Thus his very timely, succinct editorial on the Near East crisis, which appeared in the May 24, edition of that publication, merits thoughtful attention:

TIME TO STAND FIRM

The decision of Nasser to close the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping and to that of other nations trading with Israel has fanned another situation into a war-like gesture. From President Johnson and other U.S. officials comes word that if this action is actually taken it definitely is an invitation to war.

By treaty, even in much stronger terms than those which brought U.S. troops to Viet Nam, our nation is obliged under existing circumstances to come to the aid of Israel. Both England and France who are similarly bound, have at least for now sought an escape clause. France's excuse is that we didn't assist them in the Suez campaign of 1956, when they joined Britain and Israel in an attack on Egypt. As a matter of fact our government's restraining influence forced them to abandon quickly won victories.

The battlefield line-up finds the Russians and Red Chinese in the Arab tent, with the U.S. identified with the midle east's only democracy, Israel.

The treachery of the Arab world was demonstrated only this week when just one day after Jordan announced it would support its arch-foe Nasser gainst Israel, neighboring Syria planted bombs on Jordan's soil. The Jordanians quickly recalled their ambassador and severed relations with Syria.

Since the Nasser sponsored complication will undoubtedly be referred to the United Nations Security Council, it is hoped that concessions to the United Arab Republic weakening the position of the free nations will not be made. Regardless of how well it is couched in terminology, blackmail is illegal and should not be countenanced.

Seventeen Years in East Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following address by Hon. William P. Bundy:

Seventeen Years in East Asia

(Address by the Honorable William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, before the national executive committee of the American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind., May 3, 1967)

I stand before you today at a time when American military forces, with those of other nations, are engaged in assistaing a small nation of Asia—South Viet-Nam—to preserve its own independence. This is the situation that is in the forefront of our thinking.

But as I do so, my mind goes back to June, 1950, nearly 17 years ago. Then President Truman took the decision to send American forces to assist another small Asian nation that was the victim of aggression. Although that decision shortly became part of an action by the United Nations—an action made possible by the Soviet Union's fortuitous boycott of the Security Council—it stands as a landmark in our own post-war policy in East Asia. And it is perhaps particularly fitting to use it as a reference point before a gathering of this organization, many of whose members joined the Legion as a result of their service in the Korean conflict.

This group hardly needs to be told why we are acting as we are in South Viet-Nam. We are acting to preserve South Viet-Nam's right to work out its own future without external interference, including its right to make a free choice on unification with the North. We are acting to fulfill a commitment that evolved through the actions [illegible] Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson, and that was originally stated in the SEATO Treaty overwhelmingly ratified by the Senate in 1954. And we are acting to demonstrate to the world that the Communist technique of "people's wars" or "wars of national liberation"—in essence imported subversion, armed terror, guerrilla action, and ultimately conventional military action—can be defeated even in a situation where the Communist side had the greatest possible advantages through an unfortunate colonial heritage, political difficulty, and the inherent weaknesses to which so many of the new nations of the world are subject.

All of these are valid reasons for what we are doing in Viet-Nam. As the plain and straightforward speech of General Westmoreland last week once again made clear, we are acting to meet an attempt by one nation to take over another nation by force—by externally supported, directed, and now manned military force. Whatever the internal discontents at any time within the South, this is the root of the matter and of our involvement.

I could talk to you today solely about Viet-Nam, where we stand, and where we are headed. But with General Westmoreland's full appraisal of the situation still fresh in your minds, I thought it would be more useful to put the conflict into the perspective of which it is also a vital part—that of the policies we have followed in East Asia consistently, at least since our historic 1950 decision to assist South Korea, and in some areas for still longer.

OUR BASIC ASIAN POLICY

In essence, for the past 17 years, under both parties and four Presidents, we have pursued a policy of seeking to assist the non-Communist nations of East Asia and the Pacific to work out their own future in their own way and in accordance with their own traditions. We have made a bet with history that the peoples and nations of this area are capable of surviving as free and independent states and that progress can best be achieved if they are protected against external force and are assisted in their economic and social development by the nations in a position to do so.

Our policies have been guided essentially by two propositions rooted deeply in our own national interest. First, that the extension of hostile control over other nations or wide areas of Asia, specifically by Communist China, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, would in a very short time create a situation that would menace all the countries of the area and present a direct and major threat to the most concrete national interests of this country.

Second, and directly related to the first proposition, is the belief that an East Asian and Pacific region comprised of free and independent states working effectively for the welfare of their people is in the long run both essential to preventing the extension of hostile power, and essential to the regional and world peace in which the United States as we know it can survive and prosper.

THE FIRST FIFTEEN YEARS

So, in the years from 1950 to 1965, the United States acted in two different spheres. To meet the security threat to the area and to individual nations, we stood firm in Korea and entered into a progressive series of treaty commitments to Japan, to Korea, to the Republic of China, and to the Philippines on a bilateral basis, to Australia and New Zealand under the Anzus treaty and to member nations and the Protocol State of South Viet-Nam under the SEATO Treaty. In support of these commitments, we deployed major forces to the area and we assisted the nations of the area to develop, to the best of their ability, military forces appropriate to the threat that each faced.

But our actions were never confined to security alone, for we knew that security was a necessary but not a sufficient condition to lasting stability and progress in the area. Thus, beginning with the reconstruction of Japan in the early post-war years, we developed a wide pattern of programs to provide economic assistance to those nations that wished it and were prepared to use it effectively.

Let us then draw back and see what happened by 1965 as a result of the inherent great capacity of the nations of Asia and of our own assistance efforts.

In Japan, American forces were withdrawn and with substantial United States economic help until the mid-fifties, spectacular economic advances took place. Major land reform programs were concluded and democracy flourished.

South Korea, devastated by the conflict to a degree far beyond anything that has happened in Viet-Nam, had great difficulty for many years, but beginning in the early 1960's took hold of its affairs, carried through a genuine democratic election, and began to make real economic progress.

The Republic of China, on Taiwan, beat back a Communist threat to the Offshore Islands in 1958 and on the economic side carried out sound and effective policies, including land reform, which made possible the reduction and in 1965 the elimination of U.S. assistance programs. By 1961 the Republic of China began a small but still very significant program of technical assistance, mainly in agriculture throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Philippines beat back a Communist Huk rebellion and consolidated a working democracy.

Thailand, which had the great advantage of never having been subject to colonial control, made steady progress.

There were similar success stories in other parts of the area where we were not directly involved, notably in Malaysia and Singapore, where the British carried through wise and realistic programs to make these nations independent and self-governing.

In still other nations, developments were more uneven. Indonesia, in particular, fell under the spell of Sukarno's extreme nationalism. By 1965 she was hostile to us, engaged in a sterile but dangerous military confrontation with Malaysia and Singapore, and headed very shortly for Communist control and an effective alliance with Communist China.

So, in early 1965, the over-all picture in East Asia was one where a number of the key nations had shown what could be done, but there remained serious dark spots. Yet East Asia as a whole had resisted any extension of Communist control and had demonstrated a capacity for social development and economic growth—on an extraordinary scale in Japan and markedly in other key nations. That economic performance contrasted sharply—as the Asians were aware—with the deteriorating economic situation in Communist China whose gross national product did not increase and may even have declined from 1958 to 1965 and whose per capita income dropped steadily. Realistic Asians must already have concluded that the economic methods of communism were vastly inferior to the variety of methods used by the free nations of the area.

THE LAST TWO YEARS

But, of course, the situation in Viet-Nam in 1965 stood, alongside the trend in Indonesia, as the major dark spot in the area. And in early 1965 it became clear that unless the U.S. and other nations introduced major combat forces and took military action against the North, South Viet-Nam would be taken over by Communist force. If that had happened, there can be no doubt whatever that, by the sheer dynamics of aggression, Communist Chinese and North Vietnamese subversive efforts against the rest of Southeast Asia would have been increased and encouraged, and the will and capacity of the remaining nations of Southeast Asia to resist these pressures would have been drastically and probably fatally reduced.

So our actions in Viet-Nam were not only important in themselves or in fulfilment of our commitment, but were vital in the wider context of the fate of the free nations of Asia. The leaders of free Asia are fully aware of the relationship between our stand in Viet-Nam and the continued independence of their nations. The Prime Minister of Malaysia has emphasized that if South Viet-Nam were to fall before the Communists, his nation could not survive. The Prime Minister of Singapore has stated that our presence in Viet-Nam has bought time for the rest of the area. The Japanese Government has made known its conviction that we are contributing to the security of the area.

Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Australia, and Thailand have shown their convictions by sending military units to assist the South Vietnamese. Their efforts, joined with ours and with the South Vienamese have ended the threat of a Communist military takeover.

The other great dark spot of 1965, the probability of a Communist takeover in Indonesia has also disappeared. A premature and abortive attempt at a coup was defeated in a struggle that extended eventually over many tricky months, and there emerged a strongly nationalist non-Communist government.

This has been a tremendously important change in Southeast Asia as a whole. A hostile and eventually Communist Indonesia could over time have undermined all that we were doing to defend Viet-Nam and to preserve the security of the rest of Southeast Asia. The present Indonesia—nationalist, prepared to live at peace with its neighbors, and directing its attention to its long-neglected internal problems—not only is a highly significant development in terms of Indonesia's own history, aspirations, and the welfare of its people—it also opens the way to a Southeast Asian community of nations living at peace adopting international posture each may choose, and making human betterment their central objective.

As the major dark spots have changed for the better, the light spots have became brighter. Korea is advancing the progress of its people at rates close to those of Japan a decade ago. Japan is well on her way to becoming the third nation of the world in terms of gross national product and has pledged one percent of its income for aid to lesser developed countries, principally in East Asia. Thailand continues to surge ahead at a rate that has averaged seven percent in economic growth over the last decade and which should be sustained. The election of Ferdinand Marcos as President of the Philippines in late 1965 brought to power the most skilled, vigorous, and attractive leader the Philippines have produced for some time.

Another extremely encouraging sign is the growth of regional spirit and the emergence of new regional institutions, notably the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Pacific Council of ten nations, the ASA grouping of Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines in Southeast Asia, and the host of constructive international cooperative efforts centered on education, transportation, development of the Mekong Valley and other projects of a regional nature.

Also heartening is the enlarged role of multi-lateral aid—economic assistance by the European nations, by Japan, Australia, New Zealand and by international institutions such as the World Bank. Multi-lateral aid not only involves the sharing of economic resources but also lessens political sensitivity to any one donor nation in the recipient country. Furthermore, in the most concrete way, it represents a vote of confidence by the aid-granting nations in the future of Free Asia.

I could discuss other success stories at length. Malaysia and Singapore held off Indonesia's confrontation during Sukarno's time, with the vital help of Britain, which continues to play a major stabilizing role in the area. Australia and New Zealand helped in that effort, and their own steady progress and growing assumption of responsibility in Asia speak for themselves.

The point is clear. With security help from the United States, and in Malaysia and Singapore from Commonwealth, and with economic aid from ourselves and increasingly from international institutions and other nations, very real progress can be and has been made.

THE ROLE OF VIET-NAM

In the broad picture what is the role of Viet-Nam? Behind the great and emerging changes I have sketched lies an atmosphere of growing confidence, a sensing by the peoples of free Asia that progress is possible and that security can be maintained. Our action in Viet-Nam has been vital in helping to bring about that confidence. For as virtually all non-Communist governments in the area realize, their security requires a continuing United States ability to act, not necessarily an American presence although that too may be required in individual cases, but an ability to act for a long time. And that we must, and I think shall provide.

That increasing confidence also depends deeply on the belief that essential economic assistance will continue to be provided. Without what we have done in Viet-Nam and the assistance we have provided throughout the region I doubt very much if a considerable number of the favorable developments I have spoken of would have occurred, and certainly they would not have come so rapidly. I think that responsible people in East Asia would agree strongly with this judgment.

I cannot too strongly stress this "confidence factor." It is an intangible, the significance of which is difficult to perceive unless one has visited the countries of Asia recently, or better still periodically over an interval.

Today, the increase in confidence among the non-Communist nations of Asia is palpable. Communist Chinese past failures and present difficulties play a part, but our own role in Viet-Nam is a major element even as the war goes on.

The *New York Times* is not wholly in accord with our Viet-Nam policy, to put it mildly, though one sometimes has difficulty in finding what ultimate settlement they do propose. But I do find myself in accord with a senior correspondent of the *Times* who reported last Sunday, after a tour in Southeast Asia, under the headline "Non-Red Nations in Asia Take Hope," that:

> "Non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia appear to be more confident about the future as a result of the United States' stand in Viet-Nam and the political convulsions in Peking. . . .
>
> "The officials [in these countries] believe that in the pause occasioned by allied resistance in Viet-Nam and Communist Chinese turmoil, this area can be strengthened to the point of successful resistance to political subversion and economic pressures."

I submit that this is a central and important change in the whole Southeast Asian position, and one to which we have not given adequate weight.

Moreover, this growing confidence—as well as the end of such extremist regimes as that of Sukarno—has led to one other major change. This is the increased willingness of the peoples and nations of Southeast Asia, and of Asia generally, to pass beyond the psychological scars of the colonial period and to accept a partnership role by ourselves and the other developed nations. Even as the white man's domination in Asia is a thing of the past—and rightly so—the sincere cooperation of white nations is today accepted virtually throughout the area.

So, last October, President Johnson joined with the heads of six other East Asian and Pacific nations in declaring "our unity, our resolve, and our purpose in seeking together" four goals of freedom. These are:

1. To be free from aggression.
2. To conquer hunger, illiteracy, and disease.
3. To build a region of security, order, and progress.
4. To seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia and the Pacific.

The Manila Conference was the occasion for affirming these goals, which we deeply believe to be shared not only by the six nations that joined in that Declaration but by all the free nations of the area.

At the same time, the fact that these goals could be declared at Manila, and considered realistic as never before, reflected the tremendous constructive changes now taking place in East Asia and the Pacific. It is not too much to say that we may well stand at a turning point in the evolution of Asia toward the kind of free and independent states that the nations of Asia seek, each in its own way, and that we, in our national interests, wish to support.

The future

We must and shall persevere in Viet-Nam, for without a just and honorable solution there the very "confidence factor" now abroad in Asia would surely dissipate.

But we must look wider than Viet-Nam and in a sense beyond Viet-Nam. Asia may indeed have turned the corner, but on any realistic forecast there remain great difficulties and the possibility of serious setbacks in individual nations. The spirit of regional cooperation is only beginning to take effect, and needs the kind of support envisaged in President Johnson's historic Baltimore speech two years ago.

So I hope that such responsible groups as yours—and indeed our people as a whole—will never lose sight of the continuing need throughout the rest of the area for economic and military assistance. Such assistance represents a very small fraction of the financial burden—not to mention the lives—that our effort in Viet-Nam is costing us. It could play a vital part in preventing future Viet-Nams. And it can further the presently constructive trends throughout Asia.

In essence, East Asia is on the move, as never before in its history. Our role is that of a partner in the great changes that are underway. In that role, we are already joined by nations of the region itself—Japan, Australia, and New Zealand—and there have come into being multilateral frameworks for assistance to Thailand, Malaysia, and—in the past year—for the crtical situation in Indonesia.

Our role differs greatly from one country to another. We cannot and should not act where we are not wanted or where there are not adequate local government programs to support. More and more, we shall act in concert with others, and the burden of assistance will thus be more widely and fairly shared.

But act we must. The bet with history that we made 17 years ago looks better than it ever has. The nations of Asia have shown the capacity and the talent that any study of history would have always told us that they had. But their job is a long one, and we must look at our own efforts from the long-run standpoint too.

For what is at stake is nothing less than a historic transformation of Asia. We have a part to play in that transformation. This is in our national interest. But it is also because we ourselves, with the other nations of the West, are in large part the source of the ideas of nationalism, participation of the people in their own government, and the possibility and techniques of economic progress—and these are the true revolutions in this period of history in Asia.

Maritime Day Address by Commissioner George H. Hearn

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUGH L. CAREY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the deep concern that most of us in the Congress share in regard to the present and future status of the American merchant marine, it is important that we take note of the views of those who are knowledgeable in such matters.

Commissioner George H. Hearn, of the Federal Maritime Commission, addressed a Maritime Day celebration aboard the SS *Santa Paula* at Port Everglades, Fla., on May 22 concerning problems confronting the American shipping industry and the operation of maritime law.

So that our colleagues may benefit from Commissioner Hearn's remarks, I include the full text of his address at this point in the Record:

Remarks of Commissioner George H. Hearn, of the Federal Maritime Commission, to Affiliated Maritime Organizations, Aboard the SS "Santa Paula" at Port Everglades, Fla., on the Occasion of Maritime Day, May 22, 1967

It is a delight for me to respond to your invitation extended on behalf of Port Everglades by your Chairman of the Maritime Day Celebration Committee, George W. Kelly. The opportunity to view, for the first time, this important port known as Florida's Deepest Harbor has been helpful and instructive and I cannot think of a more apropos place to deliver the message I have today for the maritime community than aboard the SS "Santa Paula," one of our finest passenger vessels while she is berthed here in Port Everglades.

All over this great land of ours for the last several days, and particularly today, public officials, men of commerce, industry and labor are discussing the American Flag Merchant Marine. As a regulator of the water borne foreign commerce of the United States, I do not have a particular promotional function as my responsibility and obligation. However, as one deeply interested in maritime matters and as an American citizen, I, like you, am quite concerned with the state of our maritime industries. I would like to say to you here and now that my recent conversations with people in Washington not only indicate but prove that a freshly defined maritime policy is forthcoming. Only the other day, Senator Magnuson, the Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, confirmed the important work its Sub-Committee chaired by Senator Bartlett, is doing to aid maritime industries. Also, Chairman Garmatz of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is constantly holding hearings and making inquiries to ascertain, on behalf of the Congress, what is best for our merchant fleet and related industries.

The Secretary of Transportation, Alan Boyd, whom I was associated with at the Civil Aeronautics Board and who comes from this great state of Florida, has given nothing as great a priority as the American Flag Merchant Marine in setting up the new Department of Transportation and its operations. The leaders of organized labor and the management representation of the related industries are constantly meeting and studying in Washington in an effort to formulate recommendations for the best solution of our current maritime problems. And I tell you here today, knowing these men, I am confident that in the near future they will be successful to the benefit of the public weal, the industry, all those working in it and all those availing themselves of its services. So as they speak throughout these United States today, I leave it to others to express, and for you to read in tomorrow's papers, their thoughts. I, on the other hand, address myself here to something that the Federal Maritime Commission has accomplished in furtherance of a recent public law passed by the Congress and signed by President Johnson—a law that affords protection to all people embarking as passengers from United States Ports on any vessel regardless of flag. I will follow that up with what in my opinion is the current posture of an international problem that currently affects international shipping.

As a member of the Federal Maritime Commission, I am in a position to observe many aspects of the maritime industries which receive little notice by the general public. The Commission deals in such areas as regulation of terminal operators, freight forwarders and combinations of carriers in derogation of the antitrust laws. There is, however, one aspect of ocean shipping which is of constant concern to the public—especially the travelling public—that is safety and economic protection in passenger ship operations with an emphasis on the cruise business. The recent incidents involving the cruise ships "Yarmouth Castle," "Viking Princess" and "Riviera Prima" brought to the forefront the need and necessity of P.L. 89–777, signed by President Johnson on November 6, 1966.

The vacation cruise business is on the rise. Between 1960 and 1965 the number of travelers enjoying the pleasures and tranquility of an ocean cruise has doubled. It is not enough, however, to ensure the financial responsibility of ship operators. It is also necessary to ensure that their assets be available to successful claimants. It is in this area that the efforts of the Federal Maritime Commission have been significant and in which international law and relations is important. In this regard much has already been done to protect the travelling public and seaman by Public Law 89–777 and the Federal Maritime Commission's rules implementing it.

The burning of the "Yarmouth Castle" late in 1965 brought a swift reaction from Congress and legislation was considered to protect the American public from financially irresponsible or unscrupulous cruise operators. The legislation was designed, first of all, to ensure that ships carrying American passengers are as safe as possible. This aspect is within the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. It has long been recognized, however, that there can be no guaranty against misfortunes at sea. The vicissitudes of nature are unpredictable, especially in far off places. Congress, therefore, explored measures to ensure that ship passengers would be protected financially in two events: first, in the event of a ship's failure to sail on a scheduled voyage; second, in the event of injury or death to passengers or crew.

The result of Congressional deliberations was Public Law 89–777. That law provides that the operator of a ship embarking passengers at United States ports must produce evidence of financial responsibility to meet any liability he may incur for non-performance of a voyage or for death or injury to passengers and crew. The matter of non-performance is one little likely to raise international legal issues. Liability for death or injury, however, is a matter of much international legal interest. This is so because by the practice of virtually all maritime nations the liability of a ship operator for death or injury is limited by law. It is of concern to many that the laws of all such nations be harmonized lest international martime interests fall into chaos.

Public Law 89–777 sets forth a formula for determining a ship operator's financial responsibility to meet liabilities for personal injury or death. Only by furnishing such proof to the Federal Maritime Commission can a ship operator obtain a certificate permitting him to embark passengers at United States ports. If a ship has more than fifty stateroom accommodations, the operator must be able to furnish evidence of responsibility for $20,000 for each of the first five hundred accommodations; $15,000 for the next five hundred; $10,000 for the next; and $5,000 for each accommodation in excess of one thousand five hundred. Not only, however, must there be evidence of such financial responsibility, but under regulations promulgated by the Federal Maritime Commission, funds computed with the formula must actually be located within the United States. This applies whether the ship operator be American or foreign. In this way the Federal Maritime Commission has sought to give American passengers and crew the maximum protection. And for a nation which holds in such a high degree the health and safety of all would we expect less?

Since I, as a member of the Commission, entered into extensive discussions and negotiations concerning the Commission's rules implementing the Congressional intent of the public law, I would like to say for myself and for the Chairman and other members of the Commission that we all appreciate the cooperation of the foreign underwriters, the owners and their representatives. This spirit of cooperation is a beacon lighting the way to better international understanding in the turbulent seas of the world wide maritime industries.

It should be added here that Public Law 89–777 provides only the minimum assets of the shipowner which must be available to claimants. It does not in any manner effect the rights or liabilities of claimants or shipowners. The statute does not create a liability on the part of the shipowner in the amount of his available assets. Similarly, the law of limitation of liability does not effect any rights or liabilities. It only establishes the fund out of which all claims must be satisfied regardless of their actual worth. If that amount is insufficient then there may be a need to make it commensurate with the amount available under Public Law 89–777. For a better understanding of this problem, a brief examination of the principle of limitation of liability is in order.

The principle of limitation of liability is old. It was adopted in France in 1681 and in England in 1734. Two states of the Union, Massachusetts and Maine, adopted it in 1818 and 1821 respectively. The underlying concept of the principle is that on the occurrence of some event for which the ship may be liable, the shipowner may restrict his liability to the value of the ship after the event. The shipowner's liability is thus limited to the value of his investment. The rationale behind limitation of liability is an economic one: to protect shipowners from the ruinous liability possibly attendant upon a maritime disaster. This is in recognition of the hazards peculiar to sea travel, the distance from home port of many ports-of-call and the lack of real control exercised by an owner over his ships during a voyage.

The growth in the first half of the 19th century of the first great American merchant marine induced Congress to act. In 1851 it passed a limitation of liability act modeled after the English, Massachusetts and Maine statutes. That law has undergone various changes through the years. Simply phrased, American law now provides that a shipowner may limit his liability for all claims in an amount equal to the greater of the value of the ship after the occurrence or $60 per ton of the ship's tonnage. Claimants would avail themselves of the value of the ship if it were a large new liner almost unscathed by the occurrence giving rise to the claims; the $60 per ton provision would be used if the ship were old or a total loss such as the "Andrea Doria."

Complaints against the adequacy of this law have been vehement, and it is generally agreed that it must be changed to offer adequate protection to claimants. Under present law the value-of-the-ship alternative is adequate with respect to the large and modern liners of reputable companies; and it was not of them that Congress was mindful when it passed Public Law 89–777, it was of the fly-by-night operators with smaller and well depreciated ships who can avail themselves of the totally inadequate $60 per ton provision.

Here, however, the consensus ends. There is no agreement as to how to change the law. There are several approaches, each of which has as its merits and demerits. One which has received much attention was adopted in 1957. In that year the United States participated in formulating the Brussels Convention relating to limitation of liability. That Convention has gone unratified by this country and Congress has rejected legislation which would make the substance of the treaty the law of the United States.

A major aspect of the controversy over the convention focuses on the value-of-the-ship theory versus the dollars-per-ton theory of limitation. The Convention excludes mention of the value principle which has been central to American admiralty law. Under the Convention liability may be limited to $207 per ton—$67 of which is available to all claims and $140 of which is reserved for death and personal injury claims. Proponents of this formula argue that it is more than adequate in the cases most likely to give rise to a need for funds to be available—that is in cases of small or old ships or in cases of a total loss. Claimants would be less advantaged by the rule in cases of new ships only slightly damaged.

Those opposed to the Convention argue that full protection to passengers can be afforded only if the value-of-the-ship principle is combined with a large dollar-per-ton rule. As an alternative—and this is their preference—they favor abandonment of any limitation. This position is supported primarily by the argument that the limitation principle is obsolescent if not obsolete. Whereas most ships were once owned by individuals, the modern corporation and the scope of current marine insurance have eliminated the possibility of economic disaster to the present shipowner. Justice Black of the Supreme Court stated the case for unlimited liability when he said:

"Many of the conditions in the shipping industry which induced the 1851 Congress to pass the Act no longer prevail."

He continued by saying that subsidies to ship owners should not come out of the pockets of claimants.

Critics of unlimited liability cite the current condition of the merchant marine industries and the need to encourage private investment in shipping as evidence of the error in that position.

There is another proposal which would not specifically abolish limitation of liability, but which might lead to its ultimate atrophy. That proposal would include in any limitation fund the amount of liability and hull insurance carried by the ship owner. The result would be that regardless of whether or not the ship operator were permitted to limit his liability his assets would always be available at least to the extent of his insurance coverage. Opponents of limited liability use as one of their arguments the fact that a shipowner's insurance coverage will usually exceed his limitation fund, thus providing him with a windfall rightfully belonging to claimants. Those opposed to the inclusion of insurance in the fund argue that such a rule as proposed would not take account of uninsured vessels.

The state of American law is decidedly contrary to the insurance proposal. The Supreme Court apparently settled the matter in the United States in 1886 when it decided that a shipowner's interest in his ship did not include insurance. Despite this, however, a court here in Florida has recently decided that certain insurance held by the shipowner must be included in the limitation fund. That decision is not final and is certain to be appealed.

It is readily apparent that if a shipowner is permitted to limit his liability in a particular case, that not be the most liberal limitation formula yet proposed, can the maximum amount approach the fund available under Public Law 89–777. That fund will be available to claimants only if the ship operator is not permitted by a court to limit his liability because of his actual fault or privity with regard to the occurrence.

Our courts have in recent years been reluctant to permit a shipowner to limit his liability if some way lies open to a finding of fault or privity. This trend is the result of the too low $60.00 per ton limitation and of judicial sentiment against shipowners in the face of the corporate device and of modern marine insurance. Opponents of unlimited liability have seized upon the state of the law to point out that unless the amount of limitation is raised substantially, the principle will slowly disappear and the demise of the merchant marine will surely follow. I suggest, therefore, that if limitation is to be maintained by any formula—tonnage, value of some other—its level must be commensurate with the minimum amount available when the shipowner cannot limit his liability. This follows from the fact that Congress has already settled the matter as to the minimum amount a shipowner must have available to meet claims. That amount, computed by the schedule of P.L. 89–777 on the basis of the world's largest passenger ship, the "Australis," is about $26 million. It is thus unlikely that the total claims will ever exceed the available fund for any ship even if limitation of liability is denied the shipowner. Nonetheless, another provision may be included in order to protect claimants in cases of small ships with relatively few passenger accommodations. The Brussels Convention suggests an answer here. It provides that ships of less than three hundred tons shall be deemed to be of three hundred tons. Any limitation fund designed to be proportional to the Public Law 89–777 fund could, therefore, contain similar minimum provision. Unless the maximum amount under a limitation of liability law is made commensurate with the fund available under Public Law 89–777, it is predictable that the courts will continue to whittle away the doctrine in our law.

In concluding, I would like to quote from President Johnson's statement upon signing Public Law 89–777:

"There is, however, a significant omission in the law. No action was taken to repeal the inadequate limitations on the liability of a shipowner for personal injury or death. To protect the travelling public, we shall make another effort next year to repeal these out moded limitations on a shipowner's liability.

"We can no longer tolerate unnecessary loss of life at sea, modern science has provided us with the technical know-how to prevent such losses. We must insist that this know-how be fully mobilized and employed to safeguard the life and welfare of our travelling citizens."

Hawaii Suffers Inequity Under Mandatory Oil Import Program

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, last week held hearings on the mandatory oil import program, which is based on reasons of national security. While the merits of the program in the continental United States are clear, its extension and application to insular Hawaii has proven to be an enigma of the first magnitude.

Since the establishment of the oil import program by Presidential Proclamation 3279 in 1959, there has been a continuing failure to recognize Hawaii's unique insularity, its lack of indigenous energy resources, the handicap imposed by its inability to be interconnected via pipelines, powerlines, railroads, or highways to receive energy overland from neighboring States, and the complete dependence of its economy on imported petroleum energy.

The arbitrary and indefensible inclusion of Hawaii in district V of the Petroleum Administration for Defense—PAD V—consisting of Pacific Coast States, has produced an intolerable situation in which Hawaii's energy costs are the highest in the Nation.

With the fervent hope that affirmative action would be taken to correct the longstanding inequity of Hawaii's position under the oil import program, I presented on Wednesday, May 24, 1967, before the Secretary's hearing panel, the joint testimony of Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink, and myself.

While I do not believe that it will take an act of Congress to remove the inequity, for I am confident that the necessary action will be taken by the Secretary, I wish nevertheless to call the attention of my colleagues to the inequitous situation as it now exists and include that joint testimony in the Record:

The Oil Import Program

(Joint statement of Daniel K. Inouye, Spark M. Matsunaga, Patsy T. Mink, Members of Congress from Hawaii, on the oil import control program, before the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and members of the panel, Department of the Interior, May 24, 1967)

Mr. Secretary and members of the Panel, I am Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga. I thank you for this opportunity of testifying at these hearings on the Oil Import Control Program and expressing the joint views of the Democratic members of the Hawaii Congressional delegation. Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink is here with me, and Senator Daniel K. Inouye had also planned to be present but is unable to do so because of illness. However, he is represented by his executive assistant, Dr. Orland S. Lefforge.

Hawaii has long suffered the inequity of being bound by the same import controls as those which govern the western states of the mainland United States. We in Hawaii would be willing to continue to suffer the injustice if it were in the nature of a sacrifice for the national good. The sad truth of it all is that the imposition of these controls on the insular State, some 2,300 miles from the West Coast, is not in any way contributing toward the national good, but is in fact detrimental to our national interest.

A review of the establishment and maintenance of the Oil Import Control Program discloses the underlying national effort to foster overland sources of oil supply in order to avoid the vulnerability of tankers to submarine attack in time of any national emergency. Indeed, within the limits of the continental United States, national security would defintely be strengthened by users purchasing oil that can be delivered by tank car or pipeline instead of by a sea vessel. In the case of Hawaii, however, regardless of the source, oil and oil products must be imported by ship over long stretches of international waters whether there is a national emergency or not. For security reasons, as well as for its economy, Hawaii, therefore, ought to be permited to import oil from foreign sources via multiple shipping lanes.

Where military requirements are concerned, it appears that the Federal government has reached this very conclusion because the U.S. Navy, a very large consumer of oil in Hawaii, has for many years been using foreign sources for its supply. If foreign sources of oil are deemed satisfactory, even from the point of view of security, to the Navy, then certainly these sources ought to be acceptable for Hawaii's civilian economy.

Consistent with the aims of the Oil Import Control Program, Hawaii, therefore, should be removed from District V and be placed in a separate District with a different set of controls or be released from the program's restrictions altogether. Exemption of Hawaii from the Oil Import Control Program could actually have the effect of removing the possibility of disastrous consequences which would flow from a fire or accident at the major oil company refinery which is Hawaii's sole propane supplier. Propane is distributed throughout the rapidly developing State of Hawaii as a substitute for the non-available natural gas, and any major interruption in the operation of the sole refinery would cripple the operation of military installations and vital communication centers, as well as thousands of businesses and homes. Such a disaster could be avoided and Hawaii's recognized position in our national defense picture could be considerably strengthened by complete exemption of Hawaii from the Oil Import Control Program.

For reasons of national security alone, if not for any other, we strongly urge that this be done as soon as possible.

There are, however, other compelling reasons for excluding Hawaii from District V.

Hawaii, by virtue of its inclusion in District V must pay heavily for its energy supply. It has no hydro-electric power or coal. Its only energy sources are petroleum fuels. The prices Hawaii must now pay for these fuels are of course based on the domestic price of District V crude oil, a price which with transportation to Honolulu included amounts to about $3.85 per barrel. But if Hawaii were permitted to buy its oil from foreign producers at world prices, this price, transportation and all fees included, would amount to but $3.15 per barrel, or a net saving per barrel of about $.70. When we consider that Hawaii's consumption is over 55,000 barrels per day or around 20,000,000 barrels per year, this cost differential amounts to an impressive $14,000,000 a year.

The State cannot afford to overlook an annual loss of this dimension. In contrast to many states, our population is but 750,000, our economy is relatively small. It is a cost which every automobile user, every user of electricity, every user of propane gas must share, and it is a hidden cost in every item produced or consumed in the Hawaiian economy.

Further the high cost of crude oil adversely affects the ability of goods produced in our economy to compete with mainland and world markets. The basic cost of manufacturing plus a fair margin of profit must be met in any enterprise to survive. Since the sale price of Hawaii produced goods is determined by competition outside the State, our margins of profit inevitably are narrowed when our production costs are high. And our production costs are high because of the great distance for our suppliers and markets: extra freight charges must be added to the price of all materials shipped in or out; loss of earnings on capital invested while merchandise is in transit, and losses because of the need to maintain unusually high volumes of stock in our warehouses must also be included in production costs. Also contributing to high overhead is the high cost of land and rentals brought on by land shortages in an insular community. These factors add to the high cost of living because they inflate the cost of produce consumed at home. When products are sold outside the State they encounter the ceilings set by our competitors. As a result our profit margins inevitably narrow. Such costs are intrinsic to our being an insular economy. But because we are insular we must examine all ways in which our economy may compete more advantageously. The extraordinary high prices we must pay for fuels are not all intrinsic. Were they lowered they would ameliorate some of the disadvantages our economy must now assume.

But aside from considerations of what would be good for Hawaii's economy, is it fair to include Hawaii in District V? We believe that it is not, and cite for your consideration the following factors:

1. Other districts are in geographic proximity, their boundaries set according to the availability of local oil and other fuels. Import quotas are geared to District needs so that something of a fuel cost balance is maintained between Districts. For Hawaii, however, this entire concept of availability is violated for we are a non-contiguous State, 2,300 miles from the remainder of District V.

2. Other States have authority to bring in overland Canadian and/or Mexican oil imports in addition to the quota. In addition it is possible within a district to transport a finished product from one place to another economically. By both these means a District is able to achieve a degree of price competitiveness. Hawaii enjoys none of these advantages. On the contrary our consumption is tied almost entirely to but one supplier.

Hawaii is endeavoring in every way to expand its economy. It wants to attract industry; it is attempting to develop itself into a mid-Pacific trade center and a bridge between East and West through the services it can render. The people in our State are will to plan and work, but they need assistance in removing unjustifiable roadblocks.

To impose the same quota and price regulations on Hawaii fuels as are placed on those for the West Coast is equivalent to a tariff on all Hawaii produced goods. It is as stultifying to the growth of industry as is any tariff against any developing economy.

Beyond the hopes and dreams of the State, however, is a national consideration which also has been too long overlooked. Right now the Department of Defense is purchasing in the vicinity of $1.4 billion in petroleum products annually. About $400 million of this amount is bought from foreign suppliers, and about sixty percent of this $400 million is spent in the Palcfic. We have no quarrel with this policy, for it is necessary for logistic reasons—it is just too far to serve our Asian needs with oil brought all the way from the West Coast when the same products can be obtained in the Persian Gulf; and it is economically foolish to pay mainland prices when the same product can be bought overseas for 35 to 40 percent less for limited military use.

In the future, as this country continues and deepens its involvement in Asia, and as the need for petroleum, fertilizers, plastics and the host of other oil derivatives needed by developing countries grows, it will be increasingly beneficial to this country both logistically, and for our balance of payments to have an oil center develop in the Hawaiian Islands. But this manifestly cannot happen so long as we are married to District V quotas.

Hawaii offers no opposition to the Oil Import Program as such. It only seeks equitable consideration for natural circumstances beyond its control. The stated purpose of the Oil Import Program is to insure a healthy domestic oil industry for reasons of national security.

It is to be noted that under the actual operation of oil import controls, virtually all crude and unfinished oil consumed in Hawaii is imported from foreign sources in any event, and the oil import controls have not encouraged in Hawaii the use of United States-produced oil, as it had been hoped for under the 1959 Presidential proclamation. The controls have merely tended to raise the cost of energy on the local market to excessively high levels so that Hawaii's energy costs to the consumer are the highest in the Nation.

Foreign oil imports into an isolated island state, 2,300 miles southwest of California, for local use, foreign export and limited export to the United States, should in no way impair the expressed purposes of the controls. On the contrary, a just consideration of Hawaii's needs will lessen the heavy economic burdens now carried by the citizens of the State of Hawaii and at the same time contribute materially to the Nation's economic and defense posture.

We therefore again urge that Hawaii be exempted from the crippling and unfair restrictions of District V and be placed in an entirely different category, under terms which are commensurate with the unique needs and opportunities found in Hawaii.

Thank you very much.

New Era in Communications

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to help promote high quality television and radio broadcasting over a noncommercial educational broadcasting system.

The city of Pittsburgh which has long been recognized as a world leader in industrial and scientific research also has first priority in communications. I am proud that America's first educational television station—WQED's channel 13—was born in Pittsburgh on April 1, 1954. It is my belief that this new legislation will permit the growth and development of our communications resources, bringing the best of public affairs programs to all of the people through maximum use of the creative leadership and facilities already available in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I envision a new era in communications where every American will have the opportunity to enjoy greater diversity and choice in public service programs, political issues and debates, as well as entertainment, music, and drama, and I hope that the recent passage of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 by the other body will spur early action on this legislation in the House.

Chet Holifield's Address to Nuclear Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California, the Honorable Chet Holifield, made a superb address at the Conference on Nuclear Power Fuel Reprocessing at Augusta, Ga., May 11.

It was my privilege to hear Congressman Holifield on this great occasion and I commend his magnificent address not only to the Congress but to all those interested in atomic energy throughout this Nation and, indeed, the world:

Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing: Crux of National and International Policy

INTRODUCTION

Those who have planned and executed this conference deserve high commendation for their efforts, and I am glad to have this opportunity to share my thoughts with you.

The timing and location of the meeting are appropriate, I think, for a number of reasons. The sharp expansion in orders for nuclear powerplants over the past few years has resulted in a very substantial increase in the estimated reprocessing load during the 1970's and beyond. We already have one commercial facility in operation with others planned, and the AEC's heretofore dominant role in reprocessing is being adjusted to correspond with these developments. Increased attention is also being given both here and abroad to the practical problems of safeguarding reprocessing plants against diversion of fissionable material to unauthorized uses.

Of course, the Savannah River plant has played a key part in developing chemical reprocessing technology and will continue to do so in the future. In general, the manufacturing facilities at the Savannah River plant are highly versatile tools. It is a tribute to both the AEC and the DuPont Company that these facilities, intended originally for weapons material production, can also be used now for programs of great interest in the civilian application of atomic energy.

It has always been recognized that power reactor fuel reprocessing presents national and international policy problems of a high order. Tonight I would like to review a few of these problems with you, the progress we have made in resolving them, and something of the road ahead.

TRANSITION FROM EXCLUSIVELY GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD COMMERCIALIZATION

When the Atomic Energy Act was amended in 1954 to permit private ownership and operation of nuclear power reactors, it was obvious that isotope separation and chemical reprocessing were the two segments of the nuclear fuel cycle presenting the most severe obstacles to commercialization. Both of these operations required high capital investment; they were both of vital importance from a national security standpoint; and there were huge Government facilities already functioning.

Essentially the same conditions are present today, although we have taken major steps toward a competitive, self-sustaining commercial reprocessing industry. These steps were not easily taken by any means, and much remains to be accomplished before the goal is reached. It is instructive, however, to review the history of this transition, particularly as it may shed some light on the current review of possible private operation of isotope separation facilities.

To understand this history, one must consider the premise that has underlain Government-industry relationships in the atomic energy field—namely, that the unique circumstances surrounding the birth of this program should not prevent commercial participation to the fullest extent practicable in developing the new technology. A companion principle has also been followed—that the national interest in development and control of this energy source requires vigorous Governmental action.

In the middle 1950's, it was apparent that private industry was unprepared at that time to provide commercial reprocessing facilities. Accordingly, the AEC established the economic basis for this portion of the fuel cycle through its "conceptual plant" policy. Although this policy served adequately as a stop-gap measure, there were continued private efforts to develop a non-Governmental capability to provide the service.

In 1959, an industrial reprocessing group—composed of electrical utilities and a chemical company—was formed to study the technical and economic feasibility of a private plant. The AEC co-operated with this group in its studies, and later agreed to negotiate a base load contract with the first commercial reprocessing company. It took seven years for the first private plant to become operational, and a second such facility is not expected to start up until 1970.

In preparing the way for the first commercial plant many difficult questions arose. They included such matters as fostering competition; continued provision by the AEC of reprocessing services; the relationship of commercial reprocessing to the overall civilian power program; and international policies and commitments of the United States. However, these issues were resolved in one fashion or another and the project went forward.

There are some significant problems of transition yet to be faced. Notwithstanding the AEC's base load contract and the bright prospects for commercial reprocessing several years hence, the near-term power reactor fuel load is a lean one. Moreover, other U.S. companies have announced plans for entering the reprocessing business earlier than many had expected. These developments have led the AEC to announce that it no longer expects to offer another Government baseload as an inducement to industrial participation. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has also indicated strong interest in reprocessing U.S. power reactor fuels. I think the changes that have occurred in the last few years demonstrate how important and difficult it is to keep abreast of developments in this field. Plans that seemed eminently reasonable a short time ago can quickly become outdated.

The emergence of a commercial capability for reprocessing power reactor fuels has not, however, eliminated the need for continued Governmental activity. For example, the AEC's research continues on advanced reprocessing techniques and means of reprocessing new types of fuel. The AEC's efforts to develop better means of radioactive waste management are going forward. The Government still is providing nuclear indemnity protection for reprocessing facilities, and the AEC has told the Joint Committee that the Commission may soon submit proposed legislation to extend this indemnity to ocean shipments involving these plants. Of course, the regulation of reprocessing facilities for safety and national security purposes is a continuing responsibility of the Government.

I have touched upon only a few highlights of the changes taking place in power reactor fuel reprocessing in the United States. However, I think these highlights show a mutual willingness by industry and Government to co-operate in good faith to provide for commercial entry, on a timely basis, into what was theretofore an exclusively Governmental endeavor. The development of atomic energy is a most complicated task. When differences of opinions arise as to the best means to proceed, it is sometimes easy to take a harsh view of the other person's motives. Nevertheless, I fully expect to see this same kind of co-operation continue in the future.

ISOTOPE SEPARATION FACILITIES

In this same vein, I would like to add a few words concerning private operation of isotope separation faciilties. Notwithstanding the 1964 private ownership legislation which presently makes possible—and in the future mandatory—the private ownership of fissionable material in the civilian nuclear power program, the Federal Government still maintains ownership of uranium enrichment plants. Moreover, the overriding national security interests of the United States require that much of the technology of the gaseous diffusion process remain classified.

Although a study presently is underway looking toward the possible future private operation of gaseous diffusion plants, in my opinion this is something not to be realized in the near future.

An important matter which could pose a greater problem in the future is the possibility of developing a new method of isotope separation which, as we see it today, could require (a) less electrical power, and (b) less capital investment. Assuming such a process could be successfully developed, it could be attractive to some nations wishing to produce nuclear weapons material.

This area of development should not be judged on economic objectives alone. It is inevitably joined with important policy principles directly connected with our national security. Certainly the possibility of proliferation of weapon material through such technical developments cannot be divorced from our national and international security. As in other fields the national interest is and should be paramount over commercial profits or ambitions.

I speak, of course, about the possible development of the gas centrifuge method. Along with other Committee members, I strongly approve the Commission's recent decision to establish additional controls over classified information in this field. I would hope that the nuclear industry will fully cooperate with the AEC by not attempting prematurely to transfer into private industry the commercial development or operation of isotope separation facilities.

SAFEGUARDING REPROCESSING PLANTS

We have made major strides toward the objective of establishing a technically and economically sound basis for reprocessing power reactor fuels. However, there is a major piece of unfinished business which concerns both Government and industry. This is the need to establish additional criteria and detailed procedures for safeguarding power reactor fuel reprocessing facilities against diversion of fissionable material to unauthorized uses.

It is clear that a reprocessing facility is one of the most significant points in the nuclear fuel cycle from a safeguards standpoint. It is at this point in the cycle that the many tons of plutonium soon to be produced in power reactors around the world become easily accessible to diversion. Moreover, it is at this point that this material can be accurately measured for the first time. As the civilian nuclear industry expands, a larger number of these facilities will be built, and it is essential to have reasonable assurance that highly enriched uranium or plutonium used or produced in civilian nuclear power programs is not being diverted to military purposes.

To achieve this result, the United States has urged the adoption of an effective international safeguards system for these plants. I think it fair to say that no organization has more actively sought to achieve this goal than the Joint Committee. For example, we have consistently supported the application of international safeguards on power reactor fuel supplied to other nations. This requirement is of particular significance when such other nations possess independent reprocessing capability. The Committee has also urged the AEC to restrict the flow overseas of information concerning chemical reprocessing facilities unless the recipient country agrees to place any facility it builds under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or equivalent safeguards.

However, to date international safeguards procedures have actually been applied at only one small reprocessing facility—the Eurochemic plant in Mol, Belgium. These safeguards were those of Euratom. Thus far, international safeguards procedures have never been applied to the reprocessing of power reactor fuels. I believe the first such instance will occur later this year when IAEA-safeguarded fuel from the Yankee reactor is scheduled to be reprocessed at the Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. (NFS) plant. The U.S., in conjunction with the management of NFS, has also offered to allow the IAEA to use the NFS plant for developing and testing safeguards techniques, and to train the Agency's inspectors. With the strong encouragement of the Joint Committee, the AEC has arranged for a detailed safeguards procedures manual which has recently been completed for the NFS plant.

It is clear that we have much to learn about the manner in which international safeguards should be carried out at a reprocessing plant. This is not to say that we have to start from scratch in approaching this problem. In addition to the practical knowledge derived over the entire period of our nuclear program, the U.S. has sponsored studies of safeguards systems going back more than a decade. We have also worked closely with the IAEA and Euratom in developing their safeguards systems, and applying them to reprocessing of power reactor fuels.

In 1966, the IAEA for the first time extended the procedures of its safeguards system to chemical reprocessing plants. The AEC also reached agreement with Euratom last year whereby continuous inspection would be applied by Euratom's inspectors at the Eurochemic plant while U.S.-supplied material is being reprocessed. By continuing to work with these international organizations the U.S. should be able to contribute invaluable expertise in this field.

As I have indicated, we still have a long way to go in establishing an effective and acceptable international safeguards system. I am not going to attempt in a few minutes tonight to spell out all the provisions of such a system. To do so would require answers to difficult technical and policy questions, many of which are not yet available. However, I shall emphasize some of the matters which I believe warrant close attention.

DEGREE OF SAFEGUARDS CONTROL

No technical accounting system has been devised at this time which can account for all material. Therefore any safeguards system cannot be 100% foolproof. Recognizing these facts, a central issue that must be resolved is—How good must the safeguards system be? How much material, and of what kind, should the safeguards system be able to account for? It is not easy to answer these questions for a number of reasons.

Certainly there are powerful arguments in favor of a very intensive safeguards system. Tremendous quantities of U–235 and plutonium will be circulating throughout the world during the coming decades, as nuclear power acquires a sharply increased share of our energy economy. Defining the details of the military potential that could be represented by these amounts of fissionable material would necessitate a classified discussion. We have had many such discussions within the Joint Committee, and the facts are known to our members. However, enough reasonably reliable information is available in the public domain upon which to base an unclassified talk.

In 1963, a nuclear physicist by the name of Arnold Kramish pointed out in his book, "The Peaceful Atom in Foreign Policy," that 16 kilograms of U–235 (or 6 kilograms of plutonium) are required to manufacture an atomic bomb. This estimate was based upon unclassified information, but close enough to the facts to be utilized in general discussion.

The latest determination by the President of the amount of enriched uranium to be made available for peaceful uses at home and abroad is 550,000 kilograms of U–235 in enriched uranium. This estimate was made over a year ago, and undoubtedly is now subject to considerable upward revision. If we were prepared to accept the fact that 1% of this material could not be accounted for, we should recognize that this amount of U–235 (5500 kilograms) would represent over 340 crude atomic bombs based upon Kramish's estimate. The statistics concerning plutonium are perhaps even more significant. According to Kramish's book, a 150 megawatt nuclear reactor—a very modest size by today's standards—can produce enough plutonium for 30 bombs in one year.

There are many other factors to be considered, however. For example:

How much would it cost to improve accountability methods currently available, and how much improvement can reasonably be expected?

What would it mean—in terms of the dollars per kilogram of product from a reprocessing facility—to attempt to verify independently each step of the accountability system of a plant?

Would it be practicable to operate a plant in conjunction with so intensive a safeguards system?

How much extra degree of assurance would such a system provide over a less intensive safeguards procedure that placed greater reliance on alternative methods of control?

What would be the cost of less intensive efforts aimed at reducing the probability of diversion but accepting an increased uncertainty of its occurrence?

Until we have reached a decision on the relative degree of safeguards control we shall insist upon, it will not be possible to establish many other features of the safeguards system. We must therefore strive to establish our own position on this matter first, and then work to secure agreement by other nations.

SAFEGUARDS STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR U.S. CIVILIAN FACILITIES

This leads me to the next point I wish to discuss—the safeguards standards and procedures for civilian facilities within the U.S. At the outset, I wish to make clear that although I am addressing myself specifically to safeguards for reprocessing plants, much of what I say certainly concerns other facilities as well, such as conversion and fabrication plants.

At present, international safeguards—that is, IAEA safeguards—apply only to a few installations within the U.S. With the exception of the special arrangements covering the NFS plant, all of these facilities are reactors. However, regardless of whether safeguards on civilian facilities within the U.S. are supervised by the IAEA or the AEC, I believe the standards and procedures we apply to such facilities must be at least as strict as those we propose for other nations.

We must be prepared to accept this responsibility because it is in our national interest to do so. The potential dangers flowing from inadequate Governmental surveillance over the location of large quantities of plutonium and highly enriched uranium within our own country should be so obvious as to require no elaboration. Moreover, other countries will watch to see what controls we impose on our own civilian program, and surely we will be hard-put to demand more rigid safeguards for others than we assume for our own industry.

In the past I have been critical of the manner in which the AEC was administering the domestic safeguards system of the United States. Last June—at the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute—I called attention to the need for improvement in a number of areas, including the possible stationing of resident inspectors at a few critical points in the nuclear fuel cycle. I am glad to see that during the past year or so the AEC has taken a number of steps to strengthen domestic safeguards. Some of these have been announced only within the past few weeks. The AEC has also clearly recognized the inadequacy of its past policy of placing such heavy reliance upon the financial responsibility of licensees for fissionable material to assure that proper safeguards control is maintained.

In particular, the AEC is moving closer to a system under which more detailed safeguards criteria, standards and guides will be established by the Commission, which will be applicable to all firms doing the same kind of work. This trend parallels the Commission's current efforts to develop criteria and standards for regulating nuclear facilities to protect the public health and safety. I strongly support the new approach to fulfilling the AEC's safeguards responsibilities. Moreover, I think it is particularly important that safeguards procedures be well established in advance, to avoid disputes and misunderstandings with plant management. I believe that private organizations in the atomic energy business will be better off under the newer systems than in the past, when the requirements for safeguards were more uncertain and a greater possibility existed of inconsistent treatment of AEC's licensees.

These are certainly steps in the right direction, but we have much more work to do in this area. The Joint Committee has held public and executive hearings on this subject. Last year we urged the appointment of an independent panel to review the AEC's safeguards procedures. Such a panel was appointed and submitted its report to the AEC recently. I believe this panel performed a valuable job by analyzing this complex situation and recommending actions to improve safeguards control. The Commission has told the Committee that AEC has already implemented some of the panel's recommendations and is continuing to study others. I look forward to early decisions on these important matters. I also am sure the Committee will wish to hold additional public hearings on this matter at an appropriate time.

Of course, we cannot overlook the fact that strengthened safeguards may impose some additional cost upon the civilian nuclear industry. As I have indicated, I believe the new procedures should also be helpful to commercial firms in a number of ways. In the past I have complimented industry concerning its statesmanlike attitude toward the safeguards problem, and I feel confident this attitude will continue to prevail.

In addition to the basic policy issues I have been discussing, there are a number of subsidiary matters that must be taken into account in establishing a safeguards system for reprocessing facilities.

RESIDENT INSPECTION

More attention should be given to the practical problems of resident inspection of reprocessing plants in the United States and elsewhere. Euratom has agreed to continuous inspection during the reprocessing of U.S.-supplied material, and the IAEA's safeguards system now recognizes the need for continuous inspection of large chemical reprocessing facilities. Here in the United States, the AEC has already stationed resident inspectors at the NFS plant for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the AEC's base-load contract. The AEC has also instituted resident inspection for contractual purposes in certain "cold" uranium scrap recovery operations, for example.

I believe that resident inspectors are clearly required to assure proper safeguards control of chemical reprocessing plants. This position is supported by various studies that have been made on this subject. It is, of course, essential to develop inspection procedures for individual plants, and the recent review of the NFS facility should be helpful in this respect.

I think it is also necessary to devote additional thought to resident inspection of other key facilities in the nuclear fuel cycle. This procedure might be considered for application on an interim basis while additional experience is gained.

INSPECTION PERSONNEL

If we are to have an effective safeguards system, the inspection personnel must be intelligent, well-trained, dedicated people and there must be a sufficient number of them. Unless such a cadre can be developed and maintained, we will be lulling ourselves into a false sense of security when we talk of safeguarding nuclear facilities.

The problem of securing qualified inspectors—particularly resident inspectors—is a difficult one. Unless some imagination is exercised in defining the inspector's job, it could well become a monotonous, uninteresting task. If that is allowed to occur the safeguards agency will be unable to attract and retain the necessary people.

There are a number of steps that can be taken to attack this problem. However, I believe it is highly desirable that the inspectors have other duties to perform in addition to safeguards as such. Given their technical expertise, these persons might possibly serve in an advisory capacity to plant management on nuclear material accountability matters, or perhaps assume responsibility for performance of certain safety inspections as well.

These possibilities certainly warrant exploration. Since safeguards inspectors will become very familiar with the operation of a particular plant why could they not, for example, perform work related to compliance with safety regulations? I suggest there are substantial advantages to be gained from combining functions. This is particularly true if an intensive system of safeguards were instituted requiring a fairly large number of resident inspectors.

ADVANCE APPROVAL OF PLANT FEATURES

One of the essential features of an effective safeguards system is the advance inspection by the safeguards agency of designs for certain facilities. Conversion, fabrication and reprocessing plants built in this country have not to date been subjected to this requirement by the AEC, although the plans for such facilities may be reviewed for other purposes. In the case of chemical reprocessing plants a construction permit from the AEC already is specifically required. One of the matters I believe the AEC should look into closely concerns the possible need to review in advance the design of domestic reprocessing, fabrication, and conversion facilities to assure the feasibility of safeguards.

NEW SURVEILLANCE AND CONTAINMENT DEVICES

"Surveillance" and "containment" are two of the techniques that can be used in a safeguards system, along with accountability measures. The first two are designed to detect, and hence prevent, diversion as it is occurring. It has sometimes been suggested that electronic devices could be used to perform these functions, and to supplement the work of resident inspectors. Perhaps such devices could even reduce the need for resident inspection. I do not believe we know enough yet to form a judgment about the efficacy of these devices and believe that additional research and development work is called for here.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, I think that technical and economic decisions in fuel reprocessing are now being made in a new environment. The responsibility for many of these decisions has moved from the Government into the hands of private industry. This trend is consistent with the intent of our atomic energy program as a whole.

At the same time, the Government's obligations in certain areas continue, and often present complexities that are being faced squarely for the first time. Conferences such as this help both industry and Government to appreciate where each can make the best contribution to progress in this field.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7819) to strengthen and improve programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education by extending authority for allocation of funds to be used for education of Indian children and children in overseas dependents schools of the Department of Defense, by extending and amending the National Teacher Corps program, by providing assistance for comprehensive educational planning, and by improving programs of education for the handicapped; to improve authority for assistance to schools in federally impacted areas and areas suffering a major disaster; and for other purposes.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, the House Committee on Education and Labor brought to the floor this week the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967. I was in strong support of the committee version with its goal to guarantee every American child an adequate education regardless of his race, religion, financial condition, or place of residence. Regretfully, I voted against the measure after it had been drastically amended on the floor of the House.

Amendments to titles III and V of the bill have the effect of removing the U.S. Office of Education's direction from innovative programs which are aimed at improving educational services and techniques. I do not believe that State departments of education should have full and complete control of federally funded moneys, as I feel that Federal programs are of little use without at least some nominal coordination through the Office of Education. Federal programs are established to develop basic, minimum standards throughout the Nation, and it is my fear that in many States the floor amendments will blunt the innovative thrust.

As an analogy, I would suggest you look at our Federal Interstate System of Highways. Although the States are responsible for most of the basic design and the routing, the highways must meet Federal standards. If these standards were not present, one can only imagine the chaotic system that might have evolved in the 50 individual States. Titles III and V of the elementary and secondary education amendments represented an excellent working relationship between local initiative and control and Federal overall guidelines. This relationship has been greatly eroded by the floor amendments.

The amendments passed might also harm the tenuous compromise reached in the original Elementary and Secondary Education Act between public and private schools. Since many States have prohibitions against any public support of private schools, titles III and V might now well be inoperative with regard to private schools.

I was also disturbed by the fact that the Teacher Corps was removed from the original committee bill. The purpose of the Teacher Corps is to provide trained and dedicated teachers, well qualified in teaching culturally disadvantaged youngsters, to local school districts requesting this type of program. The teachers operate under the control of the local district. It is a tragedy to destroy this program which was producing such excellent results as attested to by hundreds of commendations from local participating school districts.

Another amendment to the bill changed the formula for the allocation of funds to the States, which results in a loss of $12 million to my State of California. Due to provisions in the present act which favor the poorer States, California was already receiving less than it contributed to the program in taxes. The floor amendment furthered this inequity. I realize it is necessary for the rich States to aid their poorer brethren, but what should be the extent of that aid? One must remember that California taxpayers pay far more for the education of their children than do the taxpayers of almost every other State. It appears we are being punished for attempting to give our children the best education possible. I only hope that in the future we might develop a formula giving a bonus to local sacrifice.

It is because of these major amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 that I voted against the bill. I hope that the House-Senate conference committee will restore some of the original provisions so that I might again be in support of this legislation.

A Plea for Reverence on Memorial Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, Memorial Day, the Nation pauses to pay respect primarily to those who have defended our freedom and made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of our citizens and the principles on which this Republic was established. Mr. Walter Trohan, chief of the Chicago Tribune's Washington bureau, writing in his column today very frankly and emphatically urges proper commemoration of this Memorial Day. I insert his commentary into the RECORD at this point:

A PLEA FOR REVERENCE ON MEMORIAL DAY

(By Walter Trohan)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—This is a plea for reverence for our honored dead on this Memorial day. Let there be no desecration of the flag for which they died. Let there be no draft card burning. Let their rest not be disturbed by angry protest or insult of the country for which they shed their last drops of blood.

It is no abridgement of the right to dissent if one day be held sacred to the memory of more than 600,000 Americans who have died in battle in almost 200 years.

Of these more than 10,000 have died in Viet Nam's undeclared war. This is more than twice as many who fell in the Revolutionary war to bring us freedom. It is more than 25 times as many as died in the Spanish-American war by which we set Cuba free to aim communism at our hearts and minds.

The more than 10,000 dead in Viet Nam have made this conflict our fifth costliest in life and it appears to be far from ended. Its death toll is exceed only by those for World War II, the Civil War, World War I, and Korea. Already the American toll in Viet Nam is almost a third of that in Korea.

Some would keep faith with those dead by surrendering or pulling out to leave those South Vietnamese who do not want to live under communism to the mercy of communist victors. The blood bath which would follow does not concern those who want peace at any price.

BATTLE DEATHS SHOULD MAR HAPPINESS

No American can or should be happy when American boys are dying in battle. The gold star is a hollow symbol of honor, because it marks a deep void in the life of a mother, a wife, or a sister or a sweetheart.

We can all wonder—dove, hawk or undecided—whether we have kept the faith with those who have died for their country. Few, if any, would undo the war for freedom, but would we feel the same about the war in which we despoiled our southern neighbor and took a tremendous portion of her territory.

Do we keep the faith with those who died in World War II by seeking to embrace in friendship a form of totalitarianism more terrible and more bloody than that they destroyed? Do we keep the faith with those who died in Korea by conciliating and appeasing the communism which killed them?

Our state department is trying to promote trade with Soviet Russia for the promotion of profit and understanding. We are assured this trade is good and will not go to killing our boys in Viet Nam.

TRADE WITH RHODESIA VIEWED DIFFERENTLY

The same State Department tells us that trade with Rhodesia is bad even tho we have no quarrel with Rhodesia and are not menaced by its people or their ideology, much as some do not like their policy of segregation.

Many tell us our boys in Viet Nam are dying for big business and world bankers. They say we are gearing our economy to war, where it should be geared to peace.

No doubt our honored dead are restless. They cannot be happy over burning flags, destruction of draft cards, or the anger Americans are venting over one another.

Peace has not been purchased by their blood. Perhaps lasting peace will be won by some distant Memorial day when we can truly keep faith with our honored dead.

But this Memorial day let no hateful acts mock our heroes. Let nothing mar the mournful notes of taps which signal our pride in their sacrifice.

First Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, too often the voices of the people we represent become the voices in the wilderness, crying alone, failing to be heard because they lack the proper media for expression. But one voice has been heard by me, in the form of a simple, handwritten letter from a constituent of mine, but which also makes reference to my colleagues, and which in my opinion carries an important message and begs a question, worthy of present and future profundity of thought.

The writer of the letter to which I refer, does not feel that the provisions of the first amendment should be used to destroy the basic intent of the first amendment; nor does he feel that the first amendment should be lifted out of context, to the exclusion of the other provisions of the Constitution, and used as a crutch to support the aims and objectives of any self-serving group.

Under leave granted, I include the text of the letter from my constituent, Mr. Harry A. Smith, in the Appendix of the RECORD:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
May 24, 1967.

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT,
New Orleans, La.

DEAR MR. HÉBERT: I am in receipt of your letter of May 22nd in reply to mine of recent date. I certainly appreciate you answering my letter and sending me your remarks from the Congressional Record.

After reading every word of this Congressional Record, I am simply appalled at the manner in which the administration of the country I so love is ruining it. I guess the old saying of divide and conquer is really at work now being well used.

I am full of fear Mr. Congressman, not just for myself, but for my child and all children white or colored alike, particularly in grammar schools. Who will be their leaders? Who will sit in judgment over them? Will it be these beatniks, peaceniks, hippies an so called intellectual who are preaching the communist line whether they are aware of it or not and I have no doubt that they are not aware of it. God forbid!

Children are exposed, via the news media, of condolence of law breakers. The participants of the Watts riot and others were not brought to justice. Adam Clayton Powell flaunts the law and gets re-elected, Cassius Clay defies the selective service act, College people go on rampages and nothing happens. These children see and hear all this defiance of law and order and never have they heard one word that this is wrong but just regarded as a way of life.

What impressions will these children have? Will this just pass from their minds and they will forget it? Of course not, you know it will not.

Mr. Congressman, there is a cancer eating into this country and into the very fiber of our way of life. How far it will spread and how much evil it will bring will be up to you and your colleagues . . .

One more thing, we need firm and strong leadership . . . and not a right winger, left winger, conservative or liberal . . .

With best regards.

Yours truly,

HARRY A. SMITH.

Arlington National Cemetery

SPEECH
OF

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

(Mr. GUDE asked for and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that many Members of the House of Representatives have been as distressed as I by the February 10 ruling of the Department of the Army which excludes veterans from burial in Arlington National Cemetery unless they are on active duty at the time of death, elected Federal officials or members of several other limited groups. During the months that have passed since the ruling was made, I have given considerable thought to the problem. Now, during our annual Memorial Day commemoration of those who have died in the service of our country, I think it is particularly appropriate to call upon the Army to rescind its order, and once more make Arlington Cemetery available to all veterans of past wars regardless of their active or inactive status at the time of death.

I realize that the facilities at Arlington Cemetery are not without limit, but I feel it is an injustice to our veterans to make space at the cemetery a matter of rank or preferential selection. Those who have served honorably in past wars must receive the same consideration as those on active duty now when it comes to the gratitude of their country.

I believe that all veterans who have served this great country of ours are entitled to the secure knowledge that we have a carefully drawn plan governing cemeteries for veterans and servicemen that is equitable now and will sustain in the future. To accomplish this, I am sending a telegram to the Secretary of the Army requesting that the February 10 ruling be rescinded, and I am introducing legislation which will create an 11-man commission to study laws and regulations governing the use of national cemeteries. The Commission will be composed of three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and five members appointed by the President. The Presidential appointees will have at least four members representing national veterans organizations. The Commission will report to the Congress and recommend legislation to establish an equitable set of regulations to govern national cemeteries that will justly serve our veterans and servicemen now and in the future.

I hope that my colleagues in the House will give this legislation careful study and support its passage. The text of my bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to create a commission to conduct a study with respect to cemeteries of the United States in which servicemen or veterans are or may be buried

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on National Cemeteries (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 2. (a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of eleven members as follows:

(1) Five appointed by the President of the United States, at least four of whom are representatives of national veterans' organizations;

(2) Three Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; and

(3) Three Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(b) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

QUORUM

SEC. 4. Six members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

(b) The Commission may obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study of cemeteries in the United States and abroad in which servicemen or veterans of the United States are or may be buried, including Arlington National Cemetery, the administration of such cemeteries by the various departments and agencies of the United States responsible for their administration, and laws of the United States and regulations and policies applicable to such cemeteries and burial therein, including any regulations and policies relating to their expansion and to the establishment of new cemeteries.

(b) The Commission shall submit a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and to the Congress on or before December 31, 1967, at which time it shall cease to exist. The final report of the Commission shall contain such proposed legislative enactments as, in the judgment of the Commission, are necessary to carry out its recommendations.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

Stop This Invasion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, as the usage of mailing lists grows more widespread, this topic has become one of great concern.

I want my colleagues to be aware of the keen interest the Long Island Daily Press, one of the Nation's leading newspapers, has taken. The article follows:

STOP THIS INVASION

State Senate Minority Leader Joseph Zaretzki says a bill should be prepared for next year's Legislature to stop the state from selling its list of names and addresses of auto owners to a private advertising firm.

The Motor Vehicle Bureau has been selling its lists to the highest bidder since 1940. Bids have gone as high as $80,000.

Sen. Zaretzki says the Senate Democratic Policy Committee has agreed sale of registration lists "is an invasion of the privacy of auto-owners." The Republican Policy Committee should come out as strongly. Our state doesn't need money that badly.

The Enemy Is Poverty

SPEECH

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Nick Kotz, a member of the Minneapolis Tribune's Washington bureau, authored a truly outstanding report of the gradual transformation in economic opportunity and human spirit being wrought in three impoverished counties of the rural South, which appeared in the Tribune on May 14. Mr. Kotz' article, entitled "In the Deep South, the Enemy Is Poverty," describes both the enormous barriers to opportunity confronting the Negro poor of Lowndes and Wilcox Counties, Ala., and Coahoma County, Miss., and the courage and dedication of local leaders of both races who, even at the risk of their own lives, are building the foundations for victory in the war against poverty in these areas of truly desperate need.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kotz tells how hope, faith, and courage are beginning to replace hopelessness and utter privation among thousands of American citizens. It is a story which needs to be told and retold as we contemplate the future of the war on poverty. I salute Mr. Kotz for this excellent contribution to informed discussion of economic opportunity programs, and with permission I insert his article at this point in the RECORD:

IN THE DEEP SOUTH, THE ENEMY IS POVERTY

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nick Kotz, a member of the Minneapolis Tribune's Washington bureau, has visited the Deep South to study government rural poverty programs there. He reports here on the efforts being made by Negroes and white leaders to combat poverty in several counties in Alabama and Mississippi.)

(By Nick Kotz)

HAYNEVILLE, ALA.—Former Gov. George Wallace temporarily blocked the first rural poverty program here by charging it would be run by black-power racists. White extremists slowed the program by burning its headquarters and intimidating white supporters.

Yet several hundred adult Negroes have started learning to write, read—and hope.

This is Lowndes County, the original base of Stokely Carmichael and the Freedom party, better known by its voting ballot symbol—the black panther.

Lowndes and neighboring Wilcox County are also home for 34,156 people, including 27,037 Negroes. The people are desperately poor, with 24,436 Negroes and 2,411 whites from families earning less than $3,000 per year.

Yet statistics alone cannot tell the story of the thousands of illiterate, underfed Negroes living in the flimsiest wooden shacks—and working irregularly, if at all, as farm hands at $4 a day.

Nor can abstract white fears of "black power" explain adequately:

How these programs became all-Negro;

How the local power structure fought tooth and nail to stop the programs, and

How these programs—insufficient as they are—got started only because a few Negro leaders and federal officials resisted terror and enormous political pressure.

In July 1966, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) announced two programs to provide basic education and limited vocational training for migrant and seasonal workers in Lowndes and Wilcox.

The programs—they would involve $302,000 in Wilcox and $241,000 in Lowndes—applied if the household head earned less than $1,000 annually and had less than a sixth-grade education. The 550 families involved would receive stipends of about $30 a week during the 36-week course.

Several thousand persons clamored eagerly to join, and several hundred of these are taking the courses without pay.

BLACK PANTHERS, WALLACE CRIES

After the initial OEO announcement, Wallace loudly and dramatically protested that the Lowndes program was dominated by Black Panther politicians and that the board chairman was a convicted murderer.

He complained that the Wilcox leadership came from the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

OEO suspended the grants. It conducted an investigation in which it found Wallace's charges without base. It reinstated the programs after the November election—in which the Wallace family triumphed and the Black Panther party fizzled.

Wallace, joined by the state's congressional delegation, then complained that the governing boards were all-Negro instead of being integrated.

(Gov. Lurleen Wallace and most of the Alabama congressional delegation last week claimed black-power domination in protesting a new $390,000 OEO grant to help the farmers in Lowndes, Wilcox and eight neighboring counties improve their farm income through use of a cooperative. Again, OEO said the Wallace charges are without foundation.)

What about Wallace's charges? And what about the facts of life here in the Black Belt?

Robert Strickland, the Lowndes poverty board president, did—in fact—serve five years in prison for murdering a white man. But he also received a full pardon—after his lawyer finally convinced state officials that he was provoked by the murdered man and two companions, who had hounded and threatened him for weeks.

Strickland and John Hulett, another board member, were—in fact—actively involved in Black Panther politics. They rose as tough, natural leaders from a downtrodden Negro majority that had got nothing from local white officials.

But Strickland resigned from the party when he was appointed chairman, and young Hulett now is learning how to administer rural poverty programs in a federally supported school at the University of Wisconsin.

A MOST PARLIAMENTARY PANTHER

These former Black Panthers appeared neither racist nor dangerous as they conducted a poverty board meeting recently in a house trailer in a middle-class white neighborhood.

Strickland, a bricklayer, presided over the meeting with elaborate dignity and attention to Roberts' Rules of Order.

The meeting's agenda:

Hiring a doctor to give medical exams;

Arranging for the summer visit of an integrated group of VISTA volunteers;

Urging program employees to keep better records and hold down nonessential expenses.

Hulett, on a practical-training trip from his Wisconsin school, offered suggestions about improving training programs, bookkeeping and leadership.

Why did whites, with two exceptions, refuse to serve on the Lowndes board, and why did white appointees to the Wilcox board suddenly decide they had made no commitment to serve?

The first program headquarters was an abandoned church at the present site of the house trailer. The church was burned to the ground after the group met there.

The organization met the next day at another church. It also was burned.

Several days later a white church burned.

The first church was owned by a white cafe owner who was warned about what would happen if he rented to the poverty group. The lease had been arranged by a county probate judge who soon found his cattle poisoned. In the white church congregation was a doctor who had been bold enough to suggest that a federal health program should be initiated for the poor.

There are a few whites who have not been afraid to help, particularly the Rev. Francis Walters, a soft-spoken, steel-willed Southerner who is on four poverty boards in the area.

"Francis integrates all our boards," said one Negro admirer of the young minister, who serves as director of the Selma interreligious project.

These embryonic poverty programs in action show the sorry state of the rural Negro poor. They also show their determination to make something of this chance.

"Some of our pupils have even learned to count a little," Strickland commented wryly. "Some have started figuring their debts to the landowner—and discovered they didn't really have any."

WHAT ABOUT A VACATION IN FINLAND?

Down the road from Hayneville, there's a Wilcox County training center. It's in a ramshackle house in the Negro section of Camden.

The two young Negro teachers are late, but the 20 pupils—weather-beaten farm hands age 30 to 70—have started the class without them. You can hear them pray and then sing, off key, "We Shall Overcome."

The crowded room has crudely hung wallpaper. A bright yellow poster advertises vacations in Finland.

The reading lesson, like most, involves Negro history and is designed not only to improve reading skills but also to stimulate interest. Its aim is to build pride, to whet the students' appetites to learn—about themselves, about civics, about the vast world outside the Black Belt.

Today's lesson is the story of how Toussaint l'Ouverture freed Haitian Negroes from French rule and set up an independent republic.

The text is accurate, but it would make a Southern segregationist squirm.

Some of the pupils read haltingly, others with obviously little comprehension, and a few with considerable fluency. The teachers help them along line by line and then ask each student to summarize the story.

"The planters thought those slaves were just having a big time, but they was planning a revolution."

"The planters made a lot of money on those crops. Those slaves came from Africa. The cry of those poor people was liberty, equality and brotherhood."

Earlier in the day, there was another class, conducted for mothers and young children. In one room, the mothers learned reading, writing, home economics and child rearing. In the other, the children played with watercolors and blocks.

In the evening, several hundred teenagers meet at the program centers to discuss their problems, their schooling, and their aspirations for the future.

That future is uncertain. The power structure still rigidly rejects all change. Local government will not request programs for housing or vocational education. Farm jobs are disappearing in the wake of machinery, weed-control chemicals and the $1-an-hour minimum wage.

But there is potential for industry in a new dam and new paper mill—and therefore for jobs, if Negroes can get trained for them—and hired. And there is the ultimate potential of the Negro vote.

The poverty program students have registered to vote.

As one Negro minister puts it: "Things are finally happening in Wilcox County."

PRIMITIVE SHACKS ABOUND AMONG THE MANSIONS

LEXINGTON, Miss.—"Relocation is a dirty word to Negroes here in the Delta," said Joseph Wheatley, education director of a Coahoma County poverty program. "The white politicians think it is the social remedy," he said. "Our people want to build decent homes and stay here."

"The jack rabbits have stopped running," said Robert Strickland, president of the poverty board in Lowndes County, Ala. It was his way of saying that frightened Negroes have left, that those remaining intend to stay put and fight for a better life.

Poor Negroes in the Deep South have so far been thwarted in their desire for better housing.

As one travels across the Black Belt of Alabama and the Delta of Mississippi, the housing picture unfolds dramatically.

Thousands of Negroes (and some whites) live in primitive wooden shacks;

A number of middle-class white families live in neat white bungalows;

A few wealthy white landowners and businessmen live in neo-colonial mansions that match the most glamorized versions of life in the Old South.

The Negroes have additional problems. Many thousands are being forced off plantations where they are no longer needed. Hundreds remaining on plantations have discovered that their tenancy rights are endangered if they register to vote, support civil rights activities or express dissatisfaction with 50-cents-an-hour wages.

The basic housing problem is how to finance even the most modest dwellings for Negroes who have little if any income.

The Agriculture Department briefly operated a small grant program. It helped several thousand families. But congressional appropriations subcommittees, dominated by southern segregationists, have adamantly refused to fund this program for several years.

Is self-help romantic?

Now, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) is attempting to get the rural poor into brick houses under a self-help concept. Poverty workers would provide building supervision while enrollees in training courses would work together to build their new homes.

OEO officials are fighting desperately for this plan as the only one that, at the moment, is feasible. Agriculture Department officials brand the plan romantic and have fought against making necessary loans because they regard the concept as financially unsound.

Housing and Urban Development Secretary Robert C. Weaver told a presidential commission that the self-help idea was impractical. Weaver quickly added that his department doesn't have any programs to help the rural poor into housing.

Impractical and romantic or not, several hundred Negro farm hands are eagerly constructing a model home at the OEO migrant training school on the Saints College campus in Lexington.

The Lexington plan is simple enough in theory. The trainees use a mold to make special interlocking, air-dried bricks that fit together like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. OEO officials say the homes can be built for

$2,500—If the Negroes make their own bricks and perform the labor.

Warren Booker, vocational teacher at the project, said:

"We have about 15 who would start building tomorrow if they could get their hands on the brick molds.

"One fellow is so excited he has already started collecting sand from a creek to make the bricks. All he needs is the cement and brick molds and he's ready to go."

If the project fails, many will be sadly disappointed, said the Rev. R. M. Stevens, assistant director of the training program.

"These men had chopped a little cotton and loafed the rest of the year. Now they are learning they have abilities and skills they never dreamed of," Mr. Stevens said. "They are having the thrill of putting up a floodlight, of holding a skil saw for the first time, of wearing a white carpenter's uniform instead of blue overalls."

The 277 enrollees receive $30 a week during the 36-week program. They spend two-thirds of their time in basic education courses, the rest in vocational training.

Tom Karter, national director of the OEO migrant division, says the plan will work if the Farmers Home Administration will grant the trainees $2,500 loans, repayable at $20 or $25 a month.

Karter and his projects officer, Kenneth Vallis, have journeyed to the South almost weekly in an effort to make their training and helf-help housing programs work. They are advising local program directors in Lexington, in Wilcox County, Ala., and elsewhere to have their trainees apply for the loans.

Agriculture or social service?

As matters now stand, OEO is supplying training funds for a self-help housing program the Farmers Home Administration will not approve.

"The Agriculture Department simply is not a social service agency," commented Joseph Doherty, the administration's special assistant for economic opportunity programs established under the antipoverty law.

"Thirty-six weeks of guaranteed income is just not enough to justify a loan," Doherty said of the OEO plan. "At the end of the 36 weeks, they might not get jobs. If they do, they generally will be located somewhere else. Loans must be repaid. These are a lot of romantic notions—making your own bricks."

Doherty said his office might approve loans if OEO or another agency established a program entirely devoted to building the homes and welfare agencies guaranteed that the home buyer could use welfare funds to make repayment.

Doherty's suggestion would eliminate any possibility of homes for several hundred able-bodied male family heads now in the training program, since they are not eligible for welfare payments in either Mississippi or Alabama.

"These people are now paying $10 to $40 per month rent for shacks unfit for human habitation," said Karter. "Now they finally have the opportunity to learn, to get the opportunity to learn, to get jobs, and to own decent homes. The government should give them that chance."

Aside from federal financing problems, poverty program officials here say that the white resistance to the possibility of Negroes' building permanent, brick homes is increasing.

These whites fear that Negroes—who make up two-thirds of the Delta population and are registering to vote—now may remain permanently and keep voting.

Sue Geiger, a poverty worker at Freedom City located outside Greenville, criticized a plan to move 300 Negro families to the predominantly white Gulf Coast area.

"We see this as a plan to move Negroes to an area where they will have no political power," she said.

"This is their home. We say they have a right to jobs and homes here."

AFTER A MAN LEARNS, WHAT HAPPENS TO HIM?

Clarksdale, Miss.—It was an unusual graduation ceremony. The 450 graduates ranged in age from 25 to 65. Almost all were poor Negroes from the cotton fields of the Mississippi Delta.

An overflow audience in the city auditorium listened intently as the graduates delivered short speeches about what school meant to them:

"Many of us couldn't read or write when we entered the program. Now we don't have to make an X to sign our names."

"I used to go to the back room when the children had company. Now I stay and take part in the conversation."

"Forty-eight of 52 in our group have registered to vote. Our ideas about citizenship have improved."

The proud graduates had raised their average educational level by 3½ grades during the 36-week basic education course financed by an Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) program for migrant and seasonal farm workers.

Board members of Coahoma Opportunities, Inc., the sponsoring community action agency, listened proudly—and momentarily forgot their deep worries.

But the next morning the board met federal and state officials and once again banged head-on into the realities of poverty programs in the Deep South.

The big question: What next?

OEO's Migrant Division—knifing through red tape and bypassing state and local government resistance—has worked with willing local leaders to improve the education and raise the hopes of thousands of rural Negroes.

Most need further vocational training before they can qualify for even semiskilled jobs. Job discrimination is still a reality and jobs in the rural South are scarce enough for anyone.

Federally sponsored but state-operated vocational training programs are accepting few of them. Low-cost homes are not available for Negroes who now believe life owes them something better than a plantation shack.

The Coahoma board meeting was typical—federal and local poverty program officials allied on one side, federal and state labor department representatives on the other.

Dr. Aaron Henry, a Negro Coahoma board member and Mississippi president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, got to the point quickly. Directing his comments to a U.S. Labor Department official, Henry asked:

"What are you going to do about the guy who is dumb and the guy who needs more education? I'm concerned about the casualty rate."

Andred Carr, white board member and plantation owner, chimed in: "OEO has done its job. What's the Labor Department going to do?"

Specifically, the board wanted the Labor Department to offer a year of basic education in its manpower training program, so that more graduates of the OEO migrant school might qualify for vocational training.

"Literacy is your job," replied a state labor official, H. A. (Sawdust) Sanders, a heavy-set former football star who is typical of Mississippi officials who are finally but slowly accepting change.

"Congress says it's your job, too," shot back Tom Karter, national director of OEO's Migrant Division. "Your job doesn't just consist of teaching a man to turn a bolt one way. We're dealing with the hard-core unemployed."

Carr and Henry said 150 of the previous night's graduates could meet present education requirements for manpower training, and asked: "How many will you take?"

Sanders replied skeptically: "I've seen them. I'll wait for their applications with a great deal of interest. I'm here to serve, but I'm here on a businesslike basis."

The Carrs, Henrys and Karters don't believe that any neat businesslike solutions exist for the multiple problems that have grown out of 300 years of slavery and stark poverty.

James Townsend, the U.S. Labor Department representative, stated repeatedly that he could make no commitments.

The meeting ended inconclusively, as have countless similar discussions held in Washington and in the Deep South.

Fallen crowd the wayside

Wherever one looks at rural poverty programs in Alabama and Mississippi, the problems and complaints are the same: OEO programs provide a start, but programs of the labor, agriculture and education departments move slowly, if at all, through rigid federal-state-local channels—channels dominated in the South by the established white power structure.

Scores of available federal programs administered by the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare have never been approved by Southern state and local officials for the rural Negro poor.

In Clarksdale, Lexington and Greenville, Miss., poverty directors express concern about what Aaron Henry calls the casualty rate:

At a converted bowling alley in Clarksdale, a Negro instructor teaches 20 OEO trainees how to operate woodworking machines but asks: "Where are we going to get them jobs?"

At Lexington, Robert Clark, director of the OEO basic education program, comments: "Seventy-seven of our last 300 graduates got jobs. Only 13 were accepted into manpower training programs. I guess the rest will try farming and finding whatever odd jobs they can."

Also at Lexington, 10 Negro women, attractive in starched blue-and-white uniforms, busily study the duties of a nurse's aide, but their teacher says: "Only one is assured of a job."

At a poverty meeting in Greenville, board secretary Thelma Barnes asks indignantly: "Just what are these people supposed to do after they become auto mechanics?"

At Freedom City—home of displaced Negro farm workers outside Greenville—Walter Abney, neatly attired in his first suit, struts proudly about, smiling and shaking hands with everyone in sight.

Abney, who is enrolled in a 12-week church-operated and state-approved literacy program, tells how he earned $2.50 a day chopping cotton—until the plantation owner booted him out for asking for food during the workless and payless winter.

"I couldn't read or write my own name when I started school," says Abney. "I want to be a carpenter. They talk like there's going to be jobs for us."

A local poverty worker expresses doubt whether Abney will make it and notes acidly: "Walter is one of those instant new men they're turning out in a 12-week course that is much too short to accomplish much."

What are the answers?

One obvious need expressed everywhere is for longer, more comprehensive federal programs in which the various departments pool their programs and funds.

Relocation is no answer. No one thinks semiliterate rural Negroes can improve themselves in already overcrowded northern city slums.

Ship men out or bring work in?

The Rev. R. M. Stevens, Negro assistant director of the Lexington literacy program, commented on two other suggested solutions:

"The power structure's idea is to ship 5,000 Negroes out of the Delta and cut down that 2-1 Negro population ratio. Our idea is to bring in more industry and have the federal government supply public works jobs."

Then Stevens turned to lesser objectives, also unfulfilled:

"Right now, we're reduced to such ideas as forming co-ops to rework used furniture and sell it in Jackson. That might not work either. But at the least, the upholstery class students are improving their own furniture and can teach their neighbors how to do it."

Sue Geiger, a young white woman from Davenport, Iowa, working in the Freedom City program, took the discussion one step further:

"Some of these people will never get jobs. That's why we're so concerned about the inadequate food-stamp and welfare programs. Our real hope is in the next generation, if we don't starve them to death first."

And what of civil rights?

"The federal government is not moving fast enough." Only when the government becomes truly resolute can we effect change. People in Washington make a lot of pretty plans but they either backtrack on them or they get lost in the bureaucratic shuffle."

These words, radical for Mississippi, were spoken by Carr, the rich white plantation owner.

Carr and Henry are twin forces propelling a poverty program that may some day change the face of conservative, segregationist Clarksville.

They are the most unlikely pair one could find in Mississippi.

Henry, a dentist and pharmacist, formal and reserved, probably is the most skilled, pragmatic Negro leader in the state.

Carr, 40, owner of a 2,500-acre plantation and a bank, looks every inch the Southern aristocrat. He is a handsome man with clear blue eyes and wavy brown hair. He speaks in the relaxed soft drawl of a wellbred Southern gentleman.

President of a poverty program violently opposed by the local white power structure, Carr looks instead like the golf chairman from the local country club.

In a sporty multicolored sweater, regimental necktie and white button-down shirt, he lounges easily in a hard metal chair at a meeting of Coahoma Opportunities, Inc.

But when he starts to speak, he projects a different picture—the first white man to come to the aid of the poverty program when it was being systematically boycotted by every white leader in Clarksdale.

Carr and Henry, the program vice-president, speak almost with one voice in protesting that the federal government isn't doing enough to help the local poverty program.

They also kid each other in a comaraderie shared by few Negroes and whites in the Deep South.

Dreams and open doors

After Henry made an impassioned appeal for federal aid in bringing jobs to Clarksdale, Carr smiled and said: "You've got a dream, too." He referred to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's famous speech in which he chanted repeatedly: "I have a dream."

Henry smiled back: "And you've got a nightmare, baby."

Bennie Gooden, assistant director of the poverty program, analyzed Carr's contribution:

"He opened doors of the power structure. We couldn't the Board of Supervisors or any local officials to meet with us.

"He's rich enough, and influential enough, and brave enough not to have to give in to the pressure."

It was pressure against the program that brought Carr into it.

"I didn't even know what community action was until 1965, when Henry asked me to serve on a Head Start board to help little children," he related. "Then, the 14 white segregationists on the board resigned, and he asked me whether I could get 11 white members in four days."

Carr said he thought the job was an easy one until he was turned down by one friend after another. When a prominent minister refused to serve, Carr's deep commitment began.

"If you as a minister won't serve," Carr told him, "that gives me all the more inspiration to make this program work."

Carr finally rounded up 10 new white board members by the deadline the project faced to get federal funding.

Carr does not speak like a zealot and he discourages any notion that he is one.

"I've always believed personally in equal rights, but I probably wouldn't be interested if there weren't such gross injustice against Negroes," he said.

Adding another motive, he said: "I've got five children, I want peace here."

He said his family has not suffered repercussions from his poverty work.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "our 10-year-old daughter worked last summer as a volunteer in the Head Start program.

"We haven't been harmed because 95 per cent of our people here are sheep, 4 per cent are bigots and 1 per cent are with us. The bigots are cowards, like most gangsters."

Nothing could be worse

Smoothly and quietly, Carr gave his views on various issues involved in civil rights and the poverty program.

On housing: "Nothing could be worse here than housing. It's so horrible it's not fit for animals." (Carr is building brick, air-conditioned housing for his 10 permanent plantation workers.)

On city government: "Our mayor has a fifth-grade education. I can't get him to apply for a federal work experience program."

On the school system: "There's not a single Negro in our schools. No one has a workable plan for integration. The schools have turned down federal school aid."

On the need for strong federal support: "The Negro vote will eventually take care of these problems. But what do you want us to do now—solve these things through our own little riots?"

On solving the housing problem: "I would cut off all Farmers Home Administration and Federal Housing Authority loans. The builders would decide immediately they support integration and poverty programs. Aside from OEO, Farmers Home Administration has the greatest potential for helping the poor. But it doesn't. The Agriculture Department is just helping the commercial farmer.

On politics: "Things are never really going to change until Sens. Eastland and Stennis and the governor are changed."

But Carr and Henry already are leading the way toward change.

They are creating a series of services for the poor—education, job training, a credit union, recreation—which rival functions of the official government.

And other white men are coming forward to serve.

The county board of education is slowly starting to help the program.

Gustav (Gus) Roessler, a former stockbroker and member of the White Citizens Council, is the director of the program. He, too, is respected by the Negro participants.

Dr. Frank Marascalo, an obstetrician, serves on the poverty board. Commenting on the first poverty trainees, he said:

"Two or three hundred of those people were barely breathing when they came through the door. These people had never received any major treatment. Some had hernias in their stomachs as large as footballs, others had severe prostate trouble."

"We (the Coahoma poverty organization) are the only representative body of democracy in the whole State of Mississippi," Carr stated matter-of-factly.

But he quickly added that individual white leaders are fighting for justice elsewhere in the state.

One finds them in the Delta—newspaper editors like Hodding Carter III at Greenville and Hazel Brannon Smith at Lexington, and attorney Jimmy Christenberry in Rolling Fork.

But for a Northerner, the most lasting impressions of the Delta—the flat, rich cotton country—are of the pathetic Negro poor, of their rising determination to overcome and of the white leaders who have chosen to stand beside them.

Military Selective Service Act of 1967

SPEECH
OF
HON. THOMAS M. REES
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

The House in Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1432) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I am voting against S. 1432, to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act. I do this realizing that, with our present military commitments throughout the world, especially in Vietnam, a selective service system is necessary to provide manpower for our armed services. While at times I might question some of our Government's policies in Vietnam, the fact is that we are committed there and this commitment demands a system of military procurement.

It is my belief that S. 1432 does not provide the rational and equitable system which the youth of this Nation deserve if they are to be asked to serve in the Armed Forces. The problem of the student deferment is of major importance, and on this point I would like to quote the minority views of the committee report:

> More fundamental, we believe, and a greater problem of morality and conscience, is the overriding question of whose names are left out of the hat in the first place. In time of war to whom shall we say, "You don't have to go to war."
>
> The majority feels that education is essential to our national interest and so do we. Behind this easy cliche, however, there lurks the unavoidable fact that admission to college is more easily achieved by the wealthy than the poor. A poor man helping to support his family by day and going to college part time by night would be sent to fight in Vietnam, while his wealthy fellow citizen going to college full time by day . . . would be exempt.

The bill before us does nothing to correct this inequity. No attempt is made to define that fine line separating those who will serve and those who will not in such a manner as to be fair to our youth regardless of their education, financial resources, or backgrounds.

Another unresolved matter is the status of the Reserves. Too often it appears that the reserves remain exempt from duty while their draftee colleagues do the bulk of the fighting in Vietnam. There might well have been considered a system established to rotate the Reserves in and out of active duty without an actual call-up of specific Reserve Force units.

I also believe that the present draft board system is inequitable. In too many cases draft boards have been arbitrary and capricious in their decisions over the lives of our youth. There is no requirement that draft board members be rotated periodically or that members reflect the sociological makeup of their communities. Relatively little discipline is exercised over local draft boards by Selective Service Headquarters, and few strong national standards exist governing who is and who is not to be drafted.

Another feature of the bill which I find questionable is the committee amendment which requires that all court actions relating to enforcement of provisions of the Selective Service Act be given priority by the court before which the case is being heard. While I believe that persons violating the act should be tried and, if found guilty, punished, I cannot see why these cases should be given priority over the bulk of other criminal cases such as murder, kidnaping, robbery, and fraud. It appears that the committee is writing law as a reaction to the antics of Cassius Clay rather than in recognition of the need to provide a uniform system of justice throughout our Nation.

Finally, I am disturbed by the manner in which the bill, perhaps the most important measure of this session in terms of its effect on millions of American youth and their families, is being rushed through the House with insufficient discussion punctuated by motions limiting debate time. Last night we worked until 1:50 a.m. on the elementary and secondary education amendments. The Universal Military Training and Service Act was taken up at 5:30 p.m. today, although this important measure should have been scheduled for at least a day of full debate with another day for amendments and passage. Why, when Congress has spent nearly 5 months doing practically nothing, must such important legislation be shoved through in a late night session with Members not operating at peak efficiency?

Mr. Chairman, it is for the above reasons I have seen fit to vote against the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

The Basic Police Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's National Crime Commission is now issuing its task force reports, and one of the most illuminating concerns the police.

The Pittsburgh Press said in a May 2 editorial that some will disagree with some of the recommendations. But the newspaper suggested that every police agency in the country will reap great benefits if they simply read the report with open minds. Useful ideas, the newspaper added, would be bound to spring from such a study.

The needs of law enforcement are great. No one realizes that better than policemen themselves. We can help them, and one of the most effective methods of support would be to quickly pass the President's proposed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act.

The editorial is a succinct evaluation of police problems. Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert it in the Record at this point:

THE BASIC POLICE PROBLEM

As a backup to its over-all report, issued in February, the President's Crime Commission now has made public its "task force" report on the police, one of nine studies on which the February document was based.

As in the over-all report, this volume offers a mass of detail, historic and current. There are dozens of recommendations, some obvious, some novel, some susceptible to large doubts.

But if the 40,000 police agencies in the country will read the report with open minds, every one of them could develop useful ideas for itself. The task force study is a constructive work, applicable of course in different degrees in different communities.

In its introduction the task force accurately reports:

"The police, more than anybody, are frustrated by the wide gap between the task they are expected to perform and the methods at their disposal to perform it."

The task force, in some respects, would widen the gap by adding to police responsibilities and imposing restraints on how the police go about their jobs. But it also calls for much more and better equipment.

Special emphasis in the report is given the proposal for strong "community relations" divisions within the police department. This is a sound idea, but it would require money and specialized people.

Then the report is full of advice to cops on how to deal gently with citizens—but that would depend, to a great extent, on the citizen. Some hoodlums just don't handle easily. And they are the first to holler "police brutuality."

As another example, the task force discourages the use of police dogs on the ground it arouses "hostility." From whom? Most citizens are happy to see police dogs on patrol with their officer masters.

The most pressing problem, however, is personnel, as the task force also recognizes. The task force is strong for college educations.

But, as the report says, there are 50,000 police jobs begging in this country. The ideal policeman, of course, should be a leader, a peacemaker, judge and protector, not to mention lawyer. Until the jobs are made more attractive, in money and otherwise, police chiefs have to do the best they can.

In short, the whole problem in essence gets down to the citizens: If they want good police they'll have to pay for them; and they'll have to provide a far better quality of citizen co-operation and interest, and a lot less noisy clamor about picayune or unfounded gripes.

Grand Master Charles T. Macdonald's Address at Vaughn Class Masonic Day Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, it was my great privilege and honor to hear an inspiring address by Charles T. Macdonald, grand master of the District of Columbia Masons, on Sunday, April 16, at the Calvary Baptist Church, at the annual Masonic Day program of the Vaughn class. I want to share this superb address with my colleagues here in the Congress and with the people of our great country:

More than nineteen hundred years ago there was born a man, who lived in poverty and was reared in obscurity. He did not travel extensively. It is related that only once did he cross the boundary of the country in which he lived, and that, during his exile in childhood.

He possessed neither wealth nor political influence. He was without formal schooling or training. Yet in infancy he startled a King, in childhood he puzzled the learned Doctors; in manhood he ruled the course of nature, walked upon the waves and calmed the troubled sea.

He healed the multitudes without medicine. He never wrote a book and yet the libraries of the christian world are filled with books that have been written about him.

He never wrote a song, and yet he has been the theme for more songs than all the so-called popular music that has been written.

He never founded a college, but all the schools in existence cannot boast of having as many students as has this man.

He never marshalled an army, nor drafted a soldier, nor fired a gun; and yet no leader ever had more victories.

He never practiced psychiatry, and yet he healed more broken hearts than all the Doctors of all time.

Once each week the wheels of commerce halt, and worshipping multitudes assemble to pay homage and respect to him.

Proud statesmen of history have come and gone. Scientists, philosophers and theologians have trod the stage of life and are forgotten; but the glory of this man abounds.

Though time has spread nineteen centuries between the people of this generation and the scene of his crucifixion, yet he still lives. Herod could not destroy him, and the grave could not hold him.

He stands upon the highest pinnacle of heavenly glory, proclaimed of God, acknowledged by angels, adored by saints, feared by the doers of evil, and worshipped by all Christendom.

Who is this King of Glory? He is the Son of God, our Lord and Saviour, The Incomparable Christ.

This is Pentecost Sunday and there immediately comes to mind, Peter, the Apostle who less than two months before this day of Pentecost, had thrice denied Christ. Yet it was Peter who proclaimed the first sermon of the Apostles after Christ arose from the tomb.

It was a powerful and moving sermon. Therein, Peter proclaimed the divinity of Christ, his resurrection, his ascension, his promise of forgiveness to those who truly repented and were baptized. Not only would they receive forgiveness, but they would also receive the gift of the Holy Spirit, the spark of life everlasting. On that day some three thousand of the multitude that heard Peter, repented and were baptized.

However, the repentance to which Peter referred was not to be a one time, or occasional thing rather it was to be characterized by a continuing love of God and his commandments, which were to replace man's avarice, greed and lust for the material things of life.

It contemplated a continuous reappraisal of ourselves; a constant struggle with and our victory over evil and the forces of evil.

To-day we face the Godless hordes of evil communism in Europe, Asia and here at home. Let us not forget in whom we put our trust, and in this struggle for the survival of all that we hold dear, in the heat of battle against the hordes of evil, may our spirits be lifted, our will inspired, and our strength multiplied, by our faith in, God, and the firm belief that Thrice Armed is He whose Trust is in the Lord.

Let us bow our heads in prayer:

Oh, Lord, we thank thee for the wonders of Pentecost, the verification of thy word, the coming of the Holy Spirit, the manifestation of thy grace, thy love and mercy, in thy offer of forgiveness through repentance and baptism.

Forgive us wherein we have been thoughtless and negligent. Too often have we presumptuously sought other ways to forgiveness and life everlasting, while rejecting those so clearly set forth by Peter at Pentecost.

Open our minds to truth, our hearts to love, and our wills to obedience to thy word.

This we humbly ask in thy holy name. Amen.

Hawaii Leads Nation in Vietnam Death Ratio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the tremendous sacrifice being made by the Island State on the battlefields of Vietnam is painfully and graphically demonstrated by the list of Vietnam combat casualties recently released by the Department of Defense.

The Pentagon's statistical breakdown revealed that Hawaii lost 66 men in the period from January 1961 through February 1967, or 9.17 combat deaths per 100,000 population—a combat death rate far exceeding that of any other State in the Union.

Steve Sanger, of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, has commented in depth on this high death ratio, as it compares with the rest of the Nation, and I have asked unanimous consent to include with my remarks in the Congressional Record the article "Isle Vietnam Death Ratio Leads Nation," as it appeared in the May 19, 1967, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

ISLE VIETNAM DEATH RATIO LEADS NATION

(By Steve Sanger)

Hawaii's combat death rate in Vietnam is far ahead of any other state.

In the period from January, 1961, through February, 1967—according to Pentagon figures—Hawaii lost 66 men or 9.17 combat deaths per 100,000 population.

Rates of the 49 other states range from 6.82 for West Virginia to 1.1 for Alaska, according to Star-Bulletin tabulations:

War death table

State	Combat deaths through February	Per 100,000 population
Hawaii	66	9.17
West Virginia	122	6.82
Maine	57	5.81
Wyoming	19	5.76
Alabama	196	5.57
Tennessee	212	5.46
South Carolina	135	5.21
Kentucky	160	5.03
Washington	146	4.90
Oregon	93	4.77
Oklahoma	115	4.67
Florida	276	4.65
North Carolina	228	4.56
Idaho	31	4.49
Georgia	200	4.48
Indiana	217	4.41
New Hampshire	30	4.40
Colorado	85	4.29
Maryland	152	4.21
Arizona	68	4.19
Pennsylvania	484	4.17
Montana	29	4.14
Texas	442	4.11
Mississippi	94	4.03
Missouri	177	3.92
District of Columbia	31	3.83
Virginia	172	3.81
Massachusetts	204	3.79
Ohio	388	3.76
Iowa	102	3.72
Michigan	311	3.71
Arkansas	72	3.70
California	683	3.61
Illinois	378	3.52
Kansas	79	3.51
Utah	35	3.46
Louisiana	123	3.42
Connecticut	96	3.34
New Mexico	54	3.33
Wisconsin	138	3.32
New Jersey	228	3.30
Minnesota	117	3.27
South Dakota	22	3.23
Delaware	16	3.14
Rhode Island	27	3.03
Nebraska	43	2.95
New York	530	2.90
North Dakota	16	2.46
Nevada	11	2.44
Vermont	8	2.01
Alaska	3	1.10

A possible reason Hawaii's high rate was offered today by the State Selective Service director and Pacific Command military spokesmen.

In separate interviews, Colonel Henry C. Oyasato, State Selective Service director, and three military officials said the most likely reason for Hawaii's higher casualty rate is the unusually large number of armed service personnel in the Islands.

About one in seven Hawaii residents is a serviceman or a dependent.

This high proportion combined with Hawaii's small population makes the combat death rate high.

Oyasato said the question of Hawaii's high rate has come up time and again, partly because of the Pentagon's recent announcement of its computer analysis classifying combat deaths by states.

All the officials questioned by the Star-Bulletin mentioned the Army's 25th Infantry Division, which was based at Schofield Barracks before going to Vietnam. Many of the men's families are still in Hawaii.

The Pentagon lists a dead soldier's home as the address of his next of kin, rather than his home state.

Marine Colonel Weldon B. James mentioned the First Marine Brigade and several air squadrons which trained at Kaneohe. He said many of these men's families remained in Hawaii.

"There's no way to learn which serviceman was really a Hawaii resident and which one might be from Kansas City," he said.

Another officer noted that a town near Ft. Benning, Georgia, has hundreds of war widows.

Oyasato, the Selective Service director, suggested other reasons for the varying death rates in the accompanying table.

For instance, he observed that the reason for Alaska's low rate may be that many members of the Alaskan National Guard are on active duty, cutting down on the availability of men in the 1-A draft classification.

Also, some states have a higher level of rejection because of inferior schools.

Oyasato said some states have many deferrals, so fewer men are called. Other states have more reserves on active duty or possibly intensive recruiting campaigns.

Marine Colonel James said some areas, particularly the hill country of the eastern seaboard, have a higher rate of enlistment, and this might explain West Virginia's high death rate.

Hawaii's rate stands out when compared to Montana and the District of Columbia, which have roughly the same population as Hawaii's estimated 718,000.

Montana with a population of 702,000 had a death rate of 4.14; and the District of Columbia showed a rate of 3.83 and 808,000.

Figures in the accompanying table are based on the Pentagon's computer analysis and the census Bureau's population estimates of July 1, 1966.

The Star-Bulletin's running total of Hawaii deaths in Vietnam was 73 at the end of February while the Pentagon lists 66.

One reason for the difference is that the Star-Bulletin counts servicemen from Hawaii, while the Pentagon classifies casualties according to where their wives or parents are residing.

The Star-Bulletin total has climbed to 91 as of today.

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Appendix

From Runnymede to Ganymede

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, each year Colonial Williamsburg celebrates, in colorful ceremony a period in our history called "The Prelude to Independence." This fifty-day period began on May 15, 1776, and ended on July 4, 1776.

It was during this time that the Virginia Burgesses instructed its delegation in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia to declare independence, adopted George Mason's Virginia Bill of Rights, wrote a constitution which changed Virginia from a Colony to a Commonwealth, and installed Patrick Henry as Governor.

The annual observance is always highlighted by a major address on the grounds of the old capitol, and this year we were fortunate in having Hon. James E. Webb, the head of NASA, who delivered a remarkable address to over 2,000 guests including Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, Governor of Arkansas and chairman of the board of trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, and Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr., Governor of Virginia, who were gathered on the south portico of the reconstructed capitol.

In his extremely interesting remarks, Mr. Webb declared that Americans are bounded only by their individual capacities and their ability to cooperate.

With unanimous consent, I wish it to be a part of the RECORD:

FROM RUNNYMEDE TO GANYMEDE

(Adress by James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, on the occasion of the celebration of the prelude to independence, Williamsburg, Va.)

Governor Rockefeller, Governor Godwin, Mayor Stryker, Dr. Strassner, Mr. Humelsime, distinguished guests, friends, it is a great honor to share with you the privilege of meeting here in Williamsburg to recall the concepts of individual liberty, self-government, responsible leadership, and public service breathed into life by the great American patriots who did their work here in the fifty days from May 15 to July 4, 1776. Time and again on these occasions Governor Rockefeller and his distinguished guests have pointed out that independence for the United States was accomplished because the leaders of Virginia based their work on a deep understanding of man as an individual and as a collection of individuals making up society.

While the main events which we commemorate here today took place in fifty days, there was a long period in which, to use Woodrow Wilson's words, "the great continent lay 'a veiled and virgin shore' inflaming desires that could not be gratified, stirring dreams that only enticed brave men to their death, exciting to enterprise and adventure, but never to substantial or lasting achievement."

Then came a colonial development prelude that lasted more than fifty years. Even the Byrds of Virginia had to submit to its rigors. In fact, in 1717, having lost his first wife, William Byrd of Westover was in London paying ardent suit to a young lady named Mary Smith whose father required that he set down an analysis of his property and income. He did this, adding a statement of his honorable descent from the Byrds of Cheshire. But Mr. Smith replied coldly that property on the moon was as acceptable as an estate in Virginia. So Byrd lost Mary Smith.

Tonight the moon seems much nearer and samples of it are eagerly awaited by scientists all over the world. It is nearer, because over 400,000 men and women have worked hard to develop every scientific discipline, every major area of technology and every engineering and management requirement to succeed in the largest and most complex nonmilitary undertaking of all time. Our Nation has mobilized for this project within a decade the number of people who were required to build our transcontinental railroads. As independent individuals they have cooperated to use gravity, inertia, thermodynamics and celestial mechanics in extraordinary new ways. They have constructed a rocket-powered transportation system that is already being used again and again, not only to the moon, but to almost any place in the solar system. And we have passed the peak. Five thousand men and women are leaving this space work every month to use their new skills to serve our economy in other fields.

Property from the moon will soon become a more acceptable asset than even an estate in Virginia. Today communications satellites and weather satellites are serving to tie the peoples of Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia together and to provide to the entire world useful weather information.

On June 25, the people of 24 nations, completely girdling the earth, will simultaneously watch the same television program—which will tell millions of men what other men are doing at many points around the world. United States and Soviet Union communications satellites will both be used to make this possible.

Thirty-nine nations currently receive cloud cover pictures on a routine basis from our weather satellites.

During the period from last February to April, a combination of surface-based, airborne, seaborne, and satellite observations were taken in the Pacific which will be used for many years to study fundamental meteorological problems.

Observing the earth from satellites will soon provide a powerful means for us and other nations to locate potential areas of mineral and oil resources.

And man is not only looking toward how space can serve him here on earth, but is also continuing to look further outward into space, eagerly awaiting the time when he can travel to the moons of other planets than his own earth. One such moon revolves around Jupiter, that distant and still little-known planet. Its name is Ganymede, and it was discovered by Galileo 150 years before the famous fifty days we celebrate today.

The capability man now has to project himself or his instruments to our own near-by moon or a distant moon of Jupiter is, of course, dependent on that developed intellectuality which flourishes on man's independence, nourished by individual liberty, and freedom of choice. This is less well stated in our history books than is the story of that great turning point in man's struggle for independence and liberty that occurred at Runnymede in the 13th Century. Runnymede means, to most of us, an epoch in man's struggle for his natural rights and for self-fulfillment. Ganymede means an intellectual concept and an object so distant we can hardly reach it in this century. But both are symbolic. Therefore, I have chosen for my topic today "*From Runnymede to Ganymede.*"

The men who labored here in 1776 took the long view of man, man in space, if you will, since to the best of their knowledge and ours, man has always been in space and always will be. He was in space with King John at Runnymede when he made his giant step toward guaranteed human rights; he was in space with Galileo Galilei at Padua in the 17th Century, when he made his giant step toward understanding his place in space with the aid of free scientific thought; and he will be in space at Ganymede in the 21st Century if he chooses to stop there to do a detailed spectro-analysis of Jupiter to see if life exists. No one has yet figured out a way to land on Jupiter itself.

Already, here on earth, we are performing experiments which show the possibility that some life could evolve even on that hostile planet.

Thus, while this century will bring us the capability to travel to our moon and the near-by planets Venus and Mars, man already begins to dream of going on to the distant planets in the next century. If Jefferson were alive today, he would without doubt be an enthusiastic participant in this thought process. In Jefferson there was a happy marriage of physical science and political science. Through him, both were joined for good at Williamsburg in 1776.

Jefferson knew about Runnymede. He was deeply committed to extend the progress man had made in the intervening five centuries. Interestingly enough, Jefferson also knew about Ganymede. More than this, he understood the profound importance of interaction between the physical and the social sciences. He knew the sequence that plays itself out as man's attention is drawn to a phenomenon of nature and he begins to think about it, refine his observations and analyze them in depth. He understood that given enough motivation, enough intelligence, and enough time, man would then begin to identify the important elements to perceive their relationships one to another. He recognized that through this scientific method, there would come some understanding, and that with sufficient understanding, man could achieve the power to make predictions about the phenomenon to which his attention had been drawn.

Many who explain science and interpret the scientific method today stop at this point, but Jefferson was a close student of Bacon, and recognized that with a deeper and more profound understanding, man discovers the basic principles that enables him to predict related phenomenon, and that he will discover he can control some of these and put them to work.

The term we use today for man's ability to capture and put to work the forces of nature is technology, and since technology frequently gives birth to better means for making new scientific observations, it continually provides the beginning of a whole new cycle of discovery, understanding, and practical use of knowledge.

As Jefferson thought deeply on the lessons of history in the spring of 1776, it is hardly possible that he did not reflect on the fact that the most dramatic examples of man's scientific success had derived from his centuries-old interest in the vast regions outward from the earth. He was aware, for example, that almost two hundred years before, the famous Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, and his collaborators perfected the quadrant and made a long and especially accurate series of observations of the motions of the stars and planets.

He was aware that a short time later, Galileo Galilei applied the telescope to the more detailed study of our moon and the planets of our solar system. He knew that the observations of Brahe and Galileo cast great doubt on the then current theory which placed the earth at the center of the solar system and which had been man's egocentric view since the time of the ancient Greeks. Jefferson knew that Johannes Kepler, a student of Brahe's, achieved greatness by analyzing Brahe's data and deducing his famous laws of planetary motion. Jefferson knew well that Newton, who was described as "he who in genius surpassed human kind," had surveyed the work of Kepler on planetary motions and Galileo on falling bodies and had concluded that the dynamics of these phenomena were really but manifestations of a universal principle which became his law of gravitation. He knew that Newton had gone on to enunciate his three famous laws of motion and had become thereby, apart from relativistic considerations, the architect of dynamics and celestial mechanics as we know them even today.

Here in Williamsburg two hundred years ago Jefferson undoubtedly pondered the massive impact on man and society of this sequence of events. What did it mean, what could it mean to the new nation being born, that those literary and religious positions which had rallied around the fallacious earth-centered universe of Ptolemy, and were made vivid in the epic poems of Milton and Dante, had been so recently and so sorely shaken by advancing intellectual processes?

Could Jefferson have foreseen that man's lesson in humility and in objectivity in the face of such a vast unfolding physical universe had only begun, and that the forces of a free-thinking science would shortly bring man to conceive that the solar system itself was nowhere near the center of the universe? Indeed, that the universe itself is an immense space-time continuum in which energy and mass are interchanging on a grand scale?

We know today that if knowledge is to be of benefit to mankind, it must be put to work through organized society. Jefferson knew this too. He had read John Locke and had placed his picture in his home. Indeed he had made Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding" a subject of careful study. He knew what Galileo's great accomplishment had contributed to Newton's work, and that it had also provided an inspirational basis for Newton's friend, John Locke, in the fields of philosophy and government. The effect of Locke's works defining and defending human rights were strongly reflected in the Declaration of Independence and in much that came thereafter.

And so, it is today, hard to imagine a grander consequence of the cross-fertilization of ideas in the history of man than that represented by Locke and Newton as seen by Jefferson.

In our early days, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Franklin built in concert on the knowledge of each other, and they did this with all the effectiveness that characterized the work of Brahe, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton. This was no small feat. Washington, the soldier, had to know government like he knew war; Hamilton, the lawyer, had to know banking like he knew jurisprudence; Jefferson, the philosopher, had to know men like he knew logic; and Franklin, the scientist, had to know diplomacy like he knew electricity. There was no assumption underlying their work more important than that individually free men would become collectively responsible men. They set a pattern of collective action and governmental framework that has enabled a growing society of free men to effectively exercise initiative in exploiting new knowledge through new technology on a scale never before attained. Our free society has become a select haven for free-thinking science and advanced technology, with the result that its search for, and application of, new knowledge has been successful on a scale which challenges all the rest of mankind.

But let us return to Newton and recall that his third law of motion, equating action and reaction, is especially suited for providing vehicles that move in the vacuum outside our atmosphere. This possibility was recognized by Robert Goddard, who conceived and developed the first small liquid rocket, over thirty years ago. He laid the foundation for the large space boosters of today that have already succeeded in taking man far away from the earth where he may make even more revealing observations and find new ways to make use of his environment.

Truly, then we are witnessing the full measure of John Wesley Powell's penetrating observation in 1888 when, as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he stated, "In man's progress from savagery to enlightenment, he has transferred the laws of beast evolution from himself to his inventions, and relieved of the load, he has soared away to the goal of his destiny on the wings of higher law."

It is instructive to mentally blast off from earth and look at ourselves as an *entity in the totality of this space region which we can now traverse.* Either individually or collectively as an element of mass or energy, man's presence in space can easily be calculated to be of trivial significance. On the grand scale of space, man appears to be a physical triviality.

As an intellectual entity, however, he is as uniquely significant in the totality of space as he is in the locality of earth. By all odds, his destiny appears to be the destiny of his intellect. He appears to have no recourse but to engage by all means available in the endless search for new food for thought—new information which he digests to form the new knowledge that enables him to continue the search for better understanding of himself in his environment. This search, then, is the greatest continuing adventure known to man and it is uniquely his in the physical universe. It is uniquely suited to constructively consuming all of his resources, mental and physical; thus, if man so chooses, he does indeed have an outlet for all the effort now expended in conflict or wars, an outlet vastly more noble and rewarding.

But the events of the day make it clear that the existence of conflict and war still provides dramatic evidence of the animal that remains in man; that man himself is the one animal that man has far from fully mastered.

George Mason penned in Article XV of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, "That no free Government, or blessing of Liberty can be preserved to any people but by . . . frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

What then are these principles as they apply today? To get at this question, let us take another view of ourselves paying special attention to the impact of science and technology. It is important to note first that we have become a nation composed largely of specialists, both as individuals and professional groups. This has been necessary to cope with the increasing number and complexity of the functions which must be performed, each of which must be tractable for the individual, for his professional or associated group, and for those who must fit them together to provide an effective total operation of society. In a very real sense, then, we have evolved into a highly complex, interconnected, and interdependent system of people, groups, functions, and interests. This is in contradistinction to our early period when the advancing frontier provided opportunity and fluidity, and the pattern of settlement consisted of a relatively small number of loosely connected groups which could enjoy a quasi-independent existence.

Now perhaps the most remarkable thing about this evolution is that our fundamental principles, and rules of law and order have been able to adjust and evolve at more or less the same rate. Within our constitutional frame of government, this has served to preserve the essential independence and freedom of the individual, and to maintain a balance of forces and positions between existing and new groups.

Increasingly science and technology have been important forcing functions of this evolution. It is the prime purpose of science to enlarge our understanding of known phenomena and to begin our understanding of new phenomena. The output of this effort is new knowledge which is put to work in improving the way we do things we already know how to do, and in developing ways of doing things we never knew how to do before. Accordingly, science and technology facilitate the development of new and improved functions in our society, and the most effective management techniques for exploiting these functions have largely involved the specializing of people and groups. More generally, however, the essential product of science and technology is *change*—that is, *change in the attitudes and interests of people* through the acquisition of new knowledge, and *change in the methods of action and interaction of people* through the application of this knowledge. It follows too, that the larger the effort in science and technology, the larger those changes will be and the more rapidly they will occur.

Is this sufficient background against which to ask if we today are participating in a prelude to the independence or loss of it in the 21st Century? Can we now grasp the basic problem posed for the individual by big science and big technology as major continuing elements in the same way the problems of 1776 were grasped by the men we honor today?

We know that the effect of science and technology is to upset the dynamic equilibrium of society. The bigger the effort on science and technology, the bigger and more rapid these perturbations are likely to be.

The hard fact of life for organized society and its leaders today is that if dynamic equilibrium is achieved at any one time it becomes increasingly difficult to maintain. This is especially true when it is upset by a number of large innovations not introduced with the most careful consideration of their second and third order effects.

There is significant evidence that new and improved methods must be brought into play to analyze and prepare for the introduction of major innovations. These methods must include not only consideration of the direct benefits which the innovations are primarily intended to provide, but also the intellectual response time of humans, the inertia of human systems, and the interaction of human endeavors with their supporting physical and social environment.

In the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, our experience to date indicates that for success we must make the most careful analysis of all factors at the start, and still be prepared to adjust to meet reality when conditions turn out to differ from those foreseen. When we proceed this way the "integrated systems" approach developed for defense systems and for space exploration is vastly more effective for specific purposes than the "independent components" approach to the solution of problems in complex dynamic systems.

We all know that goals for society and the projects to achieve them are realistic only as they are achievable with existing systems or desirable modifications of such systems.

This means that goals, projects, and systems must, in the last analysis, be viewed as inter-dependent elements, and goals that depend on undesirable systems are undesirable goals. Cooperation is desirable; loss of independence or individuality is not. The classic and continuing goal of our society is to preserve those basic freedoms and rights that have been won for responsible individuals, and the essential bases for cooperation between responsible groups within the framework of representative government.

The problem of choosing goals in our society depends on both our capabilities and our desires. From a capability point of view, we have long since passed the stage of surviving in our natural environment. To be sure, we are creating problems of environmental pollution, but these are in no sense intractable to scientific and technological solution. We are in the process of pulling up the rearward displaced elements of our society, and we are extending assistance to provide security and opportunity to many other peoples throughout the world. All of this we are doing, and yet there is still capability left over. There is some desire left over, too, and we are satisfying this desire by applying some of our remaining capability to the enlargement of our science and technology effort, on earth and out in space. There are many important factors that contribute to this, but there is one that stands out. This is the *fact that he carefully conceived mehods of science and technology provide the only proven means known to man for consistently enlarging and applying his understanding of himself and his environment*. Moreover, *man alone of all creatures has learned to develop and use these methods for these means.*

In this setting, the opening of the space regions to man's exploration and use is an epoch of vast significance. It is a prelude to a new age in our endless quest for enlarging and applying understanding of ourselves and our environment. It is uniquely our quest—our unique destiny, and our unlimited adventure.

And so we have arrived back at the starting point of the evolution of our free society from 18th Century Williamsburg toward an unknown but beckoning 21st Century. The challenge at Williamsburg was to establish an independent order of free and responsible men whose physical frontier would then move North, South, and West, and whose intellectual frontiers would be bounded solely by their individual capacities and their ability to cooperate. This challenge was met so magnificently that the physical frontier is not now measured by the horizontal but by the vertical—it is out in space away from earth. We are exploring this frontier with Mariner and Surveyor, and also with Glenn and Schirra, like Jefferson probed North and West with Lewis and Clark. Today's frontier is limited only by our ability to maintain individual freedom and yet join many minds and hands in concerted action. Independence must continue to find a way to include interdependence in spite of complexity. Interdependence is the root of the nonlinearity which marks the safe limits of our overall systems, and of our individual lives.

Can we as individuals be *essentially free and yet interdependent?* Can we remain free and still put a governor on society that will stop us short of war? Can we remain independent and still go to Ganymede? This is Zeno's paradox of the 20th Century and may continue into the 21st. How we answer it today and tomorrow will make up the character of any prelude to independence for man in the 21st Century. Much of what we can contribute to the answer lies in a fact that is obvious. This fact is the essential requirement for each of us to do what we can as individuals and as groups to make our system of representative government work, and then work better. More and more this means that each of us must find a way to reach through complexity and organized prejudice to trusted sources of information and organized facts. We must not do less than to make sure we understand the *fundamentals, in the many important disciplines* of human activity. Without this understanding of at least the fundamentals, from the golden rule to the laws of gravity and natural selection, today's citizen will not play the role only he can play in representative society; cannot bridge the gap from one discipline to another, from the old to the new. Without this a citizen today cannot be a fully effective participant in a free society. Indeed, without this basic understanding on a large scale at all levels, our Nation is likely to forfeit the capability of collectively responsible action and thus for an effective free society. This is the heritage of the tremendous intellectual and cooperative effort made here in Williamsburg in the fifty days that were the prelude to independence in 1776. If we can now build on this heritage to achieve the same kind of success in the face of the massive complexities of our times, I am confident that free men of the 21st Century will look as well upon us as we do upon the men whom we honor here today.

Thank you.

Israel Has No Choice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I am placing an article from the Peoria, Ill., Journal Star of Wednesday, May 31, 1967, in the Record:

Israel Has No Choice

Only four years ago the Russians began to place intermediary missiles 90 miles off the U.S. coast on the island of Cuba.

When word of this fact came, confirmed, from the President of the U.S., a large campus "Peace—End the Cold War" demonstration was getting underway in New York. At the news, the "Peace" placards were thrown into the gutter and the would-be demonstrators stalked off.

The people of the United States—indeed, people of the Western Hemisphere—formed a solid front in support of President Kennedy as he moved, instantly, to a direct showdown.

Nobody waited for the United Nations to debate this direct threat to the American people.

We all knew, on the instant, that we could not live under such a threat in the hands of dictators.

Consider, if you will, how it is then in the land of Israel today.

Here is a country of two-and-a-half-million people . . . in a sea of Arabs. The dictator facing them has not made symbolic remarks like "I will bury you." He has been much plainer than that.

It has been Nasser's official policy since he came to power, constantly restated and drilled into the Arab world, to bring about the extermination of the Israeli people.

Nasser has frequently and publicly declared it is his mission in life to finish what Hitler started!

He has inherited the robe of the Grand Mufti, Hitler's friend and protege, who launched the first Arab war against the Israeli with a "volunteer" army to whom the Grand Mufti promised glory, a Moslem paradise in the next world, and a division of the booty of an "easy" liquidation of the Jews.

Nasser has closed the Suez Canal for many years, in direct violation and defiance of international pledges that it would be kept a free and unrestricted international waterway, to Israeli ships and cargoes.

He closed their port of Elath by blocking the Straits of Tiran from Sharm El Shiekh. Meanwhile the Russians closed Rumanian oil fields to the Israeli in the other direction.

When that combination presented itself 10 years ago, together with the oragnization and intense activity of Egyptian army "raider" units making night forays against civilians in Israel, the Israeli struck in a lightning campaign that wiped out the Egyptians in the Gaza strip and captured Sharm El Shiekh.

The UN had a conniption fit, and so did the Soviet Union and the United States. We persuaded Israel to remove its armed forces from Sharm El Shiekh and the Gaza strip in exchange for UN forces there and a U.S. promise to preserve the rights of the seas.

Thus Israel abandoned her own successful protection of the area, gave up a favorable geographic position, and depended instead for her freedom and safety upon the honorable performance of the UN and the U.S.

U Thant—without even consulting the Security Council that originally authorized the deal and without a single day's delay or consideration—has just turned the Gaza strip and Sharm El Shiekh back over to the Egyptians!

Then, he calls for discussions and negotiations while Egypt moves 80,000 men and their massive Soviet armaments into the area and blockades the port of Elath.

They have again made an armed camp of the Gaza strip which pokes into the eastern side of Israel over a great length of desert and massed men on Israel's southern border. Lebanon has mobilized armies on the northern border. Syria has mobilized Arab armies on the western border. Jordan has given passage to Iraqui and Saudi Arabian troops on the western border.

This immense armed force, on every side, stands poised to strike while Israeli's commerce is paralyzed and the siege conditions require every able-bodied man for a position of defense.

Meanwhile, to even stand in a posture of defense, Israel's men must abandon the fields ready for harvest at this season, abandon the factories, and even abandon absolutely essential daily functions being assumed by teen-agers and women.

Can Israel stand so, dying by inches while the vultures hover over her—and while the UN debates?

Can people who faced extermination such a short time ago, stand quietly and meekly awaiting another holocaust?

Where can these assembled refugees go now? Only into the sea!

Israel is besieged by the Arabs as directly as was ever a Crusader's castle, and it is absurd to pretend that such a siege is not an act of war and that Israel would be an aggressor if she ventures out of the castle gate to rescue herself!

To expect inaction would be unrealistic.

Arab leaders have said, before the debate started, that there is only one "solution to the Jewish problem"—and it is the same phrase and the same "solution" Hitler presented. Fiesal said it flatly on U.S. TV the other day. Only one thing, extermination!

The Israeli do not really have a choice.

Any weatherman would have to say that the probability for war within a matter of days is "better than 90 per cent."

And the "peace-loving" "mellowed" Russians are poised to exploit it and expand their empire across the "Bridge of the World!"

A world tragedy looms over us, as much for the Arabs as for the Israeli, for "doomed men" make fierce soldiers.

And a tragedy for us, too. For promises have been made, and it is promises that hold the free world still free.

Ethical Obligations in Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable William D. McFarlane, a distinguished former Congressman from Texas, recently made a very learned and discerning statement on the subject of the ethical obligations of the executive and legislative branches of government. His statement was made to the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church. Because it contains so much that is of interest to all of us, I am including it here under leave to extend my remarks:

Statement of Former Congressman William D. McFarlane, of Texas, Presenting a Bill To Improve the Operation of the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Federal Government by Requiring a Full Disclosure of the Financial Interests of Members of Congress, Top Legislative Staff and High Officials in the Executive Branch, and of the Lobbyist Who Contact These Government Officials

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of presenting to you the proposed bill hereto attached as Exhibit "A" which would require all Members of Congress, the top officials in the legislative and executive departments and lobbyists to make a full disclosure of their financial interests to the Comptroller General of the United States.

Pressure groups and lobbyists have played a very active part in the passage and defeat of a large amount of the important legislation considered by Congress for the past half century. Congress has felt and recognized the impact of these pressure groups and has repeatedly offered legislation to expose and correct the many abuses disclosed by lobbyist operations, but were never able to enact any general lobbying regulation until the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 813) which was actually passed as a small part of the General Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Legislation requiring financial disclosure by Members of Congress, top officials in the legislative and executive branches of the government have not yet been considered and approved by Congress.

The lobby provisions of the 1946 Act excited little debate at the time, and for good reason; its provisions were largely taken from (the Black-Smith Bills of 1936) previous bills that were vague and indefinite and had failed to secure the approval of Congress.

The Federal Lobbying Act of 1946 has never subsequently been amended by the Congress (1946–1966) and only four suits were brought by the Department of Justice for alleged violations of the Act through the end of 1964.

In these four cases (N.A.M., Harriss and Savings & Loan cases) the defendants were successful in three of the cases and the defendants pleaded guilty of violating the Lobbying Act in the other case by failing to register (Natural Gas case).

In January, 1947 the Yale Law Journal and the Columbia Law Review contained articles which carefully analyzed the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 and pointed out its many weaknesses.

The Yale Law Journal concluded in part that:

"It is probable that the Lobbying Act will prove largely ineffective. The loopholes provided by the 'principal' requirement, the incompleteness of the information required to be filed, the lack of an adequate enforcement agency, and the weakness of the publicity provisions may combine to make the Act as dead a law as similar state statutes."

The Columbia Law Review concluded in part, that:

"The Act was neither carefully drafted nor fully considered. Its ambiguous terms encourage evasion, and in providing for enforcement, Congress has failed to draw upon the experience of the states in dealing with this problem. Their experience indicates that the regular law enforcement agencies are not adapted to handling the peculiarly specialized duties involved in regulation of lobbying. * * *"

Let us bear in mind that the above known facts concerning the Anti-lobbying Act of 1946 was a vague, indefinite, incompletely drawn measure with a lack of an adequate enforcement agency and practically nothing done for more than 20 years to correct this situation.

Is it any wonder that we have had the Bobby Baker, Senator Dodd and Adam Clayton Powell cases, just to mention a few?

It is true that the Congress in 1958 adopted a Code of Ethics covering all persons in the government service, Congress included. The plaque was printed in red, blue and gold and is available for hanging on the Members' wall. It is a nice decoration for the office of the Members but has no means of enforcement and the record shows that it has not improved the existing situation.

A few years later the Bobby Baker case broke, and the Congress and Rules Committees of both Houses made inquiries and considered a limited disclosure requirement; however, the matters were never acted upon, and instead, the Senate and House adopted resolutions to establish new Select Committees on Standards and Conduct. The record shows that such committees have not been successful in policing themselves. History shows that legislators do not police themselves.

I will now briefly analyze the principal features of this public disclosure bill in the order in which it is written:

Title I requires a full disclosure of the financial interests of Members of Congress, the top legislative staff and high officials in the executive branch of the government. Congress has required such financial disclosures by the high officials in the executive department—why shouldn't this same requirement apply to Members of Congress and other top officials of both the legislative and the executive departments who not only write the laws but make many of the most important decisions concerning the administration of these laws.

Public disclosure has several advantages:

(1) It would be democratic and wholesome to apprise the people of all their top public officials' financial status.

(2) It would give the people more confidence in their public officials—in the light of all the rumors and innuendos now being circulated in the news media, etc.

(3) It would be nearly automatic in its operation. The reports filed with the Comptroller General would be open to public inspection and would make all such facts available to the press and the public.

(4) It would correct a vital omission in the Executive Order issued in 1965 by the President which required Federal employees to submit financial reports to their superiors or, in some cases, to the Civil Service Commission. But these reports are not available to the public. Availability to the press and the public as provided in this bill is vital to the effectiveness of the disclosure principle.

(5) It would give the voters the information needed to evaluate properly the candidates for office. The public has no way of getting the correct background factual information concerning the candidate's financial status, either before or after he has been elected to these important offices.

Is it any wonder that a $15,000 to $20,000 a year Senate employee of eight years duration made a financial statement showing a $2,000,000 accumulation?

This bill would not only require full disclosure of all top legislative employes but would require the same information from the top employees in the executive department. We hear many rumors from the administrative agencies of backdoor approaches, influence peddling, and the like, and sometimes, as we know, based upon documentary evidence.

This bill would require all such information, written or oral, formal or informal, from the legislative as well as the executive branches of government, to be made part of the public record of the case. Furthermore, the bill would require such official or government employee in such departments, where there is a conflict of interest, to refrain from taking any part in trying to influence the decisions being made, either in the legislative or executive departments.

It is thus made clear that such disclosures would be both preventive and protective, not only to those coming under the provisions of the bill, but to the public as well.

Former Senator Paul Douglas has pointed out that such disclosure in the field of public affairs not only "avoids difficult decisions as to what may be right or wrong" but that "It would sharpen men's own judgments of right and wrong since they would be less likely to do wrong things if they knew these acts would be challenged."

The Congress has been slow to correct these known loopholes existing in the administration of our legislative and executive departments.

Title II requires "persons" who "receive, directly or indirectly, any money or any other thing of value, a substantial part of which is to be used to aid, or a substantial purpose of which person is to aid in the accomplishment of—the passage or defeat of any legislation"—or "to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States or to influence the decisions of the government administrative agencies in the executive department shall, before doing anything in furtherance of such object, register with the Comptroller General and shall give to those officers in writing under oath, his name and business address," by whom employed, the nature of his employment, with full details of the kind and character of his contract of employment.

In my opening statement I have briefly reviewed the historical background of legislation affecting Federal Regulations of Lobbying and a brief reference will be made to the need for amendments to the Federal Regulations of Lobbying Act of 1946.

As above pointed out, the 1946 Act was the first general Federal legislation on this subject and due to the reasons above stated was vague and indefinite and proved ineffective in requiring the "lobbyists" to register and give the necessary information to apprise the public and the Congress of the operations and activities of those "pressure groups." There was no enforcing agency provided in the Act.

The operations and activities of the lobbyists in and around Washington as they affect the legislative and executive departments of government have been rather fully publicized in certain articles and publications.

There is no doubt but what these different individuals and pressure groups have had a tremendous impact on the passage and defeat of much important legislation.

It is estimated that only a small per cent of the lobbyists who operate in and out of Washington have ever registered under the 1946 Act.

As above pointed out, the 1946 Act had many "loopholes" and the lobbyists were quick to discover them and be governed accordingly.

The Congressional Quarterly Service publishes weekly reports and annual almanacs which give excellent information concerning not only the important issues and legislative and political events, but they keep a very fine lot of information about the activities and operations of the different pressure groups in and around Washington.

The proposed bill is drawn to eliminate most all the loopholes pointed out by the Supreme Court in the *Harriss* case (347 U.S. 612) decided in 1954.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 in its Title V entitled Regulation of Lobbying (S. 355) has made numerous amendments to their Legislative Act of 1946. However, the Wall Street Journal the day after the passage of this Act by the Senate, commented, "The complex measure is designed to give Congres greater control over the budget and to streamline committee procedures. It also requires more legislation-influencing groups to register on a public list of lobbyists despite complaints that the proposed new rules are too vague."

The amendments we have made in the Lobby Act of 1946 are designed to correct, as many as possible, the known loopholes in the law. This proposed legislation is badly needed now to correct the many abuses known to exist.

Respectfully submitted.

THE FORUM CLASS,
Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church.
By WILLIAM D. MCFARLANE,
Former Member of Congress.

Vietnam Odyssey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DURWARD G. HALL
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the great untold stories of the Vietnam war is the voluntary effort by many American physicians to upgrade the quality of medical care in a nation which has fallen far behind the rest of the world in health and medical knowledge, and even basic sanitation. One of the doctors who has contributed his services in this regard is Dr. Malcom E. Phelps of El Reno, Okla. In addition to his medical background, Dr. Phelps has an unusual ability to record for posterity his observations in far off Vietnam. I think the work that he and others are doing is making a significant contribution in this struggling republic, and I insert in the RECORD, at this point, his latest report from Saigon dated April 30, 1967:

SAIGON, *April 30, 1967.*

It is impossible for an individual to spend much time in the Far East and not become aware of the difference in attitude and philosophy between the occidental and the oriental. While there are wide variations in nationalities and even within those of a single nationality the underlying differences are soon apparent.

One of the most noticeable differences, especially with Americans, is that we are impatient and impulsive while the oriental is bothered far less by the element of time and its passing. This may be due, at least in part, to the fact that their civilization and their culture was ancient at the time that ours was spawned.

No one can prove that one philosophy is entirely superior to the other one. Each has its merits and its shortcomings. Each has its advocates and its adversaries.

To those of us in the "health field" the chief irritation that we encounter is the fact that when we see such an abundance of pain and suffering and disease and disability. It is only natural that we would like to "wave the magic wand" and correct conditions that are responsible for the existence of this deplorable plight of the people here.

Progress is always pitifully slow but to be permanent it must be by evolution and not by revolution. At times progress is so slow that it seems almost nonexistent.

Here, it is a frustrating fact, that progress from day to day and at times from week to week is almost imperceptible. This one fact is responsible for depression and discouragement that so many of the Volunteer Physicians have at the conclusion of their two months tour here. They have witnessed the overwhelming need for their skilled services and have been able to do so little, even though they have worked so industriously for such long hours. They can see so little progress. So much more remains to be done.

Comparing conditions now with those present, when I arrived 10 months ago, does reveal a definite improvement, although there is an unbelievable amount yet to be done.

A worthwhile program must have two goals. One, a short range or immediate objective and the second a long term and permanent projects. Both are in operation here.

Some of the most pressing problems that were present when I arrived are now well on the road to solution. On others, very little progress has been made. However, there is no doubt that there has been an overall gain and the momentum seems to be gradually increasing as the days go by.

Many of the province hospitals have been renovated and refurnished. In others new construction has been completed. Most are now equipped with new, modern and serviceable surgical suites. Problems of supply, which have been so critical, have been improved and in a short time will be almost completely overcome.

The shortage of doctors and ancillary personnel has been acute.

Dr. Lu Y, the Minister of Health of Vietnam, furnished me the following figures. The date is as of April 18, 1967.

1. Total number of Doctors of Medicine (vietnamese) on Jan. 1, 1967	859
2. Total number in military service	621
3. Total number of doctors in administrative positions	23
4. Total number of doctors in teaching positions (School of Medicine)	35
5. Total number retired or disabled	22
6. Number remaining to care for approximately 16,000,000 people	158

It should be noted that some of those in administrative, teaching and even some in the military service do, at times, supplement their incomes by the "part time" practice of medicine.

It should also be noted that if there was a cessation of hostilities, that most of the 621 now in the service, would be available for civilian practice, increasing the number for civilian care by almost 400%.

To supplement the doctor shortage, the U.S. and other "Free World" countries, on 31 March 1967, had a total of 181 physicians in Vietnam. 108 of these were from the U.S. 32 are volunteers who donate 2 months of their time away from their practice and the comforts of their homes to help their fellow human beings.

Up to this date, 261 American doctors have contributed their skills to aid the effort here. 10 have served an extra two months and one has served 3 tours of duty. 2 have stayed an additional 30 days and one an extra 12 days. At least 4 have returned to this country on an extended duty status.

At this time there are 4 new schools of nursing in operation and others will be training additional nurses within the next few weeks. Village and hamlet health workers are now being trained and schools of Mid-Wifery are being expanded. Inoculation programs are now underway and are being rapidly increased. Efforts to improve the purity of the water supply and the control of sewage are underway. Garbage pick up and disposal now occur on a 2 times weekly basis.

Last November, a new basic science school for medicine and dentistry was dedicated and is now in operation. A new teaching hospital will be built on an adjacent, available, site as soon as there have been trained enough doctors and ancilliary staff to insure its proper operation.

The American Medical Association is cooperating fully with the Vietnamese and the U.S. government to insure an adequate supply of experienced medical educators to impart instruction to the increased number of those now enrolled in the Medical School.

All of this progress has been the result of work by many people and organizations who are devoted to the duty of improving the lot of these millions of people who have been the victims of conflict and aggression for the past quarter of a century.

There is one man who had done more to guide the effort here than any other. I refer to Maj. Gen. James W. Humphreys, MO. USAF. for the past two years he has given unselfishly of himself all of the Medical and Health aid given to the Vietnamese by our government. Never have I known a man who was more skilled, more able or when necessary could be more forceful but at the same time patient and understanding. Except for his ability, far less progress would have been possible. (I am certain that many of you saw him on the TV and in the news reels, about a year ago, when he personally removed a live grenade embedded in the side of a Vietnamese victim. Gen. Humphreys elected to take risk himself rather than have others placed in this hazardous position.)

Gen. Humphreys is being transferred and will leave May 1. He will be sorely missed, but we are fortunate that his deputy, Col. William H. Moncrief, is here and can continue and expand existing projects.

While I long for the comforts of home and the companionship of my family. I would be less than honest if I did not admit there is some nostalgia in leaving this fascinating, and at times, this exciting atmosphere.

Dr. John H. Baker, after finishing his tour here did, I think, do such a marvelous job in expressing sentiments that we all feel that I would like to quote the last paragraph of his final report:

"My experience in taking this tour in Vietnam was one that I would not exchange for any similar period in my life. I think that the program is excellent and the aims and goals are good. There are discouragements and after being in this charged atmosphere for some months, it is hard to maintain enthusiasm and perspective. But, certainly, it is an eminently worthwhile effort and everyone working there knows it and feels it to be so. This program can go a long way to convincing the rank and file Vietnamese that we are interested in their well being despite all of the political considerations involved.

The doctor who does the most good for his country will not be the unfeeling technician, however skilled in medicine or surgery. He will be a gentle human being who knows how to function cheerfully despite shortages of drugs and supplies and th ignorance of his patients. He will relate to simple people, with love and devotion, and never give an inkling of his feelings of superiority. He will be open-minded about the attitudes he encounters rather than being determined to impose his methods and will upon a people who have functioned in the midst of hardship for centuries, using their own peculiar ideas, methods and attitudes. It is a difficult task and an individual will find that he fails in instances but if the over-all tone of his assignment is one of mission outlined above, he will find his experience valuable for himself and his country. And he will return home realizing that its value lies not alone in what he did for the Vietnamese people, but also what they did for him."

For those of you who have been kind enough to read those weekly letters I am most grateful. To those who have passed them on and reproduced them, I am most flattered.

So often I have been aware of my inadequacies. So many times I have regretted my inability to properly and skillfully convey my feelings and express my sentiments. So frequently I have intensely desired to communicate, to you, conditions and attitudes that are present here, so that more people at home could understand, fully, the necessity of our aiding these people who have made such sacrifices in their struggle to attain freedom. We cannot and we must not abandon them to a fate that is far more serious than the loss of life itself. We cannot let their efforts and their sacrifices and our own efforts and our own sacrifices be in vain. Liberty must be purchased with blood and freedom maintained with sweat and sacrifice. To do less is to forfeit all that we hold so near and dear. Our glorious heritage must be maintained. If we falter, if we are not resolute, if we are not true to our ideals and our humanitarian principles, all will be lost. Let us uphold the light of freedom, as a beacon, which guides those from the darkness and despair that has engulfed them. Let us lead them to new life befitting the dignity of mankind.

MALCOM E. PHELPS, M.D.

P.S.: Maxine will join me in Saigon on May 4. We will tour the Near East and Europe and be at home the last week in June. Our best wishes to all.

MALCOM.

Your Opinion, Please

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, for several years it has been my custom to take samplings of public opinion in my congressional district.

For each Member of the Congress, keeping aware of the thoughts and beliefs of his constituents is his foremost duty, yet it is not an easy one.

In addition to the thousands of letters, telegrams, and telephone calls I receive, I appreciate the opportunity for personal contact with the voters. Obviously, we cannot contact them all as frequently as we would like and the opinion poll is a useful supplement.

I have found such questionnaires to be helpful to me in measuring public interest and attitudes on important matters before the Congress. This year I am again asking for "Your Opinion, Please."

The Vietnam war affects the life of every American, and debate on what we should do becomes more widespread daily. Is this a time to "build bridges" with the Communist bloc? Should we recognize Red China? How should the Federal Government pay its bills?

It is hard to select the right questions on foreign and domestic policy and phrase them so the answer is not influenced by the question. I have tried to pick the best possible questions and, in addition, have also asked what the individual feels is our major problem today.

The replies will be tabulated, the results inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and a copy of the results sent to those who have been polled. Following are the questions I am asking this year:

DO YOU FAVOR

1. In Vietnam: (check one)
    (*a*) doing whatever necessary to win.
    (*b*) continuing present course.
    (*c*) holding present position and trying to negotiate.
    (*d*) withdrawal.
2. Increased trade with European Communist countries?
3. Recognizing and trading with Red China?
4. Federal Government meeting its expenses by: (check one)
    (*a*) Increasing Federal taxes.
    (*b*) Cutting domestic spending.
5. Sharing Federal tax revenues with States?
6. Developing nation-wide anti-missile defense system?
7. Continuing space program to land a man on the moon by 1970?
8. Tax credits for higher education?
9. What do you think is our major problem today? (check one)
    (*a*) Vietnam.
    (*b*) Crime.
    (*c*) Inflation.
    (*d*) Other ____________________________

Military Selective Service Act of 1967

SPEECH

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 1432) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Chairman, I am concerned today as we consider the extension of the Selective Service System with the definition of conscientious objection. Legally, it seems clear that the status of conscientious objection is allowable now only on religious grounds and only with respect to all wars. This definition is open to challenge in many respects, and I call attention particulaly to the inequity of the pending legislation in not recognizing moral and religious obligations of Christians to abstain from participating in a particular unjust war.

The doctrine of the just war has a long tradition in Christian thought—dating from the writings of St. Augustine in the fifth century, A.D. The blanket requirement that conscientious objectors must disapprove of all war arbitrarily discriminates against those who prescribe to the just war tradition. Under unanimous consent I include the following letter from three members of the American Pax Association in the RECORD at this point. The American Pax Association is an association of Catholics and other persons who seek to promote peace and to encourage the practical application of Christian principles to the question of war. Their comments are reflective and deserve considerable weight in discussing the Selective Service System.

The letters follow:

AMERICAN PAX ASSOCIATION,
New York, N.Y., May 19, 1967.

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: Unless certain provisions of the current Selective Service law are changed, a grave case of religious discrimination and denial of human rights will be continued. The Senate has already passed this legislation in its present form.

The law arbitrarily recognizes as conscientious objectors only those who believe all wars to be wrong. Yet the absolute moral obligation for a Christian to abstain from participation in a war which he cannot convince himself is just is of equal religious weight.

The conditions necessary for a just war are a long established and central Christian teaching. They were first formulated by St. Augustine, a seminal theological thinker for both Catholics and Protestants alike. The chief conditions of this formulation are that a war must be—

Declared by lawful authority and only as a last resort;

Just in its cause, methods, and intentions;

Certain of success and of correcting more evil than it will cause.

A reaffirmation of the duties of conscience was made by the Catholic bishops of the entire world at the Second Vatican Council in 1965, and they declared that ". . . it seems right that laws make humane provisions for the case of those who for reasons of conscience refuse to bear arms . . ."

Spokesmen for other Christian groups, such as Dr. John M. Swomley, professor of Christian Ethics at a Protestant school of theology, have pointed out that the draft law is unfair to those who follow the just war tradition, in particular, Catholics. Said Dr. Swomley: "The Roman Catholics then permitted Congress to pass a law discriminating in favor of the Protestant position."

It has been pointed out that the techniques for classifying those who base their position on just war principles is not necessarily any more difficult than for those who object to all wars. It is unworthy of the American tradition of responsible citizenship to perpetuate a situation in which some citizens are denied the right of conscientious judgment on so serious a matter as war while the right of others is explicitly preserved.

In order to remedy this injustice we propose that the Selective Serivce law be amended to include the following concept: The consciences of those who follow the just war tradition should be respected.

We trust that in the short period before the law is voted upon in the House of Representatives and dealt with by the Conference Committee, men of conscience will address themselves to the ending of this long-standing inequity.

Respectfully yours,
SR. M. BRENDAN, R.S.H.M.,
Marymount College, Tarrytown, N.Y.
HOWARD EVERNGAM,
Chairman, PAX.
PHILIP SCHARPER,
Sheed & Ward.

Silver Threads Among the Copper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, far too long the American public has been lulled into a false trust of security concerning our Nation's reserve silver supply.

During much of this time, speculators, both foreign and domestic, have had a field day draining our Treasury until it was "suddenly" discovered that less than 90 million ounces of "free silver" remained at our disposal.

A sizable portion of the credit for this "drainaway" can rest on the conscience of our expert money bureaucrats, who sat idly by watching. What reason could there be that no action was taken earlier?

Mr. Speaker, so that our colleagues may remain aware of the seriousness of the silver problem, and the better-late-than-never action taken by the Treasury Department, I include the following article from the Chicago Tribune for May 31, in the RECORD:

DOMESTIC SILVER RUN STOPPED FOR A WHILE

(By Dr. Melchior Palyi)

Give the devil his due. On Thursday, May 18, the treasury acted with business-like swiftness to stop the run on its dwindling silver hoard. As to the substance of its policy and the consequences to be expected, that is another matter.

As recently as two years ago, an official spokesman of the treasury assured Congress that our silver supply was ample. The practice of serving all comers at the pegged price of $1.293 an ounce was faithfully continued. As the average world demand for silver was outrunning the supply by some 300 million ounces a year, the treasury's reserves dwindled.

They amounted to more than 1.7 billion ounces at the end of 1962; then fell to little more than 500 million ounces at the end of last month, 83 per cent of which had to be held for the redemption of outstanding silver certificates. Scarcely less than 90 million ounces remained as "free silver" at the government's disposal.

Early this month, some congressman discovered that we were giving to foreigners a valuable asset at an artificially low price. They reminded the treasury of its power to embargo silver exports. This aroused the fears of domestic and foreign interests.

TRIGGER SILVER PANIC

On May 17 and 18, a buyers' panic broke loose; the open market price of silver shot as high as $1.55, and still no sellers. In the late afternoon of May 18, after the treasury had lost 19 million ounces on that day, it stopped silver sales to "speculators" and foreigners. The melting down of coins and their export were prohibited. By that time, the bullish speculators had reaped fantastic windfall profits.

Now, an absurd four-price system is being established. "Legitimate" demand for domestic use will be satisfied by the treasury at the official price, as heretofore. Other domestic buyers will have to pay more, depending on supply and demand on the legally permissible open market. A still higher price is likely to prevail abroad.

At the beginning of this month the treasury reported that since the passage of the coinage act of 1965, 7.8 billion coins had already been minted, of which some 6.5 billion were the new copper-clad pieces, but meanwhile only 300 million coins had to be placed in circulation to meet the demands for coinage.

The most serious aspect of this blundering is its potential repercussion on the dollar. The blundering on the silver front coincided with the report about an increased deficit in our payments balance in the first quarter, with intensified tensions abroad, and the prospect of a record peace time budget deficit.

Alarmed people may become fearful that Washington will do the same to gold what it did to silver on the world markets—drop the pegging and let the price "float." Nothing of the sort is intended now; but continued inflation is bound to catch up some day with the fixed price of gold, too.

Remember, in any case, that one never can be quite sure of what Washington may improvise tomorrow.

The Wrong Way To Handle Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague, Mr. QUIE, in his efforts this past week to retain to the States their constitutional power to create and to maintain a system of public education where local problems can be met with local solutions.

James J. Kilpatrick, in an article in the Washington Sunday Star on May 28, certainly spelled out the issues involved in this endeavor. The administration Democrats chose to make this a political matter at the expense of the betterment of our school system. I insert the article in the RECORD at this point:

THE WRONG WAY TO HANDLE AID TO EDUCATION

For the first time in the 90th Congress, the House last week grappled with high political principle. The House won. By a handful of votes, the administration's forces defeated what had become known as the "Quie Amendment" to the aid to education bill. It was a great day for Lyndon Johnson, but federalism went down for the count.

Not to prolong the metaphor, but this was something less than a fair encounter. The House leadership hit the Quie proposal with every dirty trick of misrepresentation known to the fight game. In the early rounds, it was made to appear that the amendment would antagonize the Catholics, hurt the innocent Indians, and penalize poor colored children all across the land. There was not a word of truth in these charges, but the amendment's supporters never could rise above them.

By way of background, it may be recalled that the Johnson administration broke new ground in 1965 with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of that year. The act launched this country's first program of general Federal aid to education. Beginning with the 1966–67 school year, hundreds of millions of dollars in grants became available, primarily for aid to poverty-stricken children. The act dodged nimbly around the church-state issue; it provided funds for the purchase of textbooks and library materials; it set up grants for planning and research. Now it is proposed to expand and extend the law for another two years, which is to say, to make permanent a continuing program of massive Federal aid to local schools.

Manifestly, the 1965 act has done much good. Not even the most bitter critic of Federal aid can deny it. Yet the fund distribution formula produced some wild inequities, and the machinery devised by the sponsors led to an ominous centralization of power in Washington. The act gave lip service to the States; it contained some pious prohibitions against Federal control; but at every critical point, the final decision-making power—the power to approve or disapprove a local school board's application—was vested in Commissioner of Education Harold Howe.

The sole purpose of the amendment sponsored by Minnesota's able young Albert Quie, a rising figure in the House, was to reduce the inequities and to restore the principle of State and local administration. Toward that end, he devised a new formula for block grants to the States. Under this plan, no State or territory would have received less than it is receiving this year, but the Federal money would have been provided as a lump sum calculated according to school population and average personal income.

This was the right way to go about it. Assuming that general Federal aid to education is here to stay—and plainly it is—those who concern themselves realistically with political problems have a high obligation. It is to apply what George Mason long ago described as fundamental principles. Among these is the principle of federalism, which holds that powers not delegated by the Constitution to the national government are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The power to create and to maintain a system of public education surely is among the greatest of these powers.

Yet the effect of the aid to education act, over the past year or so, has been almost to nullify that power. Federal officials, to be sure, deny that charge; they insist that local applications are just that—local applications. They do not acknowledge that prudent school superintendents, skilled in the arts of grantsmanship, tailor their applications to what they think their Washington masters will approve. In a hundred subtle ways, the proliferating new programs of federally subsidized education are made to fit into molds created by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The hands may be the hands of some local Esau, but the voice is the voice of Commissioner Howe.

Quie's amendment was intended to let other voices be heard. A former school board member himself, back in his native Dennison, the Minnesotan knows that States and localities have widely varying problems of education. These will not yield to a single Federal solution, or even to two or three approved alternatives. Local school problems demand local involvement and local decision-making. Under any other approach, the whole concept of State responsibility tends to wither and die.

Quie fought the good fight; and though this battle was lost, the war for a viable federalism will have to be carried on.

A Well-Deserved Honor for Ronald S. Gall

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. JOELSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished constituent, Ronald S. Gall, has been signally honored by presentation of a special citation by the Aviation and Space Writers Association. Meeting in Las Vegas, the association at its annual banquet cited Mr. Gall for "distinguished and consistent practice of high integrity public relations for Curtiss-Wright."

Mr. Gall is assistant to President T. Roland Berner and corporate director of public relations for Curtiss-Wright and its divisions. He is one of the most honored public relations executives in industry, particularly by the military branches. Earlier this year in Washington, Mr. Gall received a citation from Vice Adm. B. J. Semmes, Chief of Naval Personnel, for his "dedicated service to the U.S. Navy."

He has been active in many military support organizations. He is a vice president of the Passaic-Bergen Council of the Navy League of the United States, and last fall served as a member of the advisory committee to Adm. John Bergen in staging the dinner of the New York Council commemorating the 50th anniversary of Naval Reserve aviation. He also holds memberships in the Air Force Association, the Association of the U.S. Army, and the American Ordnance Association.

Among other citations he has received over the years are the following: Letter of commendation from Secretary of Army for serving as chairman of the advisory committee for "Project Ammo." Army missile demonstration at Fort Bliss, Tex.—1957; airpower trophy of New Jersey Air Force Association—1964; special citation from Aviation/Space Writers Association—1962; certificate of commendation from U.S. Air Force for aid and cooperation in recruiting of Air Force personnel—1957; letter of commendation for assistance to U.S. Navy in recruitment campaigns—1962 and 1967; letter of commendation from Gen. George Brett, Chief of Army Air Corps, for chairmanship of advisory committee for Bolling Field Air Corps demonstration—1940; letter of commendation from U.S. Coast Guard for authorship of history of Coast Guard aviation—1938; letter of commendation from Army Air Corps, U.S. Navy, and British Purchasing Commission—1943—for design and development of industrial incentive campaigns to spur World War II production.

A former north Jersey newspaperman, Mr. Gall is a member of the National Press Club of Washington, the North Jersey Pica Club, the Public Relations Society of America and the New Jersey Press Association. In addition, he serves as a member of the Public Relations Advisory Committee of the Aerospace Industries Association. Other national organizations with which he is affiliated include the Society of Automotive Engineers and the National Aviation Club of Washington, D.C.

In the Paterson, N.J., area, he is a member of the Hamilton Club, the board of managers of the Paterson General Hospital and the board of trustees of Childrens Haven, Inc.

In public life, Mr. Gall is a member of the New Jersey State Resource Development Council to which he was recently reappointed for another 4-year term by Gov. Richard Hughes. He is also a member emeritus of the Wayne Township Historical Commission.

Mr. Gall has been associated with Curtiss-Wright for a total of 28 years in two tours of duty. He also has been assistant to the chairman of Brewster Aeronautical Corp., associate director of public relations of the Glenn L. Martin Co. and director of public relations for National Airlines.

The following editorial from the Paterson News of May 24, 1967, well sums up all our feelings for "Ronnie" Gall:

RICH REWARD FOR RONALD GALL

Ronald S. Gall is rather slight of stature but he makes up in dynamism and fervor what he lacks in towering physique. For more than 35 years, he has been of and in newspaper work and public relations and there isn't a field he hasn't covered with unusual competence and credibility.

Hence it was no surprise when the Aviation and Space Writers Association of America, meeting in Las Vegas, anointed him with the richly descerved award "for distinguished and consistent practise of high integrity public relations for Curtiss-Wright."

Newspapermen, including public relations men, are generally known as hardboiled, tough and sparing in their encomiums, except, of course, for a specific client. Thus, when they singled out Ronald Gall among all the skilled public relations men who make up the organization, they were literally crowning him with a champion's laurel wreaths.

For 28 years, Mr. Gall has been associated with Curtiss-Wright, as director of public relations and as in recent years, assistant to President Roland Berner. Throughout the years, he has won a reputation for integrity and honesty, which is a major reason the rugged PR men from around the country were able to single him out for their accolade. When Ronald Gall told them something, they knew they could rest on his word—and he never failed them, high or low.

One of the nicest qualities Mr. Gall has had through the years is his interest in "other people," reflecting itself so frequently in numerous causes. He has yet to fail to respond to worthy call, and that includes as well public service in his home town of Wayne and in the state. To know a man, a sage has written, come live with him. The people who have lived with him through the years as have the aviation writers know him and have now so tangibly told him their affection.

Are Small Watersheds Doing the Job?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Speaker, there is a rhubarb going on within the Federal Establishment which is delaying progress in rural America. I have reference to the jurisdictional dispute over the upstream watershed program.

The President of the United States maintains that the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, enacted by the Congress in 1954, is unconstitutional because it gives authority to congressional committees to approve work plans for watershed projects. He maintains that this is an invasion of the powers of the President, despite the fact that the procedure has been in operation for more than a decade.

The result of this rhubarb to date is that the future progress in the small watershed program has ground to a halt.

I am seriously concerned about this matter because it has a direct impact in the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia, which I am elected to represent in the Congress. The work plan for the Upper Clinch Valley watershed project is caught up in this jurisdictional question. For more than 6 months now the work plan for the Upper Clinch Valley watershed project has been hamstrung by this dispute.

I do not know how much longer my constituents will have to wait to proceed with the flood protection work they have proposed. I do think that they are entitled to help. And I do know that this unnecessary wait is delaying progress. I cite as evidence an article in the 1967 May issue of Progressive Farmer, entitled "Are Small Watersheds Doing the Job?"

This article, by reporter Del Deterling, cites case histories of communities benefiting from the small watershed program. I insert this article from Progressive Farmer in the RECORD in its entirety:

[From the Progressive Farmer, May 1967]

ARE SMALL WATERSHEDS DOING THE JOB?

(Thirteen years and $1¼ billion ago, the flood prevention act was passed by Congress. What have we gotten for our money? These case histories should help you decide whether this legislation was a boon or a boondoggle.)

(By Del Deterling)

Floods are no stranger to Lampasas residents. The Central Texas town has experienced at least nine floods that have caused extensive damage and have resulted in lost lives in the past century.

But a 1957 storm was by far the worst. Five people drowned in the raging waters, 400 homes were badly damaged, and many of the city's business houses suffered extensive property losses. When the muddy waters of Sulphur Creek finally crawled back within its banks, damage was estimated at nearly $6 million.

Eight years later, almost to the day, the rains came again. Up to 8 inches fell in a two-day period, with over 5¼ inches falling in 11 hours. But when the storm was over, damage was calculated at less than $2,000.

WHAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE?

In the intervening years, Lampasas County leaders had developed an ambitious plan to ward off such catastrophes in the future. Applying to the Soil Conservation Service for technical assistance and entering into a financial arrangement involving federal, state, and local funds, they built a series of reservoirs along the upper tributaries of Sulphur Creek.

When the rains came in 1965, nine of these dams were in place to intercept the floodwaters before they could unleash their fury on the town. The water was released slowly and under control.

The Lampasas County watershed project is one of more than 800 such plans that have been authorized under Public Law 566 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954), authored by Rep. W. R. Poage of Texas. Another 500 projects, out of the 2,600 applications that have been received, have already been approved, says Donald A. Williams, administrator of the SCS which supervises the program.

Under PL 566, communities can apply for federal and state assistance in solving their flood prevention and water management problems. Local people must initiate the action. They are responsible for seeing that the recommended program is in conformance with their wishes. And they must agree to assume a share of the costs. At completion of the first 800 projects, the program will have cost about $1¼ billion. This year's federal appropriation is $76 million.

HAS IT BEEN WORTH IT?

The people in Lampasas will tell you it has. So will the folks in Pinal County, Ariz., where a small watershed dam completed in 1961 at a cost of $410,000 has already provided flood-prevention benefits valued at $525,000.

You can get a testimonial from people living in the Jennings Creek watershed in Jackson, Macon, and Clay counties in Kentucky, where a flood-prevention project has prevented flood damage and business losses estimated at $107,000 a year. Also ask the people in Plain Dealing, La. (Bossier Parish), where the watershed project on Upper West Fork of Cypress Bayou has eliminated $40,000 in annual flood damages.

SCS officials estimate that the watershed work plans that have already been approved for operations will reduce flood damages by $44 million annually, a 79% reduction.

Congressman Poage says, "The upstream program is but one phase of our fight to control the destructive features of water running on the surface of the ground, but it is a vitally important phase. It is especially important to agriculture. It is a key feature in our fight against erosion."

While flood prevention still is the primary objective of the small watersheds program, this tells only part of the story. Amendments to PL 566 have broadened the scope of the act to permit flood-retarding structures to be used also for irrigation, drainage, storage for municipal and industrial water supplies, and recreation, fish, and wildlife development, which, added to the value of flood prevention, are expected to bring total annual benefits from the 800 structures to $76 million.

True, some farmland is having to be removed from production and ends up on the bottom of a lake. In most instances, however, this land was of limited value as long as it was subject to being flooded every few years. In contrast, many acres of fertile land have been opened to productive agricultural use as a result of watershed programs. Fields and pastures on which no sound-thinking farmer would have dared to waste money for improvements, now are under intensive cultivation, planted to improved pastures, and in many cases are irrigated. Land values adjacent to watershed facilities have risen significantly.

Oklahoma studies show that increased value per acre of bottom land averages $392.40 in the Barnitz Creek watershed, $278 in Calvary Creek, and $101.70 in Saddle Mountain. A study of the Upper Wildhorse Creek project in Stephens and Grady counties in Oklahoma shows a twofold increase in alfalfa and hay acreages and yields and in beef production since the project was completed in 1960.

For further proof that watershed development can improve land productivity, consider the case of the Voth Brothers, Ray and Theo. of Cooke County, Tex. When the project to harness the Elm Fork of the Trinity River resulted in part of their ranch being inundated they leveled some 80 acres of rough land that formerly was able to support grazing for only one cow on about 9 acres. They sprigged it to Coastal Bermuda grass, fertilized it and irrigated 30 acres of it. Those 80 acres now provide grazing for 100 animal units for seven months of the year, allowing them to defer 800 acres of native pastures for winter grazing and to eliminate hay feeding.

The little Tallapoosa River watershed in Carroll and Haralson counties in Georgia is an excellent example of the side effects a flood-prevention structure can have on a community when it also supplies a dependable water supply. Since the watershed project was started, the towns of Carrollton, Villa Rica, and Temple have been able to attract several new industries and to induce existing ones to expand. These industries provide employment for about 3,500 local residents.

New industries have also come to Culpepper County, Va., in the Mountain Run watershed; Logan County, Ark., in the Six Mile Creek project; and Ritchie County, W. Va., in the Bond Creek watershed.

Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman has pointed out that the first 635 small watershed projects brought to their communities more than 500 new industries employing nearly 10,000 persons. Another 650 businesses expanded, creating 11,000 more jobs.

Recreational development adjacent to watershed projects may hold the greatest promise for infusing new economic life into dying communities. Residents in Muhlenburg, Todd, and Butler counties in Kentucky are improving a 900-acre lake that is part of the Mud River project. With help from the state, they are developing a 300-acre park and are putting in new roads, bridges, public utilities, and fishing, camping, and boating facilities. Some predict that the area will attract up to 1 million visitors a year. The watershed project insured flood protection, all right, but it also opened up a new multimillion-dollar industry.

SCS Administrator Williams characterizes watershed projects this way: "They play an important part not only in developing natural resources, but also in helping to relieve underemployment and unemployment, in strengthening the family farm, and in greatly stimulating local economy."

You'll get no argument on this statement from residents living within the bounds of the watershed projects already in operation. They have already seen it happen.

When Is a Drug Handbook Not a Handy Book?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a book entitled "The Handbook of Prescription Drugs," written by Dr. Richard Burack, has been referred to in connection with the current drug hearings being conducted by the Monopoly Subcommittee, Select Committee on Small Business. This "handbook" includes what purports to be a list of approved drug suppliers for the Armed Forces. Since this conflicts with my own understanding of the Defense Department's procurement program, I initiated an inquiry with the Defense Supply Agency. In response to my inquiry, the Defense Supply Agency suggests that "The Handbook of Prescription Drugs" is usually not a very handy book at all. Both letters follow:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1967.

Mr. HAROLD J. MARGULIS,
Acting Deputy Executive Director, Procurement and Production, Defense Supply Agency, Alexandria, Va.

DEAR MR. MARGULIS: A book intitled "The Handbook of Prescription Drugs" by a Dr. Richard Burack, has come to my attention. I understand it has been published during the past few days. In it, the author has provided what purports to be a list of *approved* drug suppliers for the Armed Forces. I am enclosing a copy of the pertinent pages.

It has been my understanding that your organization does not, in fact, have an "approved" drug bidders list, as such. From previous inquiries, I have learned that eligibility to enter bids for drug contracts is determined in each instance, in which bids are sought, I am, therefore, at a loss to understand the assertion by Dr. Burack, and the list which purports to be "official", and will appreciate your prompt clarification of the matter for me.

In addition, I would be grateful if you would, in looking over the enclosure, check to see whether the firms named have in fact been either qualified or disqualified, to bid on any Defense contracts in the past two years.

Sincerely,
DURWARD G. HALL,
Committee on Armed Services.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Alexandria, Va., May 18, 1967.

Hon. DURWARD G. HALL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HALL: In reply to your letter of 2 May 1967, your understanding is correct, in that the Defense Personnel Support Center, which purchases medical material for the Armed Forces, does not maintain a list of approved drug suppliers. It is noted that the list of firms appearing in "The Handbook of Prescription Drugs" is similar to the bidders mailing list which was furnished to Senator Gaylord Nelson, Chairman, Subcommittee on Monopoly of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business in September 1966. It is noted that Dr. Burack states in his book that the list he used was supplied by a member of the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business.

In furnishing the bidders list to Senator Nelson, it was clearly pointed out that the inclusion of a firm's name on the list denotes only that the company is a potential bidder for one or more items of drugs and medicines, and that in accordance with the provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation (ASPR) 1–902, responsibility of a firm with respect to any individual contract is established at the time the contract is placed. To further clarify this point, eligibility to bid does not constitute eligibility to receive a contract award.

Unless a firm has been debarred, suspended or determined ineligible in accordance with ASPR Section 1, Part 6, any drug firm may request inclusion on the bidders list and receive solicitations when they are published. A review of the firms listed in Dr. Burack's book does not indicate that any have been debarred, suspended or determined ineligible to bid.

Maj. Gen. EARL C. HEDLUND,
U.S. Air Force,
Deputy Director.

Human Rights and Child Welfare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Robert J. Schur, of the Beth-El Congregation, of Fort Worth, recently spoke to the conference on social welfare in Dallas. His subject dealt with children and human rights. Because of its insights and its impact, I commend it to the careful reading of my colleagues. I include it here under leave to extend my remarks:

Human Rights and Child Welfare

(Statement by Rabbi Robert J. Shur, Beth-El Congregation, Fort Worth, Tex., as discussant of a paper by James R. Dumpson, Dean, School of Social Service, Fordham University, New York, N.Y., May 25, 1967, at the National Conference on Social Welfare, Dallas, Tex.)

Dean Dumpson has accurately and forcefully documented the existence of what Gunnar Myrdal long ago called "An American Dilemma." In this nation dedicated to the proposition that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" we have found it necessary to distinguish between rights and, even worse, between men and their natural endowment. In the field of social work, we are well reminded by the Dean, our concern must include children, all children. For over fifty years now, our government has lent its power to projects for children which concerned and aroused citizens have devised and demanded. Progress has been made, but not enough. The problem that haunts us today is best described as moral failure. It is not that we have stood still. It is that progress has passed by so many; that the greatest benefits have accrued to those whose needs were minimal, while the plight of the poor was compounded; that the comfortable have become secure, while increasing numbers now flounder in a poverty that is indecent, and are deprived of those "unalienable" human rights without which they cannot participate in their own emancipation. As the gulf widens between classes in our once "classless society," as expanding slums encroach upon the privileged sanctuary of the affluent, forcing its denizens to suburban refuge, the burden of privation becomes heavier and heavier.

Some have understood this. We have lamented it. We have denounced it. Occasionally we have protested and earnestly sought ways to remedy the tragic situation. Now, at last, we recognize there is danger in it. Driven by a sense of urgency we cry for action, but the prodding is external, not internal, born of fear, not conscience.

Dean Dumpson says we have to search our souls, examine our personal and professional commitments, our agency programs and standards and performances. And we need to engage ourselves more extensively and effectively in social and political action to close the gap between our sanctified ideals and our scandalized behavior.

There is no want of suggestions. In less than a week delegates to the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth generated over 1,000 specific recommendations touching all the special areas of children's need. Dean Dumpson's proposals clarify our obligations, target our most urgent areas of concern, and point the way toward necessary change. Some may quibble and others may quarrel over his recommendations, but they are good, not evil; just, not unjust; and yet, I wonder, is this the way?

Our problem isn't that we are unaware, nor even that we do not care. It's that we seem powerless, unable to mobilize our talents and resources, ineffective, incompetent; incapable of disciplining ourselves to do what we know must be done, what we really want to do.

It's not that we are evil. We're just not good enough! It's not that we are weak; we just aren't strong enough.

Our plight is that we all have staggering needs—adults as well as children, the rich as well as the poor, the privileged as well as the persecuted. Our problem is how to make the comfortable sufficiently discontent with things as they are, how to motivate the economically successful to meet the challenge and demand of the social enterprise! Competition in the capitalistic system has given us the highest standard of living in the world. Even as we are grateful for it, we cannot ignore its less desirable by-products. The system works remarkably well, but its troublesome side effects require attention and adjustment. Competition can be cruel; it can be unethical and unfair; initial advantage can be exploited and initial disadvantage can be perpetuated. Equal rights and needs, equal dignity and spiritual equality do not eliminate distinctions of intellect and skill; nor do they guarantee equal opportunity or chance. The whole life of every person in human society must be accounted for in our social system. But our traditional American folklore and our progressive social philosophy clash.

Horatio Alger and Hubert Horatio Humphrey went to different schools. When Horace Greeley said: "Go West, young man," he could not have envisioned Watts. There is a difference between the old frontier and the blackboard jungle; Wall Street and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare are worlds apart, but that gap must be closed. There can be no "Other America." Michael Harrington's "invisible poor" are a problem, but the blindness of those who do not see them is part of the same vexing puzzle.

What I am trying to expose is the fallacy in any proposition that pays inadequate attention to the gifted, to the powerful—to the establishment, if you please. The social worker must find a way to motivate them as well as devise systems for the delivery of social welfare programs. Let us embrace the poor without rejecting everyone else. No program will work in an open society without rejecting everyone else. No program will work in an open society without the willing participation of all. The donor and the volunteer worker have the need and the right to give and to serve in gratifying ways. The awkward need grace. The fearful need confidence. The lonely need companionship. That is obvious, but this is also true: the callous need to be tender; the selfish need to give; and everyone needs to be needed! The desperate want of our society is to find a way to open the treasury of goodness still untapped within itself.

Bertolt Brecht wrote a magnificent line in his unforgettable play, *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* (now offered in Dallas). Grusha, a simple peasant girl, stands watching the baby just abandoned by its mother, wife of the murdered governor. She cannot leave the child although for her to take it mercifully can only lead to tragedy. The story teller knows she'll take the child. He says: "Terrible is the seductive power of goodness."

That is our hope. That must be the instrument of delivery: Goodness. Religion has its messianic dreams. They are irrational; rich in hope, but no diversion from flesh and blood existence.

Social work must have, as dean Dumpson said, a mission—the dream of an ideal society. Irrational, and rich in hope, yet no diversion from flesh and blood existence.

Poverty of Its Own

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Newark Evening News, one of the most respected newspapers in New Jersey for its objectivity and professionalism, published an editorial on May 27, entitled "Poverty of Its Own," in which the plight of that city's antipoverty agency, the United Community Corp., is succintly described.

The editorial strikes directly at the heart of the problem of the antipoverty effort when it says that the program "has raised more expectations than money or ingenuity can fulfill."

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues this interesting editorial:

Poverty of Its Own

It must come as a shock to not a few people to learn that Newark's principal antipoverty agency, United Community Corp., is broke.

The UCC has gone through $7 million in federal funds over the last two year. It now finds itself with $49,000 in the bank—and a $250,000 payroll to meet.

With another million tied up in the pipeline between Washington and Newark, some federal officials see no harm in the agency's borrowing to meet its obligations. However, Francis Quillan, treasurer of UCC and a vice president of Prudential Insurance Co., says he and officials of the corporation are precluded from borrowing $400,000 without authorization of the full board. Mr. Quillan also is somewhat apprehensive about present circumstances.

Those circumstances include the suspension of the UCC's three top staff officers and the impending departure of its president, C. Willard Heckel. Dean Heckel cites the pressure of his duties at Rutgers Law School as his reason for leaving, but there is more than a note of disillusionment in his assessment that UCC programs "haven't begun to touch any significant number of the poor."

Doubtless the troubles that have plagued antipoverty programs in other large cities are duplicated in Newark. The political conflict with City Hall over patronage and influence has had its baleful effects. So have extravagant salaries, superfluous employes, impractical schemes and costs that in some cases pyramid beyond original estimates.

However well intentioned the agency's directorate, some excesses are inevitable in a venture that undertakes anything so vast and complex as the problems associated with the underprivileged. Doubtless, too, the war on poverty has raised more expectations than money or ingenuity can fulfill.

But such considerations cannot excuse weaknesses which appear to have become chronic. In attempting to placate opposition, it has expanded its board of trustees to an unwieldly 112 members. In such circumstances responsibility is hopelessly diffused.

UCC's abiding problem is to institute strong direction at the top. This hasn't come from executive directors who neglect to move into Newark and therefore are justifiably criticized. Needed, too, is some sensible adjudication of the strife between City Hall and neighborhood leaders.

The antipoverty program is not a futile venture. Effective results have been attained with the local services project, Newark's Head Start and other constructive outlets for ideas and energies. Its leader must realize, however, that public patience—and that means support—cannot be sustained if the present disarray continues.

Kennedy-Johnson World Trade Milestone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. B. F. SISK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the May 18, 1967, edition of the Los

Angeles Times states that "the average American stands to gain a lot from the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations, which ended on a successful note this week." The logic behind this statement is obvious; the United States is the world's largest exporting nation. As a case in point, the editorial predicts that California farmers may be able to increase their export sales by $15 million a year for the next several years. These negotiations, initiated under President Kennedy and brought to a successful conclusion by President Johnson will ultimately yield benefits throughout the Nation. I insert this farsighted editorial in the Record:

TRADE BATTLE SHIFTS TO UNITED STATES

Whether he realizes it or not, the average American stands to gain a lot from the Kennedy Round of tariff-cutting negotiations, which ended on a successful note this week.

The next task is to see that these gains are not nullified by a new wave of protectionism either here or abroad.

Results of the marathon, four-year-long tariff talks cannot be finally assessed until all the details are available—a process which may take several weeks. Available information, however, indicates that a success of truly historic proportions has been achieved.

Tariff cuts averaging about 33% were agreed upon by the 50-odd countries which took part in the negotiations. Some 6,300 items, world trade which amounts to $40 billion a year, are said to be affected.

After the cuts, which will be implemented over a five-year period, tariffs on most industrial products will be low enough that they no longer constitute an effective barrier to imports.

In global terms, the agreement preserves the momentum toward freer trade which has been a key ingredient of world prosperity since World War II.

Politically, it strengthens those forces which oppose the growth of a new, continental isolationism in Europe.

Millions of Americans stand to benefit from reductions in tariffs on imported goods—assuming these savings are passed on to the consumer.

For example, a Volkswagen should cost about $55 less. About $12.50 should be slashed from the price of a $100 imported camera. The duty on a silver brooch will be only half the present level.

In addition, consumers should benefit from the extra competitive pressures exerted on American producers, who will have an incentive to cut their own prices.

Since the United States is the world's largest exporting nation, the lowering of the tariff walls in other countries should mean more jobs and more prosperity for all those industries which produce for the foreign market.

California agriculture is a case in point—assuming that advance reports are accurate.

William Roth, head of the U.S. delegation, indicates that the Europeans have agreed to tariff cuts averaging about 25% on such major California exports as canned fruits and vegetables, fruit juices, nuts and raisins.

There is hope that the farmers of this state may, as a result, increase their export sales by $15 million a year for the next several years.

Problems remain, however.

First, the developing nations did not get much out of the Geneva negotiations. President Johnson has wisely ordered Roth to work on this problem as the next step in world trade talks.

Secondly, a new wave of protectionism threatens to unravel much of what has been accomplished.

The American steel and textile industries, plus certain elements of agriculture and the chemical industry, apparently are ready to demand more protection against imports. Their cases merit a hearing, of course. But Congress and the administration should not be too easy to convince.

If we give in to new protectionists pressures, other nations will do likewise—and the United States, as the world's largest trading nation, will end up suffering the most.

Farmers and the Kennedy Round

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, despite the optimistic reports in the press regarding the so-called Kennedy round of trade negotiations in Geneva, little or no evidence has been forthcoming on the actual details of the talks. For some time, I have been stating that from what information we have it appears the American farmer was sold down the river.

This view is substantiated by an excellent editorial in the June 1967 issue of the Farm Journal. The Journal's editor, Carroll Streeter, spent a great deal of time in Geneva and visiting the Common Market countries. He is an astute observer of the trade talks, particularly as they affect the American farmer.

Under unanimous consent I include the Farm Journal article at this point in the Record and urge every Member of Congress to read this analysis of what the farmer actually got in the negotiations:

FARMERS AND THE KENNEDY ROUND

Ever since the writer was in Geneva and the Common Market countries last winter we've been highly skeptical that American farmers were going to win anything of consequence in the much-advertised Kennedy Round. The United States had given the negotiations so much publicity (with the former President's name on the whole affair) that Farm Journal predicted then that we'd fix up some kind of face-saving deal on agriculture so we could come home with an agreement of some sort, almost any sort. We wouldn't admit that after four years of hassling around, all this had come to nothing. It appeared plain that the Common Market negotiators, knowing this, would just sit tight until we caved in.

Which apparently is exactly what happened. Little by little we gave in until at the end the rout, so far as U.S. agriculture was concerned, was almost complete.

Come July 1 farmers are going to discover how they were abandoned by their government in Geneva. On that date the Common Market's tariffs against most of our major farm products are going *up*—not down. Don't forget that as you read about the great "success" of the Kennedy Round! We could have done something about it by threatening to raise tariffs against European industrial goods imported here. We had a club, all right, a big one, but didn't have the guts to use it. Instead we meekly accepted the higher tariffs against our farm stuff, thereby tacitly putting our stamp of approval on Europe's vicious "variable levy" system. Right then and there we had lost the Kennedy Round so far as American farmers were concerned.

After that we did a lot of hollering about "access" to the Common Market, quibbling over whether we and other non-member nations should be allowed 13% (our historic share) or 10% (as the Common Market offered). We rather pathetically tried to assure "access" by means of an international grains agreement. In the end we gave up even on that and in the final agreement you won't find a word about "access."

The real way to get "access," of course, is to lower tariffs as the Kennedy Round was intended to do, not argue over an "agreement" which, judging by all past experience, wouldn't have been enforced anyway. But, as pointed out, U.S. farmers were sold out by this administration months ago on this. For fear of endangering the whole round of talks their interests were quietly dropped down the well.

In the Geneva talks the minimum price in the range of world wheat prices was raised 28¢ a bushel, to $1.73. This is about a dime under what wheat has been selling for in world markets recently. So it neither costs the Common Market anything nor brings American farmers anything, although it does increase the floor under world prices. Anyhow, we don't sell much wheat to the Common Market and the amount is declining. She has a surplus of soft wheat of her own and the hard wheat she buys she gets largely from Canada and Australia.

Finally, on food aid for the hungry world the Common Market pledged about 1 million tons, a mere token. We alone gave just one country, India, 10 million tons last year. Our give-away and soft-currency "sales" under PL 480 will amount to $1.5 billion to $2 billion this year.

Probably in the over-all sense the Kennedy Round did some good. Doubtless it will reduce industrial tariffs generally and stimulate more world trade. But don't let anybody tell you American farm products won anything much. In fact anything accomplished at the Kennedy Round was bought at their expense. The much-advertised fight that the Administration was going to put up for U.S. farmers ended in almost complete capitulation. Which is usual for our State Department when it deals with the interests of U.S. farmers.

The best thing that resulted, aside from a minor concession here and there (on such products as tobacco, fruit and some smaller-volume items) was that we escaped getting entangled in an international grains agreement which could have shaped American farm policy in Geneva. We can thank the Common Market negotiators for this. Our own team tried hard enough to get one, but in spite of ourselves we were spared. Otherwise American farmers got a thorough selling down the river.

Representative Reid Reports on Illinois Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLOTTE T. REID

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago I sent to the people of the 15th District of Illinois my third annual legislative questionnaire on issues facing the Congress. Once again, the enthusiastic response has been most gratifying; and under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the results of this survey of my district, since I know these views will be of interest to other Members of Congress as well.

The following percentages are based on approximately 30,000 opinions of those responding. In summary, it will be noted that a large majority favored a more positive "win" policy in Vietnam, a tax-sharing plan to return certain revenues to the States without Federal controls, the rescinding of controversial Supreme Court rulings which limit police interrogation of suspects and the use of confessions in criminal trials, and 2 years of military or civilian service for all young men. On the other hand, a substantial majority did not approve of the President's proposal to expand trade with the Communist nations of East Europe, Federal restrictions prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, an increase in Federal income taxes, and replacing the present draft system with a national lottery plan. Then, too, a large majority expressed concern that our foreign aid program has not been effective, and that the war on poverty has not been achieving expected results. The only question on which those responding seemed to be about evenly divided was regarding the placing of Federal restrictions on the sale of firearms.

The complete tabulation is as follows:

[In percent]

	Yes	No	No answer
1. Vietnam: Listed below are some of the alternative courses of action being discussed. Which do you favor? [1]			
(a) Continue the administration's present policy	11.6	--------	1.8
(b) Expand efforts to win the war, including stepped-up bombing of strategic targets, supply routes, and quarantine of Haiphong Harbor	81.2		
(c) Stop bombing without prior commitment from North Vietnam that infiltration of men and weapons into South Vietnam will cease	3.3		
(d) Withdraw our military forces to small coastal enclaves for purely defensive action	3.4		
(e) Complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam	7.3		
2. Do you approve of the President's request for a further expansion of trade with Communist-bloc nations in East Europe?	25.2	70.4	4.4
3. Do you feel our foreign aid program has been effective?	13.1	78.8	8.1
4. Do you approve of the President's request for a Federal prohibition against racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing?	24.8	69.5	5.7
5. Do you favor the administration's proposal to impose a 6 percent surtax on all Federal income taxes?	8.1	87.7	4.2
6. Do you think that the majority of the war on poverty programs have been effective?	10.0	84.0	6.0
7. The President has asked for an additional $25,600,000,000 to finance poverty programs. Do you feel this amount is:			
(a) About right?	8.4	--------	8.3
(b) Not enough?	3.4		
(c) Too much?	79.9		
8. Do you favor a tax-sharing plan which would return a certain percentage of Federal tax revenue to the States without Federal control?	69.4	23.1	7.5
9. Do you favor Federal restrictions on the sale of firearms?	50.4	46.1	3.5
10. Do you believe the Congress should take legislative action to counter Supreme Court rulings which limit police interrogation of suspects and the use of confessions in criminal trials?	80.1	16.0	3.9
11. Do you believe the present draft system should be replaced with a national lottery system?	32.2	57.1	10.7
12. Do you favor Secretary McNamara's proposal that all young men be drafted for 2 years of Federal military or civilian service?	54.0	40.1	5.9

[1] The total for this first question is more than 100 percent since some respondents selected more than 1 choice.

Fino Introduces Bill To Keep Lindsay From Harassing Small Homeowners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to amend the Federal housing law to block Mayor Lindsay and Buildings Commissioner Moerdler from implementing their gestapolike plans to inspect one- and two-family homes while slums fester.

Recently, the Lindsay administration has decided to revise the New York City housing and maintenance code to require inspection of one- and two-family homes. According to Lindsay and Moerdler, this action is necessary before New York City can continue to receive housing code enforcement grants from the Federal Government.

The amount in question is not $75,000,000, as the city claims, but at most a few million dollars. The $75 million figure is the Federal sum available for code enforcement throughout the entire United States. New York will only be able to qualify for a few million at best. As a matter of fact, New York City—under the Lindsay administration at least—has been so reckless with code enforcement and urban renewal funds that it has already used up its fiscal year 1967 allocation and is now tapping a safety-valve fund. Because of this extravagance, HUD—the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development—will not approve any more code enforcement or other New York urban renewal project applications until after July 1, 1967.

HUD Secretary Weaver, in construing the intent of Congress in enacting the appropriate Federal legislation, has recently—in a May 4 statement—denied any intent to have the code enforcement program applied to one- and two-family homes in New York. The Secretary's exact words are as follows:

> We would, therefore, expect that enforcement of a housing code in a city such as New York would be concentrated on the types of structures where violations are most frequent and detrimental to the health and safety of occupants. Normally, this would not be the single and two family structures.

Obviously, the Lindsay administration attempt to blame the Federal Government for Lindsay-planned household harassment is a phony. Only a few million dollars are involved, and besides which, HUD has indicated its flexibility interest in emphasizing multiple unit dwelling code enforcement. In line with Secretary Weaver's statement, I have drafted legislation to exclude one- and two-family homes from required inclusion in code enforcement programs receiving Federal subsidy. This way, Mayor Lindsay could no longer claim that he was taking his actions because of Federal requirements.

Of course the real reason for the Lindsay-Moerdler plan is the power hunger of the incumbent city administration, which revels in the idea of this new leverage over the small homeowners of our city. Besides which, Lindsay will no doubt want 27 new deputy commissioners to plan, guide, and enforce the program, just as in his hospitals department proposal. My bill, however, which I intend to try to add to the upcoming omnibus housing bill—H.R. 8068—would keep Lindsay from harassing New York City small homeowners.

The Voice of a Soldier in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in this week's U.S. News & World Report, David Lawrence had as his editorial comment a letter from a soldier serving in Vietnam. In these times of demonstrations against the war by peaceniks, draft dodgers, and their ilk, it gives one a warm feeling to be able to share the thoughts of this fine young American.

Mr. Speaker, I am including the letter of 1st Lt. Daryl E. Capurro, in its entirety, at this point in the RECORD:

(NOTE.—The Army Lieutenant who wrote us the letter printed below is 24 years old and was graduated in 1966 from the University of Nevada with a B.S. degree in Industrial Management. He has served in Vietnam since early this year with a Combat Engineer Battalion. His assignments have included combat support of Infantry unit operations.

(Lieutenant Capurro did not write his letter for publication, but, at our request, gave his consent and obtained the necessary permission from Army authorities.—David Lawrence, editor.)

LETTER BY 1ST LT. DARYL E. CAPURRO, U.S. ARMY

I write this as a conscientious American. Maybe in a very small way I am repaying my country for the right to call myself an American.

I am a soldier, like 3,000,000 others of my kind who serve in the defense of our way of life. I serve my nation in a faraway country which is fighting for the right to enjoy freedoms that we, as Americans, have long since complacently taken for granted.

One hundred and ninety-one years ago a tenacious breed of people rose in a new world to throw off the shackles of oppression. With the help of foreign nations, they welded a society and developed the natural resources of a rich, untapped land.

Have we now decided that we possess no responsibility to other peoples who today shed their blood to obtain even a small portion of freedom? Have we decided to turn our backs to a situation not dissimilar to the plight that was ours 191 years ago? I cannot accept, nor believe this to be the case. I cannot believe that Americans, who possess the indomitable spirit of fair play, would turn a deaf ear to those who cry for freedom, justice, and peace.

The world would be a sad place to exist in if the needs of a mass of her children were overlooked, shelved by the actions of a few, small, hateful hypocrites. It *is* hypocritical to demand greater freedom for minorities and then demonstrate against the need to support the fight for freedom of others. Teeming populations who need our support are asking for help. How can those who choose to oppose our involvement honestly rationalize their position?

To oppose is easy. To offer just and meaningful alternatives is infinitely more difficult. For those who raise their voices merely to oppose, I have contempt. For those who oppose and seek to establish honorable tenets, I stand ready to defend until death!

I am a simple American who, like nearly 200,000,000 others, desires peace and prosperity for all. Neither of these can be obtained without sacrifice. We all sacrifice something at some time during our lives to gain some measure of happiness. The man who lays his most precious possession, life itself, on the line must have justification for so doing. It is regrettable that a human being must be committed as a weapon of war—even more regrettable if the commitment is unjustified.

Today we are engaged in something more than a military scrimmage. We are in a conflict to aid a nation struggling desperately for the right to freely decide its destiny. Terrorism and aggression are the forces we oppose. As happened many years ago, when our needs were supported by foreign powers, we have now answered the plea of a people who need our help. Our policy has been determined by the voice of the majority. Certainly it is the responsibility of those in the minority to *constructively* examine this policy and criticize anything detrimental to the interests of all. But to withhold support of those of us called upon to serve in the military conflict, and to imply brutality in our actions, is despicable.

From those who would oppose our actions, I ask for alternative solutions. From those who cry "Peace" but refuse to work for a just and lasting peace, I ask for understanding. From those who would support our enemy, I aks for nothing, as they have nothing I desire.

In the spirit of all proud Americans who hold the ultimate authority for our course as a nation, let us show our tenacious desire to achieve freedom and justice for all. Be thankful for what we have—it was obtained by the blood, sweat, and, yes, the tears of a vigorous population. Temper our actions with wisdom, not volatile acts of rebellion that reek of hypocrisy. To be able to express our opinions was guaranteed, at great sacrifice, by our forebears. We must use this right judiciously as we are also *responsible* for our words and deeds.

America is a great and powerful nation and her people are vigorous, hardworking, and resourceful. We must show humility, also. We must realize the rights we enjoy are not for us alone. When we give of ourselves, we truly give hope to all the people of the world and the generations that follow.

We can afford to share our great good fortune—we can ill-afford not to do so!

Merchant Marine—An Ignominious Position

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, the present and future status of the American merchant marine is a subject of deep concern to many of us. I wish to call my colleagues' attention to excerpts from a special report on this crisis which appeared in the May issue of "DRPALOG," the magazine of the Delaware River Port Authority:

MERCHANT MARINE—AN IGNOMINIOUS POSITION

The U.S. merchant marine is sick.

And it's in danger of becoming a terminal case unless there is some agreement among all the various forces who are proposing a cure for its ills.

This vital national fleet of vessels which is the key to our international trade and the primary auxiliary force in our national defense structure has gone through a two-decade period of decline which has seen it sink from a ranking as the strongest maritime force in the world to a sixth-rate status.

And the decline is continuing at a time when the American involvement in Vietnam and booming world commerce are making increasing demands upon U.S. shipping capabilities.

The picture is bleak:

In 1966, U.S. shipping lines lost some 3.5 million tons of cargo, with a resulting decrease in net revenues of about $32 million.

Last year, U.S. ships were also unable to carry the mandatory 50 percent of government-sponsored exports of U.S. agricultural surpluses and did not carry their legal share of shipments financed by the Inter-American Development Bank.

In all, American ships carried less than eight percent of the nation's export-import shipments in 1966—against 57 percent 20 years ago. Although ocean-borne trade last year was almost three times that of two decades ago, U.S. shipping tonnage was only a third of its 1947 total.

Merchant ship deliveries from U.S. shipyards hit a ten-year low of 13 last year and well over 60 percent of the total U.S. fleet is beyond the 20-year age limit deemed acceptable.

How significant is this decline?

It could be a matter of life and death for our nation—and the Free World.

For example, of the 77 most strategic materials required to maintain our industrial and military might more than 60—such as iron ore, manganese, copper and rubber—are imported. And 96 percent of this tonnage is now being carried on foreign flag ships, vessels over which the U.S. has no control and which could be denied us at any time because of changing world political conditions.

And Soviet Russia—which has promised to "bury" the United States in economic competition—has built itself into one of the merchant shipping powers of the world in less than ten years. New ship deliveries to the Russian fleet have exceeded ours by a ratio of eight to one over recent years: the USSR has 395 ships presently on order or under construction, against 45 in this country. A five-year expansion program is scheduled to provide the Russians with a 15-million ton fleet by 1970.

Significantly, the Soviet Union's fleet today carries 75 percent of its foreign commerce.

Paul E. Atkinson, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Chester, Pa., has vividly envisioned the possible result of these different approaches by describing how the situation might look to an observer in ten years:

"By 1970, the Russians had about 40 percent more merchant ships on the high seas than did the United States. . . . The U.S. flag was rarely seen on vessels in any world port—and then only on the shabbiest of tramp ships. . . . In 1974, the vast majority of international trade was dependent upon the good will of communist shipping. . . . The year 1976 saw the oceans of the world filled with Russian and Chinese flags. Sea commerce under communist domination and control was no longer a mere threat, it was an accomplished fact. . . ."

The domination of the seas by any nation or group of nations could spell disaster for the largest trading nation in the history of the world, one which consumes more than half of the world's nonagricultural raw materials.

Everyone agrees that the U.S. merchant fleet is a valuable resource. . . .

"A seagoing transportation capability to meet the needs of United States exporters and importers at those rates which put them in a position to successfully compete with their foreign counterparts . . . is a key to the successful increase of our foreign trade," says Acting Maritime Administrator James W. Gulick.

And everyone agrees that our position has substantially deteriorated. . . .

"The United States, which emerged from World War II as the supreme maritime power; in terms of merchant ships, shipyards, skilled manpower—seagoing and shoreside—has sunk to an ignominious position. From a fleet of some 5000 ships, totaling more than 50 million dead-weight tons, nearly all of which were less than three years old, the American merchant marine has contracted to 1095 active vessels aggregating 14.8 million tons—four-fifths of which are 20 or more years of age," points out Shipbuilders Council of America President Edwin M. Hood.

What no one can agree on is exactly what to do about it.

The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 states:

It is necessary for the national defense and development of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a Merchant Marine a) sufficient to carry its domestic water-borne commerce and a substantial portion of the water-borne export and import foreign commerce of the United States and to provide shipping service on all routes essential for maintaining the flow of such domestic and foreign water-borne commerce, at all times, b) capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, c) owned and operated under the United States flag by citizens of the United States insofar as may be practical, and d) composed of the best equipped, safest and most suitable types of vessels, constructed in the United States and manned with a trained and efficient citizen personnel. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of such a Merchant Marine. . . .

Burdened with outdated ships, beset by high costs and bitter disagreements and anchored to a 30-year-old policy that has never really been enforced, the

U.S. maritime industry is in a state of complete disarray and the Nation's position in world shipping is sinking accordingly. Our military and economic future could be riding in the balance.

Young People's Goal, 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the annual dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, New Hampshire Chapter, one of my constituents, an outstanding young lady by the name of Marilyn Goodwin, of the city of Manchester, was the recipient of the Special Youth Award. In the course of the dinner, Miss Goodwin spoke to the assembled group concerning the goal of young people today. Her remarks were so well stated, well delivered and thoughtfully conceived that is very much in order for those of our generation to consider them carefully.

With this in mind, I insert Miss Goodwin's address at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I commend its reading to all Members of Congress:

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GOAL, 1967

Children are trusting, loving, sincere, and although naive in the ways of the world, possess a strange power to bewitch everyone in their part of that world and, for a short time, to make them also trusting, loving, and sincere.

Through the eyes of children, adults, on the other hand, are scheming, suspicious of people and their motives, willing to sacrifice almost anything to get ahead, and although wise in the ways of the world, possess a strange quality of being able to overlook the fact that maybe children know more about some facets of life than they do.

Children know more about games, dolls, and having a good time, but what adult has ever observed children at play and wished that his relationships with his fellow man were that close, that understanding, that uncomplicated. To children, their friends are just other kids who know how to jump rope, play kick ball, and have fun.

Children seldom notice differences in people by race, religion, or creed until someone says or does something to call attention to that difference. Then, with the curiosity of the young, they seek the answers from grown-ups. Some adults, with non-intellectual statements, will answer: "Because God made him that way; but he's still a good friend." Other persons, because of emotional insecurities, will state: "Because he's a Negro" or some other prejudicial remark. The confused child, no wiser than before, asks: "What's a Negro?" and "What does that have to do with people?" The sometimes "adult" answer comes back: "A Negro is a black person. They were slaves, but Lincoln freed them. They still aren't as good as we are, and I think you can find someone better to play with." And so it goes. In a few, short, unthinking sentences, the adult has ruined a friendship which, if allowed to continue, might have become stronger and more meaningful, not because of the person's race, religion, or creed, but because of the person himself.

The problems of the world today are the product of adults working in their own way to try and solve smaller problems. Perhaps it would be well to let youth have its chance before it grows into full adulthood. Maybe youths from Russia and the United States, striving to learn more about each other, could show the adults a way to better understanding. Perhaps the white and Negro youths could end open housing demonstrations and civil rights marches if they knew more about the proud heritage which each group possesses. Maybe Communism and capitalism could cooperate effectively if people would stop basing their opinions on what everybody says and do a little research on their own. If adults could and would take the time to talk to and find out about other racial and ethnic groups, the world's major problems would be greatly reduced.

Young adults are approaching this goal far better today than did their comparative generation thirty years ago. Today young people from all racial and ethnic groups are being elected to important offices in schools and colleges across the country. They are accepted to more and better colleges than they used to be and even the colleges themselves are breaking away from sponsorship by one religious group. Jobs are better and pay is higher for these people than for their parents, because tolerance is being practiced more and more.

Today young people are working to achieve a goal—Brotherhood Through Understanding—and toward this goal, some adults, realizing the need for such a step, have asked for and received a Youth Committee to carry out the work on the youth level as the National Conference of Christians and Jews does on the adult level.

New Hampshire's committee has worked many hours and has brought to light many interesting facts. We have found the flaw in a plan for understanding. Adults, with their wisdom gained from years of experience, are not willing to relinquish without a struggle the stranglehold they have on the prejudices which they received from their parents and teachers. The adults are not content with the world the way it is, but they are not ready to change it. Youth is not content with the world the way it is and has the willingness and determination to change it. These forces have met in an impasse, which, if not resolved, may result in rebellion. Youth doesn't want decisions made for them by adults. Having grown up in a more sophisticated world, they feel the need to contribute to it in a more sopthisticated fashion. They are more capable of making their own decisions than were their parents at the same age, because at the same age their parents had not seen or done all that youth has done in our generation.

The youth of today believe that we hold the key to a more harmonious world because we approach the question of prejudice because of race, religion, or creed openly, intelligently, realistically, and are willing to come to grips with reality.

The Fiesta of Five Flags in Pensacola

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1967

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, we in northwest Florida take pride in the fact that the Nation's first city was founded by Don Tristan de Luna, in 1559, at Pensacola. Celebrating that event, Pensacola begins a weeklong program of pageantry on June 7, in its annual observance of the Fiesta of Five Flags.

The celebration is built around a masked De Luna who lands at Pensacola Beach, later to receive his crown and to crown his queen. This year, TV star Edie Adams, and Miss U.S.A.-World, Utah's Denise Blair, will be among the honored guests. Performing will be such star attractions as the Navy's Blue Angels operating out of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, which already has celebrated 50 years of naval aviation. The fiesta is one of Florida's outstanding tourist attractions, and it gets better every year.

The Sunday supplement of the Florida newspapers of May 28 carried a pleasing story entitled "Fiesta Fun in Pensacola." It effectively portrays the exciting weekend period when the annual Fiesta of Five Flags is celebrated in Pensacola. I submit it for reprinting in the RECORD:

FIESTA FUN IN PENSACOLA—THE WEEK-LONG WHING-DING CELEBRATES FOUR CENTURIES OF HISTORY—AND THE FIVE FLAGS WHICH HAVE FLOWN OVER OAK-SHADED SEVILLE SQUARE

Pensacola, the mecca of summer beach fun in Florida's Panhandle, will tip its hat to four centuries of history on June 7 and then, with respects paid to ancient yesterdays, begin a week-long reign of family hijinks and play.

The occasion is the old port and resort town's annual Fiesta of Five Flags. For the record, the affair celebrates the landing of Don Tristan de Luna back in 1559 to establish the first Pensacola, when St. Augustine still was only a glint in the Spanish court's eye, and to commemorate, too, the five flags—those of Spain, France, Britain, the Confederacy and the United States—which have flown over oak-shaded Seville Square. Actually, though, the Fiesta is a signal for native and visitor alike to put all work aside and live up a week of round-the-clock fun.

The celebration is built about a masked de Luna. When he lands at Pensacola Beach he will be met by genuine Creek Indians. After exchanging gifts, a courtier will read de Luna's proclamation in Spanish and de Luna, himself, with keys to the city, will declare his reign of play.

Next day, de Luna will ride up old Palafox Street on a gigantic float in a mile-long parade studded with prancing out-of-state high school bands. That night, at a fancy dress coronation ball, de Luna will remove his mask receive his crown and then crown his queen. His court will be peopled by persons dressed and steeped in the pageantry of Old World courts.

Theme of the Fiesta is to provide fun for everyone from the family's toddler to the aging yet young in heart elderly ones.

A day is set aside in Seville Square for the youngsters who have their own king and queen, a children's day parade and a Disneyland costume contest with the top winner receiving a trip, with spending money, to California's real Disneyland.

Those with a yen for the water have the grand treasure hunt for a wooden box buried in two feet of beach sand and worth $2,800 in cash and merchandise. Dad and Junior dig daily for the trove as local newspapers and radio stations provide clues. Also at the Beach are sandcastle contests, skiing and boating tournaments. And across the dunes the younger race their bicycles while older ones astride motorcycles compete for ribbons and trophies.

Always there are honored guests at the festival. This year movie and TV star Edie Adams and Miss U.S.A.-World, Utah's Denise Blair, will be among the ranking visitors.

Pensacola is the cradle of Naval Aviation. And aviators from the classes of 1914 through 1938 will return to be honored at class reunions aboard the sprawling Naval Air Station and on a cruise aboard the aircraft carrier, USS Lexington, in the Gulf of Mexico. The Navy's precision team, the Blue Angels, will perform in a gigantic air show. And the visitor may tour old forts standing yet as four centuries of securing and during the same afternoon visit the Navy's aerial museum where man's history of flight is traced from early baling-wire days of Kitty Hawk to capsule shoots into space.

The Fiesta ends with the bang of a mighty fireworks show at Pensacola Beach where sparklers and pinwheels arc high into the night-darkened skies over the Gulf.

The Fiesta was begun by Pensacola two decades ago to highpoint the beaches and tourist attractions of this headquarters of the Gulf's Miracle Strip. Actually, though, Pensacola always has observed its annual ritual of fun whether in a Mardi Gras or in the early Spanish street dances which upset Governor Andrew Jackson's prim little wife, Rachel.

A Pensacola visitor two centuries ago wrote that the old town was a place where the night was made for rest, the day for play. And the Fiesta proves that point with its tightly knit program of family fun for everyone.

A Call for Responsibility

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT E. JONES
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the Vice President of the United States, in his capacity as Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, visited the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center and the U.S. Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala., last week to review the work of those agencies.

The Vice President was greeted enthusiastically during his several public appearances in the Huntsville area. He talked of the central problems our Nation faces in helping people to help themselves. He referred not to problems in distant lands but to problems within our own country.

The Vice President's comments were reviewed in an editorial printed in the Decatur, Ala., Daily, of which Mr. Barrett Shelton, Sr., is editor and publisher. I believe that these comments should be seen by all my colleagues. I include the editorial from the Decatur Daily at this point in the RECORD:

Calling for Responsibility

Vice President Hubert Humphrey called for responsibility in the fulfillment of the Great Society in his speeches at Huntsville and at several other cities in Dixie in which he has spoken in the past few days.

He said that although progress toward improving the nation's well being has been made, "I think we have no choice but to continue."

"There are all too many places in America where the vision of a Great Society is all too dim, where even the concept of an even more human community is still alien. Every American must carry a full share of the load."

Mr. Humphrey's true measurement of the understanding prevalent about the Great Society means in simple terms, that many Americans have been "snowed" by the propaganda machines which are doing the bidding of their masters, picking out every flaw they can find in the application of the Great Society and blowing up such flaws out of proportion. Sure, mistakes have been made in the administration of the programs which are generally termed Great Society programs, and more mistakes will be made, but the central purpose of helping people to help themselves comes through loud and clear.

When we talk of the Great Society we are not talking of foreign aid, we are talking about domestic programs. We are talking about helping Americans to help themselves, Americans of all races, creeds and colors.

Said Mr. Humphrey, "we are engaged in one of the greatest ventures of all history, one in which you can be called on to demand your rights, but also to fulfill your responsibilities."

Motivation of Americans to want to live useful and productive lives, to want to become qualified to hold jobs, to want to improve the lot of their families, to want to get off the public dole. This, too, is a part of the Great Society and it is in this area that the most needs to be done. A family on relief for generations sees no reason to get off relief. There is no motivation to want to get off relief. Education has to come first, education in such fundamentals as personal cleanliness, job responsibility after they have learned enough to take a job. Really, it is just as fundamental as this and such change is often resisted by the very American, while and Negro, who needs the most to understand the need for such change. The Great Society means to get to the roots of these evils which plague the whole American system, but it takes more than government and money. It takes understanding among the people who need this help, this motivation, the most, and by the people who are paying for it with their tax dollars.

"I know there are many today who feel that our problems are insurmountable," said Mr. Humphrey, "but I am not one of those.

"There are neighborhoods in our own country where adults have never been to a doctor or a dentist, where unemployment and illiteracy are passed from generation to generation, where crime and violence are as common on the street as the daily milk delivery is in many of our well-scrubbed enclaves.

"These are the places where our goals will or will not be achieved. These are the places where we shall either prove equal to the task of building a better America or where we shall fail."

These goals are not just the goals of the Johnson administration. They won't be reached during the tenure of the present administration, but if America is to become the America most of us want her to be, then we must agree with Mr. Humphrey's appraisal in which he said, "I believe it can be built if the good people all over America make it their business to stay with it over the long pull. I am talking about support for the larger goals and ideals that have helped make our country equal to whatever task it had to face."

How refreshing to listen to a "believer" rather than to the daily ration from people who never make a beginning because they have convinced themselves that such an achievement is impossible.

We do not know what it takes to convince "non-believers" who live in this Tennessee Valley and who travel through this Valley and see bright new homes where shacks once stood, who see children going to college who ten years ago never thought it possible. Infuse motivation into Americans and they will acquire those skills essential to accepting opportunities.

This is what Vice President Humphrey means and believes as he supports the aims of the Great Society and urges other Americans to swim in the main stream of America.

Speech by Edwin M. Hood, President, Shipbuilders Council of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, the construction of American-flag merchant ships in foreign shipyards was recently proposed by Transportation Secretary Alan S. Boyd.

Secretary Boyd has said publicly that foreign building is one of the keystones of his national maritime program. The Secretary says the build-abroad proposal cannot be compromised and he says there can be no national maritime policy without the foreign building of our vessels.

Mr. Speaker, I am unalterably opposed to the construction of our Nation's merchant vessels in foreign shipyards and I believe most of my colleagues share my position.

I believe my opposition to Secretary Boyd's build abroad proposal can be fully supported by a look at its impact on the American economy. Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America discussed the impact of the Boyd plan on our economy in a recent maritime day speech before the Propeller Club in Houston, Tex. Mr. Hood's study of the Boyd plan has led him to the conclusion that more than $1 billion in shipyard contracts would be lost to the American economy if the Boyd plan were accepted. The Boyd plan would also represent a loss of about 100 million man-hours of employment for our Nation's shipyard workmen.

Mr. Speaker, there are many other adverse characteristics involved in building our vessels abroad. Mr. Hood's Houston address contains a clear and forthright discussion of them. I insert Hood's remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The address follows:

Speech by Edwin M. Hood, President, Shipbuilders Council of America, Before Maritime Day Luncheon, the Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Houston, Tex.

Traditionally, Maritime Day is a day for commemoration of the historic, transatlantic crossing in 1819 of the SS Savannah—the first vessel to employ steam propulsion on an ocean voyage. Traditionally, it is also a day when national attention is focused on the American merchant marine. Over the next several days, scores of government and maritime industry officials will address audiences similar to this and outline varying assessments and viewpoints with regard to our national maritime posture.

Not one speaker—whether his affiliation be with a steamship line, a shipyard, or a Federal agency—will, however, be able to report that existing maritime problems are minor or that immediate solutions can be anticipated.

This maritime syndrome has prevailed for many years. The cumulative effects of a long-time governmental indifference to a serious situation are only now being recognized with alarm and concern. Isolated industry accomplishments have been unable to stem the overall decline of the American merchant marine, and a crescendo of gratuitous criticisms, mostly from official sources, have overshadowed the progress of U. S. shipyards achieved under something less than ideal circumstances.

The carriage of U.S. trade and commerce aboard U.S. flag vessels has steadily declined, and there is a pressing need for new ships to correct the qualitative and quantitative deficiencies in our fleet. Without a major construction program the U.S. flag merchant marine will not be able to maintain its current low level of participation in oceanborne foreign trade. If new construction is not begun soon, the American merchant marine will not be able to meet the sea lift requirements of our defense establishment. In addition, there appears to be little or no fear at the national level with regard to the growing threat of the Russian merchant marine on the high seas.

Less than two weeks ago, the Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, in a speech at Norfolk, Virginia, characterized the present situation with these words:

"I suppose the saddest, and in a sense the most inexcusable, blot on the accomplishments of the last five administrations of this country is the failure, the utter, absolute failure, to restore America as the number one maritime nation of the world."

In keeping with the theme of my remarks today, it should also be noted that Mr. Rivers and the members of his Committee, within days of the above statement, set the stage for the adoption of an amendment to the Fiscal 1968 Defense Procurement Authorization Bill to prohibit the construction of naval vessels in foreign shipyards. This amendment was approved by a resounding voice vote on May 9—a fairly accurate reflection of the attitudes of the members of the House of Representatives on a sensitive national issue.

It is probably not news to this gathering of the Propeller Club of Houston that the Secretary of Transportation, the Honorable Alan S. Boyd—who shares the same party affiliation as Mr. Rivers—has informed a Committee of the United States Senate of his program for correction of present maritime ills which really was not a program at all since there was not agreement among labor and management on fundamental issues. Much of the blame for this lack of accord he unfairly attributed to shipbuilding labor and management.

Central to the Secretary's non-program was a proposal to permit the construction of American-flag merchant ships under certain circumstances in the shipyards of other nations. He went out of his way to emphasize that there could be no compromise on this point and that as far as he was concerned, there would be no maritime program which did not include foreign building as an alternative. The rigidity of his position is hardly a basis for rejoicing on Maritime Day 1967.

To those who might believe that the position of the shipbuilders in opposing this "build abroad" proposal is unreasonable, let me state quite simply that American ship operators are not now foreclosed or prohibited from having vessels built in the shipyards of other countries—on the world market—if they so desire. For years, many have been doing just that! Some 1,229 vessels totaling 35,357,491 dwt. have been constructed in foreign shipyards for American companies and affiliated interests since 1946. In that same time span, a total of less than 600 merchant ships have been built in U.S. shipyards.

The principal difference between what some American operators have been and are now doing and what Secretary Boyd is proposing relates to the application of U.S. tax dollars for the operation of foreign built vessels. Under his plan, ships built abroad could be registered under the American flag with all subsidy privileges and other financial benefits from the public treasury which are available under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Surely, it is not unreasonable to expect that any subsidy program—using public funds—should require that the ships given its benefits be built in American yards. But, under the Boyd plan, nearly 100 ships would accordingly be constructed abroad over the next 5 years.

All of this means that more than $1 billion in shipyard contracts would be lost to the American economy, and the aggravation to the balance of international payments would be substantial. In terms of job opportunities for shipyard craftsmen, it would represent a loss of about 100 million man-hours of employment. Another 100 million man-hours of potential employment in supporting industries throughout the United States that supply materials and services to the shipyards would be transferred to other countries. By applying the multiplier effect of money flow throughout the economy, the total loss would be far greater than these figures indicate.

There are other adverse ramifications. Under the Boyd plan, foreign built vessels registered under the American flag would be permitted to operate in the domestic waters of the United States for the first time in the history of our nation. To the inland waterway and domestic operator who has invested his funds in American built vessels, this possibililty would present an entirely new competitive environment for him in which he very well might not be able to survive.

The ironic significance of the Boyd foreign building proposal rests in the fact that it comes at a time when the merit and cost economies of multiple ship construction of standardized or nearly identical vessels are being belatedly recognized. The average shipbuilding contract in this country over the last decade has involved less than 4 ships each, and while Secretary Boyd's plan would admittedly also provide for more ship construction in the United States, foreign building would reduce the total number of ships for American shipyards and diminish the opportunities for multiple production efficiency and cost savings.

By comparison, the present day reputation and prominence of the Japanese shipbuilding industry can be directly attributed to the fact that the Government of Japan does everything it can to have more units—more ships—produced in Japan. I have recently returned from a tour of Japanese shipyards including discussions with many leading Jappenese shipbuilders, and this phenomenon was clearly evident to me.

With regard to maritime and shipbuilding affairs, the contrast between a national purpose of fixed determination in Japan and a national lethargy of outright indecision in the United States was striking.

Shipbuilding is a substantial factor in Japan's national economy and balance of trade, and thus receives extraordinary attention and consideration from the Japanese Government. The marketing of shipbuilding capabilities, with considerable governmental stimulus, has been effectively developed to the point that Japanese shipyards now share nearly 50 percent of the world market. I can assure you, this standing has not been reached through tortuous indecision.

In Japan, there is almost universal acceptance of the proposition that an adequate merchant marine to transport that nation's vast foreign trade volume is of paramount importance to the economy of the country.

The Japanese Government has obviously been more far-seeing and more astute than the U.S. Government where shipbuilding and shipyards are concerned. In saying this, I do not for a moment demean the progress and accomplishments of Japanese shipyards. Nor am I downgrading the progress and accomplishments of U.S. shipyards. I merely suggest that the environment for shipbuilding in Japan has been far more favorable than in the United States, and would add that the governments in each country have had an influential role in shaping these separate environments. That Japan has become the world's leading shipbuilding nation is sufficient evidence of which country has had the better environment.

Government help, of course, takes many forms. Some are tangible; some intangible. Encouragement and paternalism are more or less intangible. But, on the tangible side, I heard a leading Japanese shipbuilder tell the Annual Tanker Conference of the American Petroleum Institute in New Jersey on Monday of this week that low interest, long term loans from the government-supported Japan Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of Japan "have served *powerfully* in aiding the expansion of the Japanese shipbuilding industry." (Italic added.)

It could never be said that our Government's merchant ship construction program has "powerfuly aided" any expansion or improvement in the U.S. shipbuilding industry during the post-war period. The aggregate level of Federally supported shipbuilding has been minute compared to that of Japan.

Capital improvements which have been made in our yards have resulted from typical American management and production ingenuity and from the fruits of competitive enterprise—not from a crescendo of government loans. That these capital improvements have been significant is reflected in the evidence that U.S. shipyard selling prices are still better than 10 percent below the 1958 index.

Shipbuilders in Japan have another unique advantage. Their industry association serves as a consultative group to the Japanese Government an thus they have an influential voice in the formulation of national policy. Here, whatever consultation takes place is usually one-sided such as the current situation where we are told by the Government—foreign building or nothing! Our collective recommendations—and there have been many of a constructive nature over the past 5 years—are given short shrift, discarded or ignored. Not a single proposal of ours is included in the so-called Boyd plan. The comprehensive recommendations we submitted to the Maritime Administration 14 months ago detailing ways and means, including multiple production, for reducing the cost of ship construction in the United States by 20 to 30 percent below present levels, have not moved one inch toward implementation. Still—it's foreign building or nothing!

This previous point is important because Secretary Boyd and others consistently denounce the cost of U.S. ship construction even though it is a function of our standard of living—the highest in the world. They argue—our prices are too high; ships can be purchased abroad at half the American cost. Yet, rather than pursue potentials for cost savings which have been recommended by experts of vast experience, our instant experts would blindly export shipyard contracts and jobs to other nations.

Coincidentally, one Japanese shipbuilding official told me that the United States builds the "best" merchant ships in the world primarily because of American standards and specifications. But, he went on to say that U.S. shipowners could not have their ships constructed in Japan to these exact standards and specifications at prices 50 percent lower than U.S. prices as generally believed. If the rationale for foreign building is then predicated on imagined prospects for sizeable cost savings, a change in crystal balls is indeed indicated.

Next, let me comment on the frequent criticism which comes from official sources suggesting that U.S. shipyards should emulate the techniques of the Japanese shipyards. These are characteristically instances in which a nonshipbuilder—usually an instant expert—is very much out of his element for even the Japanese concede that American techniques—developed through the multiple production of many types of ships in many of our shipyards during the war years—have played a part in composing Japan's shipbuilding environment. They have mastered the techniques of American production engineering. By reason of a trend toward standardization, a paternalistic government, favorable financing incentives, a continuing volume of contracts and an opportune environment, they have been able to perfect and expand on concepts developed and used in U.S. shipyards.

This has been possible because the Japanese Government and the Japanese shipbuilding industry, in a cooperative spirit of dedicated purpose, do everything conceivable to ensure the construction of a maximum number of ships in Japanese shipyards. While Secretary Boyd is advocating "foreign building or nothing," the rallying cry in Japan is "Japanese building or nothing,"—and that is what is, and has been, taking place there.

The national policy of Japan is that, while capturing a steadily increasing share of the world shipbuilding market, all ships for the Japanese flag merchant marine will be constructed in Japanese shipyards. None of the vessels built for Japanese registry over the last decade were constructed elsewhere. Furthermore, any contrary ideas are discouraged by an ever-present statute which would impose a customs duty of 15 percent on the importation of foreign built vessels.

By comparison, in this country, there are those who would encourage shipbuilding abroad to the detriment of our own environment. Moreover, there is no duty on foreign built ships registered under the American flag, and the so-called Boyd plan, unlike the Japancee approach, would not change this policy.

In summary, adoption of the Boyd foreign building proposal would take away the kinds of impetus and opportunities which have enabled another nation to lead the balance of the world. To us in the shipbuilding industry, the threat of its adoption is hardly an event worthy of rejoicing. Let us hope that by Maritime Day 1968, the unsoundness and impracticability of the latest build abroad proposals will have been amply demonstrated. Let us hope that the intransigeance of those who say—foreign building or nothing—will have been dissipated. Let us hope that by this time next year a national policy reflecting unwavering determination to rebuild the American merchant marine will have been declared and well along the road to fruition. And, let us hope that all elements of the maritime industry will unite behind such an effort.

Here in Houston there is, however, cause for celebration on Maritime Day 1967. A cooperative community spirit has produced not only publicly-owned but privately-owned facilities of excellent quality on the Houston ship channel. Your Port has undergone an impressive period of development, and it is predicted that the growth potential is even greater than heretofore expected. I wish we had some of your cooperative spirit back in Washington.

Breaking Ourselves or Breaking the Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, Dr. Thomas A. Fry, Jr., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas, preached an eloquent sermon on the responsibilities of Christians with regard to the law. In order to share the sermon with my colleagues, I am inserting the text into the RECORD:

"BREAKING OURSELVES OR BREAKING THE LAW"

(A sermon preached by Dr. Thomas A. Fry, Jr., at First Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Tex., April 30, 1967).

(Text: "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities," Romans 13:1.)

"Crime in the U.S. is a national disgrace. Police blotters are mired in the petty misdeeds of shoplifters and purse snatchers; courts are clogged with the violent felonies of rapists and murderers. By any standard of measurement, the statistics are staggering, and their impact can be felt at every level of American life. One boy in every six will turn up in a juvenile court for a nontraffic offense before he is 18. In some urban areas, nearly half of all the residents stay off the streets at night for fear of attack, a third have grown too cautious to speak to strangers, a fifth have become so terrified that they would prefer to move out of their present neighborhoods. More and more people report that they keep firearms at home for self-protection; watchdogs are becoming as popular as the friendly family pet. There is a growing tendency to believe that the Government cannot or will not protect the average citizen.

"At its best, the situation seems virtually impossible. But the truth is even worse. After 18 months of interviews with every available expert, after countless visits to courts and prisons and police stations, President Lyndon Johnson's 19-man Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice concluded that the full story of U.S. crime simply cannot be told. The available statistics, after all, reflect only visible crime; most successful crime is, by definition, secret or invisible. All too numerous are the felonies that intimidated victims never report. And no figures can account for the ordinary consumer or the bilked businessmen who does not know that he has been cheated. Embezzlement, price-rigging, tax evasion, bribery, graft, are all far more prevalent than the number of cases that are prosecuted.

"But if the whole truth can never be known, the partial observations that make up the commission's report are dreadful enough. In a 300-page book delivered last month, it offered the most exhaustive study of U.S. crime to be made in decades. It described a situation so bleak that it threatens the very foundation of the Great Socity. It painted a picture so ominous that the implications have yet to be fully appreciated by legislator or layman. The over-all crime rate has been spiraling dizzily year after year; it shot up 13% in 1964, 5% in 1965, another 11% least year. In 1965 alone, there were almost 2,500,000 recorded burglaries and major thefts—one for every 80 persons in the nation." (Time, March 24, 1967, p. 20)

Care should be given that we not consider ourselves as above this problem. On March 15, 1967, in a report from the Dallas Times Herald, we find the FBI saying our robbery rate has jumped 43.7 per cent during the past year—almost twice as fast as in cities of its size and three times as fast as the national increase in this crime category. The Dallas record of aggravated assaults showed an increase of 40 per cent—more than four times as great as the 9 percent average for similar-sized cities. In the over-all 1965-66 crime, as reported in the FBI's index, Dallas was just under the 9 percent average for cities of comparable size.

The increasing crime rate is not just a matter of crime in the slums or poverty areas of our cities. The parents of grammar school students in our more affluent areas are already troubled by the gangs of sixth and seventh graders who hang around our shopping centers and our smaller stores only to steal merchandise. Our city is troubled by the teenagers who make driving dangerous on certain streets, such as on La Vista behind Lakewood Country Club, or disrupt the operations of the drive-ins on Forest Lane and Mockingbird Lane. Nor is it just youth who are creating the problem. Embezzlement has far out-stripped robbery in our major businesses.

One has only to look at the facts about him to see that we are in serious trouble.

The Crime Commission reports on many areas that serve as the breeding place of crime. A great deal of space is given to the discussion of poverty as it breeds crimes and criminals—of the problem of our jails as criminals meet there and frequently become hardened criminals, rather than reformed persons. Each one of us needs to become informed. We must be aware of the fact that no civilization can continue where law is not upheld.

The Commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," is not a commandment to be nice to one's parents so that one will live to a ripe old age, but seemed to be regarded by those to whom it was given to be an admonition to respect authority in order that the nation would last. Our Lord was careful to say, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." The Apostle Paul admonishes the Romans, "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." (Romans 13: 1.) Peter echoed the same sentiment in saying, "Be subject for the Lord's sake to every human institution, whether it be to the emperor as supreme, or to governors as sent by him to punish those who do wrong and to praise those who do right." (I Peter 2: 13, 14.)

Biblical history shows Joseph being loyal to the alien government of Egypt, Mordecai being subject to a foreign kingdom, Jesus submitting Himself to Pilate, Paul placing himself in the hands of Roman authorities.

History has proven that Christians make good citizens because they are obedient to the law.

Obedience to law is not only biblical and Christian. It is a proven necessity for continuing civilization. Those nations that have been marked by continuing revolutions have failed to survive. On the other hand those nations like ancient China that have based their system of ethics on respect for authority have continued for centuries in spite of outside invasion or temporary outside dominion. Where there has been no respect for law, nations have perished.

Certain facts have contributed to the breakdown of law and order in our world. Let me read you an account from Man On Trail, by Gerald Dickler, pp. 341-342, concerning The Nuremberg Trial (1945-1946):

"Thereupon I drove to the site, accompanied by my foreman, and saw near it great mounds of earth, about thirty meters long and two meters high. Several trucks stood in front of the mounds . . . The militia men acted as guards on the trucks and drove them to and from the pit. All these people had the regulation yellow patchs on the front and back of their clothes and thus could be recognized as Jews.

"My foreman and I went directly to the pits. Nobody bothered us. Now I heard the rifle shots in quick succession from behind one of the earth mounds. The people who had got off the trucks—men, women and children of all ages—had to undress upon the orders of an SS man, who carried a riding or dog whip. They had to put down their clothes in fixed places, sorted according to shoes, top clothing, and underclothing. I saw a heap of shoes of about 800 to 1,000 pairs, great piles of underlinen and clothing. Without screaming or weeping these people undressed, stood around in family groups, kissed each other, said farewell, and waited for a sign from another SS man, who stood near the pit, also with a whip in his hand. During the fifteen minutes that I stood near I heard no complaint or plea for mercy. I watched a family of about eight persons, a man and a woman both about fifty with some children of about one, eight, and ten, and two grown-up daughters of about twenty and twenty-four. An old woman with snow-white hair was holding the one-year-old child in her arms and singing to it and tickling it. The child was cooing with delight. The couple looked on with tears in their eyes. The father was holding the hand of a boy about ten years old and speaking to him softly; the boy was fighting his tears. The father pointed to the sky, stroked his head, and seemed to explain something to him. At that moment the SS man at the pit shouted something to his comrade. The latter counted off about twenty persons and instructed them to go behind the earth mound. Among them was the finally family I have mentioned.

". . . I walked around the mound and found myself confronted by a tremendous grave. People were closely wedged together and lying on top of each other so that only their heads were visible. Nearly all had blood running over their shoulders from their heads. Some were lifting their arms and turning their heads to show that they were still alive. The pit was already two thirds full. I estimated that it already contained about 1,000 people. I looked for the man who did the shooting. He was an SS man, who sat at the edge of narrow pit, his feet dangling into the pit. He had a tommy gun on his knees and was smoking a cigarette. The people, completely naked, went down some steps which were cut in the clay wall of the pit and clambered over the heads of the people lying there, to the place to which the SS man directed them. They lay down in front of the dead or injured people; some caressed those who were still alive and spoke to them in a low voice. Then I heard a series of shots."

These guards were all acting under orders. Their actions were in obedience and loyalty to their government. Any person who would not disobey such laws is less than a Christian. The Nuremberg trials clearly established that local or national laws or that obedience to local or national authorities is not the ultimate commitment.

Where laws represent less than total justice, they will be flaunted, held in disrespect, and be a source of destruction. Had England not had bad laws, there would have been no United States of America. If law is to be respected, then one of the first responsibilities of all citizens, lawyers, political leaders, legislators is to see that laws come nearer and nearer toward true equity and justice. The moment our society destroys through law, we can expect the people to flaunt the law. It is an axiom of politics that bad laws make bad people.

With all of these facts in mind, I would like to make certain concrete suggestions to you.

I. We must see to it that government and laws are recognized by our people as aiming at true equity and justice, rather than protection of special interest or the perpetuation of inequities.

The tax laws will continue to be flaunted so long as our journals can report that the tax laws are so written that certain men with over one million dollars annual income pay absolutely no income tax; while a secretary supporting herself and her child, making $4,909.00 per year has to pay an income tax of $541.00. Nor can we expect respect for law when women who do not want divorces are told by their attorneys to perjure themselves and say they do want a divorce. Our divorce courts have become a travesty on every form of integrity. If law is to be respected, law must command respect of the people in terms of its aim toward justice and equity. Where laws promote perjury as in our divorce courts, the laws will not be held in respect.

I am well aware of the roots of civil disobedience in our Southland. Twenty years ago I was sitting in the office of the Registrar of one of our North Carolina counties when a Negro came in to register to vote. He came in the front door. He was told to go out, and come down the alley and in the back door. When he came in the back door, I recognized him as the principal of our Negro high school. The Registrar did not ask him to sit down. He was then asked to explain the fourth amendment to the Constitution. Because he did not know the Constitution quite as well as he should, he explained the third amendment. On the basis of this, the Registrar told him he could not register to vote and ordered him to get out of his office. Law was being used to disenfranchise this man. At the time he had no appeal to the courts, for any jury before which he would go to present his claim would have been loaded with men like the Registrar. He, and many men like him, have become the backbone of the civil disobedience movement; for they have seen in law, not their friend, but their enemy; and in the process of the court, not their ally, but their adversary. We have made much progress since this event in North Carolina, but we must recall that many men who are now in their forties and fifties received this treatment in their twenties, and that laws and courts are still being used in certain places and in certain cases to flaunt justice and equity.

II. We must not only see that our laws and our courts aim at equity and justice, if law is to be respected, but we must see to it by personal example, that we create respect for law. Except in extreme conditions the church of Jesus Christ has held that a man must respect and obey the law. It was under a dictatorship that was totally unacceptable that Paul wrote those words in the 1st verse of the 13th chapter of Romans, "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." In contrast we have been raised with the thought of obeying those laws which are comfortable to us.

Many people ignored unpopular laws. I would affirm to you now, as the church has historically, that violation of even an unpopular law can undercut the very structure of our society. Although the tax laws may seem unfair, we will meet their obligations, using our power as voters or our opportunities in the courts as a means of approaching equity within these laws. But above it all, we will obey until the time when we have to say, "I must obey God rather than man."

III. We will teach our children obedience to law. There are many ways that children can be taught. It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap—let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in Almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in the courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and young, rich and poor, the grave and gay, of all sexes, tongues, and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

Reverence for the law is never taught by the man who drives with his eye on the rear view mirror, or who brags about how fast he drives in West Texas. Reverence for the law is not taught by the father who brags about the trick he played in his income tax report, or the man who suggests that he can control, or has controlled, elections. Reverence is not taught by the father of a teenager, or by the lawyer who defends the teenager who has stolen or has picked up traffic tickets and ignored them.

CONCLUSION

I wish that I could tell you that the whole key to the problem is to get everybody to accept Jesus as Lord and Saviour. I am confident that if they knew the Jesus whom they call the Christ, they would be obedient to the laws. But in this place and at this time in history so many people have come down the aisle with the commitment to a name without understanding the ideal of that name, that a man can participate actively within the life of a church and then brag about the elections that he has stolen, the tax that he has avoided, about how fast he drives. Certain church officers feel little compunction of conscience in twisting the law as to disenfranchise people or to deprive them of the rights of education or job.

The nature of commitment to Jesus Christ must be made so crystal clear within our churches as to attract the idealist who is seeking for justice and bring to the judgment seat those of our number who have no concern for anything above their own self interests.

Therefore, the first task of the church in this area must be to confront its own membership with the real nature of its faith even if this means losing the support of those who have no concern for justice, equity and obedience.

At the same time the church must move beyond its own inner commitment to law. It is not enough to free ourselves of disobedience. The church cannot quarantine itself from the rest of the United States. The sickness of our nation can destroy our nation, even though one church of a few churches are committed. The epidemic of influenza strikes with heartbreaking impact on all. And so the epidemic of lawlessness is eating at the very roots of our society. Unless we can stamp out this lawlessness and disrespect for law that has bred it, we cannot hope to have a continuing civilization.

I see no answer to the problem of Viet Nam, except to continue the fight. But I believe we could lose in Viet Nam and still maintain the United States as a vital dynamic, strong, Christian nation. But the cancer of lawlessness that is eating at the very heart of our nation is destroying our nation with far more certainty and in a much more rapid way than Asian or European communism can ever do. General Westmoreland and our President say that we must win the battle in Viet Nam, if democracy is to survive in Asia. But let me affirm to you the conviction that I believe you share with me, there is no point in fighting in Viet Nam if we cannot at the same time win the battle against crime and lawlessness in our own country.

I have discussed with you certain factors that are often ignored in the mounting disrespect for law. The Crime Commission, discusses other factors such as the problem of the pockets of poverty, inadequate educational facilities, failure of our welfare program, need for training of jurists and police. We can no more win this battle by singling out one aspect and ignoring the others than you can win a football game by trying to protect yourself against one star player. It must be a team effort directed at every facet of our society that is contributing toward the breakdown of respect for and obedience to law.

A minister can make himself popular by decrying the problems of communism, by denouncing the morals of Hollywood, or the ethics of Washington. Few of us have any influence in Hollywood, and all too few of us are influential in Austin or Washington. Practically all of us are citizens of Dallas, Texas. All of us are parts of businesses and homes. All of us are related to other people through our friendships and businesses. All of us have the privilege of voting for officials in city, state and national elections.

To launch an attack outside of our own community is a way of avoiding the serious problem at our own doorsteps. If we are to be responsible Christian citizens, we must be willing to turn our eyes away from the mote in our brother's eye to note the beam that is in our own eye. Then with redoubled effort through every contact that we have, we must see to it that in every place we are, law is respected; and that through every influence that we have, justice and opportunity become the foundation stones upon which our city is built. How shallow it is for us to look at our buildings and our hospitals, at our insurance companies and our banks, and call Dallas a city of excellence, while ignoring the immoral filth that is destroying the very moral fiber out of which any home, school, church or city of excellence must be built.

"Let every person be subject to the governing authorities." (Romans 13:1)

Congressman Horton's Stand on the Mideast Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with the House the remarks of our colleague, Congressman FRANK HORTON, concerning the current confrontation in the Middle East. Monday evening, May 29, Congressman HORTON addressed an emergency meeting of the Rochester, N.Y., Jewish Community Council. In a strong demonstration of concern for the situation, over 3,000 persons attended the Rochester meeting, which Mr. HORTON addressed via an amplified telephone hookup from Washington.

The text of his address follows:

I am grateful for the opportunity to address this gathering. Even from Washington, I can sense the urgency and uneasiness which pervades your meeting tonight. Since 10 days ago when I dispatched my wire to Ambassador Goldberg, I have shared your uneasiness about the explosive confrontation in the Mid-East.

I attended a noon State Department briefing on this situation in the Capitol this morning. To further arm myself for this report to you tonight, I had a special briefing this afternoon with a representative of Secretary Rusk, just as I have been briefed each day since the crisis began.

Let me begin by reviewing the background of this situation. During the past year, Israel's prestige has risen as the result of its punishing retaliation to Syrian and Jordanian terrorist raids. In the first encounter, an Israeli armored column leveled a Jordanian village which has been harboring terrorists who had harassed and killed residents of several Kibbutzim near the border. When the raids continued near the Sea of Galilee, the Israeli air force demonstrated its superiority by knocking out a large proportion of the Syrian jet-fighter force. In all of these actions, you will recall, Egypt's Nasser was conspicuously silent and inactive. With every Israeli triumph, Nasser's falling star in the Arab world fell lower. With serious economic troubles at home, and a vast army hopelessly engaged in Yemen, Mr. Nasser was a long way from accomplishing the leadership of the Arab world he had once envisioned for himself. Even his influence in Syria, once his staunch partner, was in serious question.

Then, in what appeared to be almost a last-ditch effort to renew his campaign for Arab leadership, Nasser precipitated the present crisis. He started innocently enough, maneuvering his own troops across the Sinai peninsula, within Egyptian territory. He followed this sabre-rattling move with what appeared to seasoned diplomats to be a propaganda-seeking demand for the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force, which had been deployed along the Israel-Egyptian border since 1956.

To the shock and chagrin of every western, and many eastern capitals, Secretary-General U Thant responded to Nasser's bold demand by ordering the withdrawal of the once-effective peacemaking force, without so much as convening a meeting of the Security Council. Probably equally shocked at this spineless stand of the Secretary-General was Nasser himself. Suddenly he found himself with an unexpected and undeserved victory. At once he took control of Sharm el Sheikh, overlooking the Tiran Strait, and announced that he was closing the Gulf of Aqaba, calling it, in effect, an Egyptian lake. From near extinction as an Arab leader, Nasser had again propelled himself to the top of the heap.

His latest move yesterday was a more or less conciliatory statement in which he so generously offered to seek a non-military solution to the crisis he himself began—a solution which, of course, would leave his 2 strategic victories at the Gaza border and at the Gulf intact. In effect, the little boy has stolen the cookies, and he now generously offers to eat them without a fight.

The seizure and closing of the Gulf of Aqaba is clearly in violation of international waters, and as such, is a clear-cut act of aggression. The world is most fortunate that Israel's government has had the presence of mind to restrain any immediate military response to Nasser's aggression. But Israel will not and cannot long restrain itself if Nasser's moves become accepted as a desirable status quo. While President Johnson warned last week that our country views with seriousness this illegal seizure of international waters, it is important that Nasser's action be immediately and internationally branded as being what it is—out and out aggression. The time to save the Middle East from being engulfed by the flames of aggression is now, not after Arab aggressors light the torch.

After my briefing this afternoon, I dispatched a telegram to U Thant, urging that he lead the United Nations in placing full responsibility for this aggressive act on Egypt's shoulders. Further, I urged him to seek a settlement which would reinstate the status quo which existed prior to the departure of the United Nations Emergency Force—including the unconditional opening of the Gulf.

You and I know that Israel and other nations who stand by her can and will accept nothing less. The United Nations will not succeed in bringing peace to the Near East unless it firmly establishes as its goal the restoration of that status quo. I closed my telegram to U Thant with a plea that he establish a negotiating team composed of representatives of the great powers to achieve this settlement.

Each and every man and woman in this auditorium knows that I have left no stone unturned in my steadfast support for the United Nations in the Congress. I have repeatedly supported plans to beef-up the U.N.'s peacekeeping capabilities, and I have urged U.N. involvement in Southeast Asia. I watched with great interest reports of this afternoon's Security Council meeting on the Near East crisis. All of us hope for the rapid evolvement of an international solution to this crisis. But I could not support any so-called solution which left Mr. Nasser with carte blanche to control the Gulf of Aqaba and to terrorize Israel's south-western border, as he did prior to 1956.

Thus, while I hope for a U.N. solution to the problem, I in no sense favor "passing the buck" on this confrontation to the U.N., if it becomes obvious that U.N. efforts are doomed to failure.

So far, the performance of the United Nations in this crisis has been unpromising—the action by the Secretary General in pulling out the U.N. Emergency Force put the prestige and effectiveness of the U.N. at a new low.

But we cannot abandon the United Nations and the hope we have placed in it because of a single blunder by the Secretary General. Especially now that we are assured of at least some pause in the explosive crisis atmosphere, we must seek from the United Nations a meaningful route to settlement. We must give every chance to this international body to find a solution, at the same time that we make clear our opposition to any solution which would violate the territorial or political integrity of Israel.

You are all aware of the place Israel has in human history. She is a nation whose rate of growth and development—much of it aided by your own efforts and contributions—is unequalled in history. But even more than Israel's significance for Jewish people throughout the world is her significance to all of the world's underdeveloped nations. When I was in Jerusalem for the dedication of the Knesset last August, I was most impressed by the considerable representation of African nations at the dedication. These nations have seen in Israel the antithesis to the teachings of communist revolutionism. They have seen a nation with limited natural resources prosper through planned freedom and democracy. I would venture to say that Israel is one of the principal influences which has turned much of Africa against communist subversion.

The United States, much less the world, cannot afford to allow the sacrifice of this little country to the very forces she has helped to defeat on other continents.

Israel is also to be admired for the determination and strong patriotism of her people. Facing a situation where the blood of countrymen may be spilled, the Israeli's are not deserting the stand of their government. Even those who found themselves out of the country when the crisis began have flocked back to bolster the homeland. This is indeed a lesson in patriotism which other nations might do well to follow.

Let me end this telephone message just as I ended my telegram to Ambassador Goldberg last week:

"Our government has a dual responsibility in this crisis: The protection of Israel and its people through the United Nations from aggression, and the protection of American lives and vital U.S. and free world interests in the Middle East."

Your own Rabbi Bernstein, a frequent visitor to Israel, will tell you that she is the best representative of freedom in that sector of the world. Our government so far has played a major role in preventing the crushing of Israel in this crisis. A few days ago, I joined 100 other Congressmen in signing a declaration of support for Israel in this situation. With this kind of determination, and with people like yourselves showing concern for the safety of Israel, I think we can look for continued American guarantees of the political and territorial integrity of that nation.

Lake Erie Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the "mystery" of much of our Nation's water pollution is slowly being solved through the help of federally financed antipollution programs. In my home area of Buffalo, N.Y., the pollution of Lake Erie is being probed by professors and graduate students at the State University of Buffalo. Their research is financed by a 2-year grant from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Progress in the university's quest for a solution to the pollution problem was noted May 21 in the Buffalo Courier Express. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the main portion of that account in the RECORD today:

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO RESEARCHERS STUDY LAKE ERIE POLLUTION

The unraveling of a Lake Erie mystery may assist an underwater investigator from State University at Buffalo in his research for the causes of the continuing pollution of Lake Erie. Dr. John F. Storr, associate professor of biology at the University, is studying a mysterious blanket of "dust-like" material he and several colleagues found lying on the bottom of the lake.

According to Dr. Storr, the layer, which was discovered off Sturgeon Point by one of his graduate students, begins at a depth of 22 feet where it is approximately one-half to two inches thick. At the 60 foot level, the layer increases to 8–10 inches in thickness. A pilot study was conducted in 1965 and a major two year study is currently underway. Dr. Storr sees a definite relationship between the dust-like layer and the present pollution conditions of the lake.

His research has shown that the oxygen content within the layer is extremely low. Also, oxygen is being used up from a 5–7 foot water layer immediately above the mysterious blanket thus making it difficult "if not impossible" for fish and other organisms to survive that ordinarily live on the bottom in the area where the layer is found. The absence of large quantities of oxygen does provide an environment for other types of life which are much less desirable such as bacteria, algae growth and blood worms.

Cautiously, Dr. Storr emphasized that the layer may be a very common occurrence in any lake "but it is unlikely that it could have been observed or collected except by direct observation when diving because of its soft texture." A similar layer has been found in Lake Ontario.

Dr. Storr's research is being conducted through the assistance of a two-year grant received from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (a branch of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare) which totals $18,765 annually. Dr. Charles J. Cazeau, assistant professor of geological sciences is co-investigator in the study. Dr. Cazeau's role in the study concerns the distribution of the bottom sediments, their analysis, and the determination of relationships which exist between the bottom animals and the sediments.

Samples of the layer have been brought to Dr. Storr's University laboratory where they are being examined in controlled studies. Clams, fresh water shrimp and other animals have been put into aquaria with samples of the layer in order that the researchers can carefully watch what effects, if any, the layer has upon the organisms. Laboratory experiments to date show that only the clams and some microscopic animals manage to survive when covered by, or are in the layer.

The origin of the flock-like or dust-like blanket is one of the unsolved problems and is a major part of the study being conducted. The layer is not a true sediment but is almost 100% organic or of some organic origin, according to Dr. Storr. The layer contains a multitude of small living organisms such as hydra and microscopic crab-like animals as well as numerous small, one-celled plants most of which are indicators of a pollution condition.

Dr. Storr and Dr. Cazeau have been assisted in their study by Vincent Francavilla and James Sutherland, both graduate students who have carried out much of the diving. In addition, they have been helped by a number of volunteers including Richard Barter, a local high school teacher, who has provided the boat for the diving.

The controlled study, which is still in progress, will hopefully prove the guilt or innocence of the layer. Whatever the results, Dr. Storr will continue his underwater look at the lake this year using a different approach: he plans a nine mile walk under the lake from Point Abino, Ont., to Sturgeon Point.

Dr. Storr, who has been with the University since 1958, plans to run a 2,000 foot line, which has been marked every 50 feet, off of one shore. Walking underwater in the traditional "wet suit," and using an air supply from the surface boat, Dr. Storr and graduate student Jim Sutherland plan to stop every 50 feet and take a temperature reading, a depth measurement, an oxygen content measurement and a bottom sample. The line will be moved ahead every two thousand feet until the opposite shore is reached. They expect to spend three or four days on the project with the assistance of several colleagues and graduate students.

According to Dr. Storr, a detailed study of the bottom of the lake by diving has rarely been undertaken. Most of the dives that have been made, he points out, have been in a hit or miss pattern. He hopes to be able to draw a specific picture of the character of the lake bottom.

During his trek under the lake, Dr. Storr will be assisted by one of his own inventions: an underwater telephone. Dr. Storr found he needed a good underwater telephone for his diving but could not find one on the general market. He simply cemented two ordinary hearing aids into the rubber hood of the wet suit, one unit pressing against the throat to act as a microphone and the other against the ear to serve as an earphone. Ordinary electric cord connects the hearing aids to a microphone-earphone set in the boat. Thus the diver can walk along the bottom and be in constant communication with his colleagues in the boat giving a running commentary of the measurements being taken by several underwater instruments.

Freedom of the Press, the Fight To Preserve It

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Harvey Tribune, which is a very energetic and imaginative publication serving a number of communities in suburban Chicago, carried a very practical commentary in its May 21 edition on the constant struggle to maintain freedom of the press. I insert the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, THE FIGHT TO PRESERVE IT

In editorial columns and on the front pages of newspapers, and from speakers' platforms we constantly hear about freedom of the press. Newspaper editors and publishers are constantly seeking ways to safeguard it.

There is no reason for the search to be prolonged or difficult for the right is guaranteed under the United States Constitution.

Freedom of the press is a right which carries with it certain definite responsibilities. All newspapers must do to protect and preserve the right, is to see that they rigorously perform the duties the public has a right to expect of a free press.

As long as the people of this country believe the press is, in fact, free, there is little danger of newspapers losing their freedom. If the public becomes convinced newspapers are deliberately distorting the news, misrepresenting officials, or otherwise using their pages for selfish purposes, the public will become apathetic.

Thus, in the trend of consolidation and chain ownership of so many papers it is vitally important that huge and growing groups allow each individual newspaper to be a free entity in its news coverage and its editorial expressions. This, we at the Tribune have been privileged to enjoy.

There is safety in numbers and freedom of the press as we have inherited it, demands diversity, individuality and, of course, that freedom which is so essential to not only our well being, but that of the communities we serve.

The Lost Voters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues in Congress to an editorial in the New York Times for May 31, 1967, concerning a major proposal to improve our election processes. The editorial refers to President Johnson's recommendations to Congress to assure the right to vote for millions of Americans who change their residences. I commented on this important proposal of the President's five-point program on May 25, 1967, H6193. The Times editorial follows:

THE LOST VOTERS

In every recent Presidential election five million to eight million otherwise qualified citizens have lost their right to vote because of archaic residence requirements. Since a man who has moved from one state to another is obviously just as informed about national issues in his new home as he was in his old, it makes no sense to deprive him of his suffrage simply because he has not lived in his new state a requisite number of months or years. These restrictions on voting in a Presidential election become even more burdensome and anomalous when requirements are also added for a certain period of residence within a county and an election district.

The voters of New York endorsed last year a major reform in this area. They approved a constitutional amendment reducing the minimum period of residence in the state from one year to three months, in the county or city from four months to three, and abolishing the election district requirement altogether. This change makes New York's rule for the period of residence within the state the shortest in the nation. Every other state requires at least six months and many require a year.

President Johnson has now asked Congress to improve upon New York's reform and establish Sept. 1 as the uniform qualifying date in Federal elections. If an otherwise qualified person has become a resident of a state by that date, he could vote in the November election. Congress would protect the political rights of today's mobile society by enacting the proposed Residency Voting Act of 1967. Those millions of lost voters are a reproach to the nation's democracy.

The Credibility Gap and Education Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, which is the largest daily newspaper published in Iowa's Seventh District, contained the following editorial in its May 28 edition. The editorial refers to two phrases which have been used with great frequency in this city and around the Nation in recent weeks, the "credibility gap" and the "Quie amendment." The administration's education bill has now been passed, and Congress has moved on to other business. But, Mr. Speaker, I sincerely feel that there was something about the way that the Johnson administration handled itself in this case which deserves the reflection of each of us as lawmakers. It appears to me that the editor of the Nonpareil has put his finger on a problem that runs much deeper than any single piece of legislation. I commend this editorial to your attention:

[From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, May 28, 1967]

Credibility and Mr. Quie

The credibility gap—that chasm between what the Johnson administration would have us believe and what thinking, knowledgeable Americans can reasonably credit—is very much in evidence again.

This time, it concerns the substitute measure offered by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R., Minn.) to replace the administration's primary and secondary education bill. The Quie amendment, which had the support of the House GOP Policy Committee, substituted federal block grants to the states for education in place of the present program of separate grants which the administration bill would continue.

Specifically, the Quie bill proposed consolidating four separate aid programs into one single grant with each state developing an education plan to be approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education to meet the needs of each state. Thus, state and local school administrators would regain much of the responsibility for their school programs which the present federal aid setup has transferred to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In a nutshell, this is precisely opposed to the wishes of the Johnson-Humphrey administration.

Now, when the administration is opposed, particularly on an issue as far-reaching as this, the big guns come into action. The day after the Quie amendment was introduced, private school officials were deluged with calls from Washington warning them that this proposal would mean the end of federal aid to private and parochial schools. This campaign was followed immediately by public statements from U.S. Commissioner of Education Howe and HEW Secretary Gardner to the effect that the Quie bill would stir up the "old dissensions and divisiveness" on the church-state issue.

Then President Johnson himself repeated this charge and proceeded to compound the phoniness of the administration's tactics by charging that it would arouse the "suspicious of the poor states against the wealthy states." In actuality, as Quie was prompt to point out, his bill would eliminate the present system whereby wealthy states receive more federal school aid than the poorer states.

With regard to the church-state issue, Rep. Quie deliberately included specific provisions in his amendment to make certain that teachers and students in non-public schools would continue to receive the same benefits they enjoy under the present act as well as under the administration's own amendment to the act.

The present elementary and secondary education act is not a general federal-aid-to-education vehicle: Federal money can be used only for specific projects for the benefit of educationally disadvantaged or culturally deprived children, for textbook purchases and for establishment of educational centers for specific purposes. But local plans must be approved in Washington, with the resulting red-tape, delay and bureaucratic control.

Under the Quie plan, each state could establish its own priorities and organize its own programs in the specific areas authorized by the act itself. And here is the nub of the matter—the basic difference in philosophy between federal control and local control.

Is it too much to expect of an administration that its side of a political difference of opinion be presented honestly and fairly? Or must we continue to be deluged with distortions and downright untruths whenever LBJ's philosophy is challenged?

"Credibility gap" might well turn out to be the most descriptive epithet applied to the Johnson era.

Irish Echo Urges Support for Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, only a few days ago, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic stated that he had chosen this moment to move against Israel because only now did he feel strong enough. In other words, there was no particular provocation; Nasser simply decided that this was an opportune time to commit aggression.

Israel's plight must attract the sympathy of other peoples who have faced similar challenges.

The Irish Echo, which is published in New York, contains a persuasive editorial in its May 27 issue, which says in part:

> We of Irish heritage who have fought the same fight against oppression as the people of Israel—though not as successfully as yet—have a feeling of kinship with them in this new crisis.

I commend the Irish Echo for urging that the United States stand by the democracy of Israel.

The full text of the editorial follows:

Crisis in the Middle East

The amazing decision by United Nations Secretary General U Thant to withdraw the U.N. peace-keeping force from the buffer zone in the Gaza Strip makes little sense. His action threatens another war.

The U.N. emergency force has patrolled the area from the Gulf of Aqaba, across the Sinai desert and along the Gaza Strip since 1956. It has kept the peace in an area where some of the Arab nations have sought constantly to create a holy war against Israel.

The fact that Israel is the only democracy in the area seems to have slipped the mind of the Secretary General. Some reports say he was "forced" to remove the troops. This makes no sense to us. Egypt's President Gamel Abdel Nasser hollered and the troops were removed.

Some of the Arab nations have sought social and economic reforms for their peoples, but the majority of them are at best feudal baronies and at worst flagrant dictatorships which flirt with both Communist and Fascist extremes.

U Thant, who is a man we greatly admire, has always worked vigorously in the cause of peace, but he has made a major error in this move that can only lead to war.

The courageous Israeli people have been faced with this type of crisis before. In 1948 they fought for the ancient land and won. Since then they have been harassed by terrorist attacks, economic pressure and constant threats but have remained steadfast in the cause of freedom.

We of Irish heritage who have fought the same fight against oppression as the people of Israel—though not as successfully as yet—have a feeling of kinship with them in this new crisis.

We urge the President of the United States and the Congress to make clear that our nation will tolerate no mass invasion of the little democracy by the troops of the dictators.

Freedom Sanctuaries in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday it was my privilege to address a gathering of my constituents who assembled in the Union Ridge Cemetery in my district, which is one of the burial grounds for Civil War soldiers.

I took the opportunity on this solemn occasion to review with my constituents the situation that confronts the United States at a time when the world is experiencing one of its most serious crises.

I had proposed during my remarks at the cemetery that the United States must make a very hard reappraisal of our military strategy in Vietnam because of

America's widespread other commitments throughout the world.

All of us want to see the day when peace with justice and honor will be established in Vietnam.

But the question that we Americans have to ask ourselves at this time is: Can we follow the basic strategy that we have laid out in Vietnam and still meet our other commiments in the world, or is there a more effective way of achieving our basic mission in Vietnam and still be able to maintain our position of leadership throughout the world?

One of the problems that has disturbed me enormously is the fact that our American soldiers are suffering increasing casualties in their seek-and-destory mission into the jungles and swamps of South Vietnam and every time they have the enemy on the run, our enemy slips across the border into either Cambodia or Laos.

These are the conditions under which we are trying to win the war in Vietnam, while our problems all over the world continue to escalate.

There is no question in my mind that while we continue our effort in Vietnam the Communists are starting a series of provocations in other parts of the world and there is no question the Communists are counting on the fact that because of America's involvement in Vietnam we will not be able to effectively stop Communist aggression in other parts of the world.

Thus, it appears to me, that we could continue our present tactics in South Vietnam if, indeed, South Vietnam was our only problem. But with the fantastic proliferation of problems throughout the world, I have suggested a series of new concepts to give America greater flexibility in dealing with these global problems instead of permitting ourselves to be totally bogged down in Vietnam.

I regret that some of the press has interpreted my remarks as changing from my hawklike position in strong support of the President, to a dovelike position.

I have made it very clear that I continue to stand firmly behind the President's determination to bring freedom to the people of South Vietnam, and I strongly support the President in his decisions.

Those who would suggest that my proposals are a shift to a dove position would find little comfort in reading my remarks to sustain their erroneous conclusion. On the contrary, if men are to be labeled, I would say that in proposing alternative solutions to win in Vietnam, I have now become a falcon which is, after all, the most courageous and the most noble of the hawk family.

While I am mindful, Mr. Speaker, that the seek-and-destroy missions do develop a great deal of intelligence for our forces in Vietnam, we, as Americans, must weigh the relativity of all these factors in terms of global needs for American assistance instead of judging them only in terms of what such missions mean in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, my remarks delivered in Chicago at Memorial Day services at Union Ridge Cemetery follow:

Freedom Sanctuaries in South Vietnam

I can't think of anything more tragic than to withdraw our troops from Vietnam.

If we were to falter in South Vietnam and fail that little nation's plea for help to retain freedom, the Communists would stage similar "South Vietnam's" in 73 nations of Asia, Africa and South America.

But our commitment to the elusive doctrine of total victory in South Vietnam has cost us 10,000 American lives and has kept all of our resources bogged down in Southeast Asia while the Communists play their options to the fullest in the Middle East; in Cuba, in Korea, in the Sea of Japan and other places where American leadership has suffered because of our total involvement in South Vietnam.

Our forces today securely control the most essential urban and agricultural areas of South Vietnam.

Our basic mission in South Vietnam can now be considered overwhelmingly successful.

When the South Vietnamese first asked us for help, their country was on the verge of total collapse to the Communists.

No village was safe; the government was impotent as a democratic institution and had to rely on the discipline of a dictatorship; her economy was on the brink of total collapse and the Communists were confidently counting the days when the key to Southeast Asia would be totally theirs.

Contrast those bitter days of defeat with the South Vietnam of today when 455,000 American soldiers have helped turn South Vietnam into a land of confident hope for freedom in our time.

South Vietnam, even though it is engaged in a bitter war, has been able to hold elections in which 86% of the population participated to elect a constitutional assembly which has written a doctrine of freedom for its people.

This September a constitutionally elected government will govern this tiny war-torn country; her economy is sound and thriving; her educational system has been restored; two weeks ago free elections for local officials have been held in 1600 villages, and finally, in village after village, the U.S. pacification program is instilling principles of democracy among her people.

I believe the time has come for us to declare ourselves the victor in South Vietnam and use all of our resources—including more American troops if necessary—to establish these hard-won territories as freedom sanctuaries.

There is still a great deal of trouble ahead and one would be naive to fail to recognize the continuing threat to South Vietnam's new won freedom in village after village.

But I would like to suggest that our administration seriously consider using our 455,000 troops in Vietnam along with South Vietnam's 600,000 troops to secure those areas now solidly in allied hands and concentrate on the pacification program in those areas leaving the rest of South Vietnam to the throes of normal attrition among the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops.

I was in Vietnam twenty months ago and already then it seemed to me that allied troops had possession of the best parts of South Vietnam.

I found a great deal of irony in the fact that in some prats of Vietnam our troops were defending huge French rubber plantations whose owners were secure in the comforts of Paris supporting Charles de Gaulle in his attacks on the United States.

I seriously question whether much more can be gained by using our troops and suffering losses in the jungles of Vietnam which are of little strategic or military use to our side serving only as regrouping areas for the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops.

I would suggest we concentrate our troops in a perimeter of defense around the cities and those fertile rural areas now in our possession, then to use our huge resources at great losses to chase the Communists through the jungle.

In other words, I believe we should force the Communists to come to our areas where we can see them and destroy them instead of wasting vast American resources on seek and destroy missions in the hopeless jungles and swamp of South Vietnam.

By firmly securing those areas in our possession and developing their resources, I believe we can afford the risk of suspending the bombing raids over North Vietnam and put the full burden of finding peace in that troubled country on the back of Secretary General U Thant and the United Nations. He has said repeatedly he can find peace if we stop the bombings. Let's test his ability by giving him that chance.

Watching the fiasco of the United Nations in relationship to its withdrawal of peacekeeping troops in the Middle East, I believe the United States should serve notice on the United Nations that if it fails to find a just peace in Vietnam after we have ceased the bombings, the United States should seriously consider withdrawing from the U.N.

We should not fear that by protecting selected "freedom sanctuaries" in South Vietnam—we will somehow lessen our stature and prestige throughout the world.

On the contrary, history throughout the 20th century shows that partial victory has been achieved more often than total military victory in 10 out of 14 major wars in our time.

Since the turn of the century, the following wars have been resolved by partial victory rather than through total victory by one side or the other:

1. Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905.
2. The First Balkan War, 1912–1913.
3. The Second Balkan War, June 29–July 30, 1913.
4. Soviet-Polish War, April 25, 1920–October 12, 1920.
5. Kashmir War, October, 1947–January 1949.
6. War in Indochina, 1948–1954.
7. Korean War, 1950–1953.
8. Laos, (Intermittent civil war since c. 1953).
9. Somalia-Ethiopian War, 1964.
10. India-Pakistani War, 1965.

In the Russo-Japanese war both sides could have continued fighting, but the war had reached a point of diminishing returns for both sides. The same could probably be said for virtually all the wars cited above; the disputants could have fought to a point of exhaustion of one side, of the other, or of both; but for reasons of national interest opted for other solutions.

I firmly believe that by securing "freedom sanctuaries" and developing democratic principles in those areas of South Vietnam which are now actually holding elections, we can show the Viet Cong the futility of their cause and more important, we can address ourselves to the role of leadership in the many other trouble spots in the world which can become the seeds of World War III if they are not checked through effective American leadership.

Man has never suffered a greater waste of human resources than war.

We as a free people owe it to the men and women we honor today to us all of our resources, all of our ingenuity, all of our military strength, and yes, all of our belief in the nobility and dignity of freedom to find effective alternatives to armed conflict.

Ho Chi Minh once said that Americans do not like long wars. He said he intends to make the war in Vietnam a long one and thus win it.

I submit we must *not* give him this opportunity.

While I am fully mindful that tyranny and subversion continue in many parts of South Vietnam, I believe we have won enough of the important territory to force Ho Chi Minh into a stalemate in South Vietnam on our terms and those terms are to secure those areas we now hold and let them flourish under freedom while we demonstrate to the rest of the country that Communism has no more to offer in South Vietnam than it has offered the rest of the Communist world.

We might as well recognize that in Vietnam, just as in Korea, there will be no ticker tape parade down Wall Street or La Salle Street marking the end of the war.

Hereafter, man's conflicts will not end in formal total surrenders and the sooner we recognize this the sooner we can win partial but important victories in defense of freedom.

Marine L. Cpl. Russell Evans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, L. Cpl. Russell Evans, a young marine from my hometown of Martinsville, Ind., left a letter for his wife if he should not return from Vietnam.

Corporal Evans was killed, and the simple, moving eloquence of his letter spells out the legacy he has left to us by the ultimate sacrifice he made so willingly and so bravely.

[From the Martinsville (Ind.) Daily Reporter, May 17, 1967]

MARINE'S LETTER, WRITTEN BEFORE LEAVING, GIVEN WIDOW

Lance Cpl. Russell Evans, 21-year-old Martinsville Marine who was killed Saturday in Vietnam, knew, like any serviceman, that "coming home" was not a sure thing.

Facing this eventuality, he had written on April 26—two days before leaving the United States—a letter to be given to his wife Patty should he not return. He mailed it to his sister, Mrs. Opal Sanders, who gave it to Mrs. Evans after word of his death was received here this week.

Speaking of the happiness she had brought him and how she had made the last few years "the most wonderful in his life," he said, "By now you know that something has happened to me," and continued:

"I didn't want to die for I wanted to build a happy home for my family. But I feel that I have given my life for something I believe in. I feel that I have done something for the protection of my 'wife' and 'child,' and my country. At least it wasn't given for nothing, like some people think. (Editor's note: His wife is expecting their first child this fall.)

"I want you to make sure that our child gets a good education. I want 'him' or 'her' to have everything; just make sure that he doesn't become a 'spoiled brat.'

"I just hope if it is a boy that my dying here maybe will prevent him from having to do the same. But it's something we must all expect to do, if we expect to keep our country free. I don't regret dying if it helped in the least little way to do that.

". . . Just let our child know that his father loved him even though he never had seen him and that he wanted his son or daughter to grow up and be a fine educated man or woman . . .

"I am proud and I want you to be proud, that I was given the chance to give the supreme sacrifice for my country. It was not for nothing.

"There was nothing I wanted more than to come home to you and our child.

"God willing, since I spent my time in 'hell' I'll go to 'heaven' so I'm meet you and our child there . . .

"P.S. Don't let anyone forget me!"

The body of the young Marine, who died when a sandbag hut fell in on him, is expected to be returned here within the next 10 days when arrangements will be announced by the Neal and Summers Mortuary.

[From the Franklin (Ind.) Daily Journal, May 20, 1967]

HE BELIEVED

"I didn't want to die for I wanted to build a happy home for my family. But I feel that I have given my life for something I believe in. I feel that I have done something for the protection of my wife, child and my country.

"I don't regret dying if it helped in the least little way to keep our country free.

"I am proud that I was given the chance to give the supreme sacrifice for my country. It was not for nothing."

So wrote Martinsville Lance Corporal Russell Evans, age 21, in a sealed letter to his wife, before leaving for a tour of Vietnam duty with the Marines in April.

Saturday the Martinsville Marine was killed in Vietnam and the letter was opened, and made public by his wife, who is expecting their first child in the fall.

It's possible that Lance Corporal Evans experienced a premonition of death before leaving for Vietnam, but not probable.

In all probability he was simply reflecting on the possibility of death as all men do and wanted to make certain that there was no misunderstanding about the sacrifice he was prepared to make.

To Lance Corporal Evans, his cause WAS just.

His country called and he responded.

It cost him his life.

Few men are challenged so greatly.

Lance Corporal Evans was—and he accepted the challenge.

Can we accept his legacy?

Archbishop John J. Krol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the entire Cleveland community and the citizens of Ohio join in rejoicing at the nomination of Archbishop John J. Krol, of Philadelphia, as one of the new cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop John Krol is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a longtime resident of my congressional district where he was born. His appointment as a cardinal comes as no surprise. We in the Cleveland area have long known of his dedication and devotion to his religious duties and his support of community endeavors. His career as a priest, a bishop, and an archbishop has been an inspiration to the entire community and to the vocations.

Archbishop Krol, since his ordination at St. John's Cathedral in 1937, has devoted his life to the cause of the common man. He has sought to promote religious freedom, tear down the source of tyranny and oppression, and develop a spirit of religious brotherhood. He has remained steadfast to these high purposes through his work as a teacher in canon law.

The people to whom he ministered in the Diocese of Cleveland found in Cardinal-elect Krol an extraordinary warmth and humility which exemplifies his dedication and his devotion to his religious calling and to the high principles for which he has stood throughout his career. These qualities have now been recognized by His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

The appointment of Archbishop Krol to cardinal comes at an early age and at a time when men of such understanding and vitality are needed to carry forth with fervor the changing role of the church in our troubled society.

On behalf of a grateful community, I want to express heartiest best wishes to Cardinal-elect John J. Krol on this memorable occasion.

Can't Trust Reds, British Learn

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that the British have learned a lesson they will not soon forget from the treatment of their diplomatic representatives in Peking. Mr. Speaker, I include an article on this subject from the Peoria, Ill., Journal Star, May 28, 1967, in my remarks in the RECORD at this point:

CAN'T TRUST REDS, BRITISH LEARN

The British have long chided us for not being a sophisticated and worldly wise and "sensible" as they, and also for not extending recognition to Red China, admitting Red China to the UN, or sending diplomatic representatives there.

So, now, their diplomatic representatives in Peking have been beaten, smeared with glue, insulted, and kicked out. Amid massive public demonstrations and cursing of Britain, their diplomats have been given the Oriental equivalent of being tarred, feathered and ridden out of town on a rail.

Meanwhile, a Communist minority under Peking orders had racked British Hong Kong with riots.

A lot of lovely "civilized" theories have just gone down the drain in Great Britain, and we Americans don't look quite so stupid anymore. The people who look stupid are those who think that all you have to do with the Red Dragon is pet it a bit, and it becomes a pussy cat.

While these uproars in Red China erupt, we have the close circumstances of Soviet Ships roaring through U.S. naval formations—even colliding.

We have just had "spoiling operations" by our forces on Hill 881 and in the DMZ zone which upset a North Vietnamese timetable for direct invasion backed by Soviet rockets and artillery brought South against us for the first time.

And it is against the simultaneous hell-raising of this kind as a backdrop, that Egypt, heavily armed by Soviet weapons, while we gave her wheat which helped her finance those "purchases") masses troops and armor on the Israeli border—with the instant support of Moscow.

Little noticed, but also simultaneous, was the capture of armed guerrillas, led by Cuban army officers caught (and some killed) in a sneak landing attempt on the shores of Venezuela.

Each of these actions is unprecedented in its own sphere . . . and all have come within a two week period. They would have come even more simultaneously than that had we not jumped in ahead of them on the Vietnamese border area to frustrate their preparations on Hill 881 and in the DMZ—and the Venezuelans nipped the landing in its first stage.

It is absurd to regard all this as a remarkable coincidence.

There is a deliberate effort being made, obviously, to create a world wide "crisis," with those aims possibly in mind. Either, success in some theater, a shattering of U.S. nerves and a U.S. surrender in the face of Red threats, or a chance to bargain a world-wide "peace" to relieve the "war fears" that has better chance of some gains somewhere than have seemed probable in Vietnam.

This new gambit is testimony that things aren't working out right in Vietnam, so they've put some more chessmen on the board as trading material, if nothing else.

The trouble with this kind of business is it is easier to turn it on than to control it or turn it off. The Arab masses, once worked up, may not be "cooled off" again—deals or no deals.

That tragic mistake was made before.

Nasser has put himself in a "make or break" situation for his dreams of Arab leadership, for one thing.

Meanwhile, the British are being repaid handsomely with sticks and stones for their efforts to pacify the Reds both in diplomacy and by making British ships the chief carriers of war supplies into Haiphong harbor.

What happens next? The can of worms is opened.

We have been so touchy and the British so touchy about Haiphong harbor during a shooting war, and now, the Arabs brazenly move to close a harbor in their part of the world with Soviet approval. So what's so untouchable about Haiphong? Why not go ahead and mine the harbor there?

Indeed, Egyptian harbors as well? If that's to be the game?

We have shunned "brinkmanship" in recent years after practicing it with marked success for several years under Eisenhower—and we have expressed such horror at the very strategy, that it has encouraged Russia to try a bit of "brinkmanship" themselves and see if we'll cave in now.

We also practiced it once under Kennedy—when forced to by the Cuban adventure Khrushchev launched.

We are forced to it again—or to progressive surrender and retreat.

Tragic but true.

Churchill once tried to warn the British people against "appeasement" when their position was strong on the grounds that they would step by step fall back until their position was clearly desperate—and they would have to stand firm . . . and resist under almost hopeless conditions.

We are faced with the same kind of a decision, today.

It isn't a pleasant one.

State of the Department of State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, American people are beginning to notice the irregular and clandestine interference of the State Department. Its size and slips are showing, but its returns and rewards to our country are lacking. The larger it becomes in employees and money, the greater and more serious their blunders.

Some are beginning to ask, "Why is it with our State Department, that America must come last?"

Mr. Speaker, I insert the editorial from the May 31 Chicago Tribune, entitled "The Decline of the State Department," for my fellow colleagues to consider along with this inquiry: "Should we investigate this strange behavior now or wait until the State Department reassures us they are still with the United States?"

THE DECLINE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Few men are better qualified to judge the work of the state department than the chief of our Washington bureau, Walter Trohan. For a third of a century, Mr. Trohan has observed its decline, and in his "Washington Report" Saturday evening on W–G–N he called for an "agonizing reappraisal" [to borrow the late John Foster Dulles' words] of its form and function.

We cannot improve on Mr. Trohan's words in summing up the evidence in favor of change.

"The troubles of the state department," he began, "have grown even faster than its mushrooming payroll. Before World War II the state department numbered about 6,000 employes. Today it numbers almost 44,000 and is growing.

"Before the war we traded with every country on earth and were liked or respected by all. Today we don't trade with some countries, limit our trade to others, and find our balance of trade is nowhere near what it was, percentage-wise, in better days. We also find that many nations hate us, others dislike us, some are neutral against us, and almost no one likes or respects us."

Today, Mr. Trohan said, the state of the world "seems to make it quite clear to one and all that there is something wrong at the state department. We rescued Russia from Hitler in World War II. We also saved France. Russia is helping kill American boys in Viet Nam. . . . The French have thrown NATO out of France. They insist American troops leave their soil."

Under prodding of the state department, Mr. Trohan said, we have given away between 120 and 200 billion dollars in foreign aid, including interest charges on the money borrowed for the purpose. "No other people on the face of the earth have ever been so generous. Yet we have reaped more insults and injuries from our generosity than gratitude."

Americans themselves have taken to demonstrating against state department policy, Mr. Trohan said, and to burning the flag and draft cards. "To my knowledge no flag burner has been brought to trial for desecrating what we were taught to revere. Yet a Chicagoan who burned the French flag in front of the French consulate by way of protest against desecration of our flag in France was fined $100 for disorderly conduct."

Mr. Trohan said that our foreign policy "seems to have been designed to favor England, France, Russia, or any country concerned . . . instead of to advance America and the American way in such a manner as to benefit the country concerned. . . . [The state department] is peopled by many bright young and old people who frequently forget they are Americans in their concern for countries or areas to which they are assigned."

If any department of a private business concern were to show as dismal a record of performance as the state department, it would have been "reappraised" and probably reorganized years ago and given a clear definition of its mission. But in "Foggy Bottom" the visibility is so bad that the department is unable to discern its own failure. We hope Mr. Trohan's suggestion bears fruit.

Coming Storm

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, as the world's population continues to grow at an alarming rate, the need to take positive steps to feed an expanding population becomes more and more apparent. Recently, Mr. Louis A. McLean, of the Velsicol Chemical Corp., gave a speech to the Agri-Business Council in Lincoln, Nebr.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that the speech effectively outlines both the problem and positive steps that may be taken to solve it. Knowing the interest of my colleagues in this critical problem, I insert portions of Mr. McLean's speech:

COMING STORM

(By Louis A. McLean, secretary, Velsicol Chemical Corp.)

The Scriptures tell us Elijah, knowing of a coming storm, sent his servant seven consecutive days to look out over the horizon for a sign of its approach. The first six days he saw nothing. On the seventh he reported, "There ariseth a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand". And the Scriptures conclude "And it came to pass in the meanwhile, that the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain".

Like Elijah's servant, we, the American people have been told by demographer after demographer, those who compute population trends, of the mounting world food crisis and we have heard nothing. We have heard nothing despite the fact each prediction has been more dire. For example, the United Nations estimate in 1954 of the world's 1980 population was 3.6 billion. In 1965, the 1980 prediction had been revised up to 4.3 billion, a 20 per cent increase in the estimate in a single decade.

Despite daily press reference to the world food crisis, the greatest material problem ever to have faced mankind, we, the American people, have no real conception or appreciation of it. Like Elijah's servant, we see it as a "little cloud" distant on the horizon, not appreciating what that "little cloud" portends. Yet that "little cloud" presages famine, plagues and major wars. And we cannot protect ourselves in this age of intercontinental missiles by erecting a Chinese Wall of indifference around us.

Today, primitive peoples and peoples of the less-developed nations suffer from plague, pestilence, and hunger for the same reason—they do not have the things, nor the knowledge of how to use the things necessary for their own betterment. The great majority of those peoples live under climatic conditions accentuating adverse factors to such an extent they have little health or energy to help themselves. In interior areas of Latin America the life span is so short a person with gray hair is a rarity and thus revered. In underdeveloped countries the experience of centuries has taught the people their social security—or rather their possibility of existence beyond an age we consider as early maturity—must be provided by their children. Birth rates are high for this reason and for another reason, noted by an Indian official. He observed, in the rural areas of India where electricity had been introduced, shortening the long nights, the birth rate had decreased by about 50 per cent.

Much has been said about the population explosion and the fact birth rates must decrease if the world food crisis is to be solved.

Granting this truth, too few understand that *the population explosion in the underdeveloped countries is not due to an increase in birth rates, it is due to an increase in the survival rate.* Greater percentages of each generation surviving to reproductive years compound the increase without any increase in birth rates. And many predictions of populations to come still appear to be underestimated because of an assumption that the high reproductive age for females is 20 to 29, whereas, where the problem is the greatest, in warm climes, the age starts much earlier.

Understandably, one of the first efforts of developing nations is to improve the health of their people. Over 100 million lives have been saved by malaria control efforts since the advent of modern insecticides in the mid 40's, including over one million in the United States. Great strides have been made to control other vector-borne diseases. However, many continue their toll and make self-help impossible in large areas of the world. In tropical Africa, the tsetse fly prevents progress. Millions of Latin Americans currently are weakened and will die of Chagas' disease, spread by the kissing bug.

And the survival rate must be improved by increased production of food—better nourishment.

World deaths due to starvation and malnutrition about a decade ago were in the 6,000-7,000 per day range. Five years ago the estimate was 10,000 per day. Last year the estimate was 12,000 per day, over four million per year. Diseases we consider as minor are major factors among the malnourished. For example, an Egyptian child with measles faces a possibility of death 50 times greater than if he lived in the United States. It should be obvious to all, the mental and physical crippling effects of malnutrition substantially must be reduced before a people can adequately self-provide.

We, who live in a country where no one need be hungry, where no one need be malnourished, have difficulty in understanding what it is to be poor in underdeveloped countries. Most of us have forgotten the weakening effects of malaria that plagued many of our southern states before World War II. It is difficult for us to understand that we started the technological revolution of the last 30 years with reasonably adequate storage and transportation facilities, relatively non-existent now in many of the underdeveloped countries. Since the mid 40's, we have brought into use modern insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides and other pesticides. We have vastly increased the use of fertilizers. We have developed better varieties of plants, productive hybrids and strains more resistant to local diseases. We have placed into use more efficient farm machinery and we have vastly improved the processing and distribution of food, thereby increasing the percentage of harvested crops reaching the dinner plate.

Also, is it not obvious that, if you and I lived in a country suffering from hunger, malnutrition and disease and could see no real possibility of betterment for us, nor for our children—if we were so busy eking out an existence and had suffered so much from want and disease we had no time and little ability to learn—would not you and I look to anyone as a "Messiah" who promised betterment? Might we not espouse a new social order and trade personal freedom for promised gain? I think we might well revolt against the status quo because we had no real comprehension of the enormous natural factors that thwart solution by the best-intended governments.

It seems obvious, the first step in solving the world food problem and the population explosion, which are inseparable, is to better the health of people. Basically, improvement of health requires reduction of disease and an adequate and balanced diet so that the individual will not be handicapped nor crippled by diseases considered minor by well-fed people.

Shortly after World War II, the World Health Organization fostered the use of modern insecticides to bring several of the major vector-borne diseases under partial control, namely malaria. As has been noted, the success of those efforts has increased the need for greater efforts on the agricutural front, if those protected from epidemic are to enjoy sufficient good health to self-provide.

Next, we should ask "What did we do since World War II to practically double our per acre yield?" And we must ask ourselves and learn how many of those things, or how many different things, can be utilized by hungry nations so that they may self-provide.

A self-examination discloses that modern insecticides have been the key. By assuring the farmer a crop to harvest, they have made it possible for him to confidently make other investments, with the knowledge those other investments would pay. It has been economically feasible, therefore, for our farmers to invest in fertilizers, better varieties and more expensive seed, herbicides and other pesticides and better equipment. With the assurance of regular harvests, processors and distributors have been able to vastly improve their facilities and distribution. Our public has benefited greatly throughout this period.

Our percentage of income spent for food steadily decreased until about a year ago. Despite all the hue and cry about rising food costs, farm prices do not approach parity and we enjoy the world's most abundant and wholesome diet at the world's lowest income cost. We spend between 18 per cent and 19 per cent of spendable income on food. Even our good Canadian neighbors spend 3 per cent to 4 per cent more of their income on food than we do, because they must import more warm climate foods. We spend from 8 per cent to 25 per cent less of our spendable income on food than do the citizens of advanced European nations, less than half that spent by people living behind the Iron Curtain, and less than one-third of that being spent by peoples living in the underdeveloped countries.

We fail to appreciate what our low food costs have meant to us: for example, the many new cars, TVs, better clothes, and houses we have been able to purchase with the money saved that other people must spend for food.

Now, how many of the things we have done to improve yields can we expect underdeveloped nations to do? First, it must be remembered, much of the area in question is tropical or semi-tropical where there is no annual freeze to reduce insects and rodents. It has been estimated, for example, that in India rodents destroy more food than the total imported. (And may I comment on a common misconception. Rodents are *not* a religious symbol in India. They swarm there for the same reason rodents outnumber the human population here, especially in our slum areas where our poor live lacking the means and will to take concerted action to control them by full use of rodenticides and sanitary measures.) As has been true here, the fuller use of modern insecticides is the key to increased production in underdeveloped countries. Without their use many other investments, except for rodenticides, often will not produce economic results.

Frequently, the next step requires simultaneous investments and invention. In Monsoon areas pre-emergent herbicides must be used with fertilizers; otherwise, by the time the Monsoons are over to permit field access, the weeds, responding faster, choke out the crop. In some instances new varieties must be developed before fertilizers can be used, for native varieties may respond negatively. Our varieties are often useless. (The Rockefeller Foundation is sponsoring yeoman work to breed better varieties for those growing areas where research is greatly needed.) Agricultural sciences must be developed throughout the world.

Of course, there are many opportunities for uncomplicated improvements. Some native varieties do respond to fertilizer. Undoubtedly many of our companies will build additional fertilizer plants in those areas, where the raw materials exist. Limited areas can be brought under irrigation.

Large areas can be returned to cultivation by the use of herbicides. Furtick has noted, for example, that the English blackberry, brought into both Chile and Australia for living fences, ran rampant, taking over thousands of acres. In Australia, under high economic conditions, the land was reclaimed for agricultural use by applying 2, 4, 5–T. In Chile, under different economic conditions, the valuable and needed rich land was not reclaimed.

The problems to solve are many. This does not mean that nothing can be done, but indicates that great efforts can result in great accomplishments. Consider the agricultural accomplishments achieved in '65 in South Viet Nam even under war conditions; fertilizing two million acres produced an additional $12 million in crops. Insect control on growing crops saved $28 million. Rodent control, in killing ten million rats, saved $53 million. New seeds increased yields by 20–50 percent where used.

Most of us recognize the need for the developed nations to provide stopgap gifts and credit sales of food to hungry nations willing to try to help themselves—those willing to work for self-improvement and provide incentives—assurance to their farmers that greater efforts will bring greater rewards.

We have not been alone in past efforts. Canadian wheat aid to India in '66 was one million to our 8.3 million tons, with one-tenth of our population. This is not a full comparison but it serves to illustrate we are not alone in aid efforts.

Unfortunately, pesticides, which have played a prime role in our own increased yields, have been a subject of controversy here for more than a decade. Despite the fact permitted residues on foods have resulted in no instance of illness since the advent of modern insecticides in the mid 40's, the controversy reached a crescendo in the early 60's. As a result, unnecessary restrictions were placed on uses when new analytical instruments made it possible to measure negligible residues previously undectable. These same instruments made it possible to measure harmless residues in milk. We had an artificial zero residue rule for milk, although the same chemicals were premitted in other foods. The net effect was to increase insect damage to crops fed cattle, especially alfalfa, our most important forage crop, and root crops, such as potatoes, where rotated with sugar beets, and the pulp of the latter fed to cattle.

Another effect of the controversy is that it created such uncertainties in the market place, expenditures of millions to discover and develop new insecticides could not be hazarded. It is over 12 years since a major new one has come to market. This is of extreme importance when we consider that not more than 12 chemicals account for approximately 90 per cent of our agricultural uses of insecticides.

Long ago it became apparent that the pesticide controversy was led by two types of critics—purposeful and compulsive. The purposeful include those who use the controversy to sell natural foods at unnatural prices, to give color to their books, writings and statements, to gain notoriety or in any way profit from the controversy. The compulsive were described by Sigmund Freud in "Totem and Taboo" as neurotics, driven by primitive subconscious fears to the point that they see more reality in what they imagine than in fact.

The anti-pesticide leader, as distinguished from the fair-minded person who is merely misinformed about pesticides, can almost always be identified by the numerous variant views he holds against regular foods, chlorination and fluoridation of water, vaccination, public health programs, animal experimentation, food additives, medicine, science, and the business community, or by his insistence that insecticides should be mis-termed "biocides."

The anti-pesticide controversy, anti-fertilizer and anti-all chemicals as well, not only was anti-social, it was unnecessary. Their predictions of coming disaster engendered unnecessary fears in the minds of many. The calm, sage advice of informed experts, appearing at the same forum, largely went unheralded. It is noteworthy, therefore, that the Report, in commenting on the benefit-risk equation, observed that the quantity and quality of information available to scientists and administrators in government, academic institutions and private industry was "far more extensive than was generally recognized. Thus, predictions of impending disaster aroused great anxiety, not because there was insufficient evidence available to challenge these prophesies, but because the public was simply not sufficiently aware of the existence of this information."

In short, the Report concluded that all the furor of four years ago was unnecessary. The fears implanted in the minds of many were unfounded. Regrettably, fears implanted in the mind are not easily erased by a report, even if the report were to be given the publicity of the original false accusations. And fears and concern, even if unfounded, remain damaging to the health and well-being of those obsessed with fear.

Unfortunately, those anti-chemical critics, purposeful and compulsive, who, by tongue and pen, spread the poison of false fear, prior to, during and since those Senate hearings, will not be quieted by the Committee's conclusions that the anxieties they raised were unnecessary and based on the ignorance of those making the false accusations.

Just recently one of the "natural" foods magazines stated that our trouble was that we grow too much, store too much and give away too much. The fact is, we have never had a surplus of fruits and vegetables. For years we have imported more meat than we have exported. We have seen our dairy supplies and number of dairy farmers diminish. Imports of dairy products, on a whole milk basis, trebled in '66 over '65 and may nearly again double in '67. Our so-called surpluses of grain a few years ago have reduced to less than reasonable reserves. A year ago we had an estimated 60 million idle acres. Allotments for soybeans have been increased only sufficient to permit us to satisfy increasing domestic demand and continue sales to our cash customers, with nothing extra to supply badly needed soybean protein to hungry peoples. Other acres were approved for small grains, a total of approximately 35 million acres out of the 60 million. Yet there is every evidence that, because incentives are not present, idled acres, many of which are marginal, will not be brought into production. There is a reasonable likelihood the funds authorized under the Food for Peace Act, adopted by the last Congress, an expenditure of about five times what our teenage daughters spend on beauty aids, or about one-thirtieth of our planned military expenditures, will not be made because the crops will not be available in '67.

It is most unfortunate we did not face the world food crisis a decade ago and take the kind of action—stopgap aid and educational efforts to friendly peoples willing to help themselves—suggested by the present Act. It is ironic that as we have begun to realize the gravity of the problem and work to solution we have less ability to aid in solution.

I well remember four years ago and only a year ago, when, after completing comments about the world food crisis, I was approached by two different men who have spent a lifetime in agricultural matters. One was from outside of government, the other holds a high government position. Their political philosophies, I believe, are opposite. Each, in effect, said to me, although it was true there were many hungry people in other countries, our problem was one of surpluses. I know that most then would have agreed with them. Nevertheless, it was true then as it is now—we never had a surplus problem. We had a failure of distribution. The same monies expended to reduce and store what we then considered surpluses, if used for incentives to produce more and intelligently distribute food and educate others to self-provide, would have cost us no more, would have strengthened our farming community and would have done much to reduce the likelihood of more Viet Nams.

There are many ways we can increase production if incentives are provided and if American farmers are not unrealistically restricted. We can make greater uses of insecticides, herbicides and fertilizers, adding billions to our agricultural production. Despite our own rapidly expanding population, hunger need not face us. We cannot expect, however, to continue the rate of increase of yields as in the past two decades. During that period, modern pesticides, hybrids and fertilizers were introduced or placed to substantial use. The gain from here on will tend to level off, absent new technological discoveries. The time is here, however, for every thinking person to encourage increased production of food.

In the President's January State of the Union Message, he stated that the two most important problems facing the country were (1) the possibility of atomic warfare, and (2) the world food problem. At the close of his speech I listened to six different commentators. I listened in vain for at least one of them to suggest that food might be classed number one instead of number two, because its need is a cause of wars of all kinds. Instead, while each discussed war, not one mentioned the world food crisis, despite the emphasis the President had given to it.

Commentators and newspaper reporters have a knack for knowing what is "news" to the public. It is to the public's discredit and not their's, therefore, that the world food crisis is not "news" but regarded only as a "little cloud" on the horizon.

It is the urgent obligation of each of us, all in any way connected with agriculture, to emphasize what that little cloud portends—a "great rain" of problems "in the meanwhile."

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, when the House considered the Elementary and Secondary Education Act my colleague from Iowa, Fred Schwengel, gave a speech which supported the Quie amendment.

Fred Schwengel's remarks were to the point. They constituted a formidable argument for the Quie amendment and the need to return control of education to State and local officials.

Fred Schwengel is well qualified to speak on the topic of education. He served in the Iowa House of Representatives for 10 years. His record on education while serving in the Iowa Legislature was remarkable. For 8 years he served as chairman of the schools and textbooks committee.

Under Fred Schwengel's leadership the principle of State aid to education was first established. He led the fight for both general and supplemental aid for the schools of Iowa.

He led the fight for teacher security in Iowa.

He began the fight which took the superintendent of public instruction out of politics.

He fought for a better retirement system for schoolteachers in Iowa.

He fought for minimum salaries for teachers in Iowa.

Fred Schwengel also fought for adequate funds for the State colleges and universities in Iowa.

The late Dr. Virgil Hancher, who served as president of the University of Iowa, has been quoted as saying, "Education in Iowa has had no better friend than Fred Schwengel."

As a former member of the Iowa Legislature I can attest to the fact that Fred Schwengel provided constructive and forward-looking leadership in education for Iowa. He has continued to provide that kind of leadership in the Congress.

Buckeye Sugars Seed-to-Market Agricultural Program for El Salvador

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, in these days when the Congress is being asked to appropriate huge sums for foreign aid projects whose merits may not always be as clear as we could wish, the House will be pleased to hear of the imaginative new project developed by a company in my district for El Salvador called the seed-to-market program. The initial allocation for a positive program of agricultural development on behalf of our great Central American partner in the Alliance for Progress, El Salvador, is but $8,750 and deserving of attention and study. This self-help program could relieve us of the necessity for endless expenditures in this part of the world.

As conceived and presented by the management of Buckeye Sugars, Inc., of Ottwa, Ohio, I am told the seed-to-market project developed by the company in cooperation with our outstanding rural development officers in El Salvador and prepared for the U.S. AID mission there will:

First, train Central Americans in the complete spectrum of modern agricultural marketing; and

Second, demonstrate modern agricultural marketing processes to Salvadoran farmers.

I am advised the company plans to use a prototype plant already built with U.S. AID to help but never operated because of lack of competent supervision. It will also use lands owned by the school of agriculture of the Government of El Salvador to demonstrate methods of growing commodities for market, starting with the soil and carrying through the entire marketing process.

Technical personnel of Buckeye Sugars, Inc., will cover each phase of the program with specialists. International Vice President John B. Coke is already in El Salvador, prepared to act as liaison officer and project administrator. President James A. Yuenger has just returned from a 6-week tour of planning and preparation in Central America.

The initial allocation of $8,750 has been formally requested by Buckeye Sugars, and I am informed approved by the USDA rural development officers in El Salvador, with enthusiasm. The Minister of Agriculture and the superintendent of the school of agriculture have made their formal request for this project to U.S. AID/El Salvador. The initial sum is to be used to structure the entire 3-year program, prepare cost estimates, and provide preliminary estimates of project requirements for personnel and equipment. In order to meet budgetary deadlines of the Government of El Salvador, this initial fund will have to be allocated at an early date.

Support for H.R. 6385, Congressman James H. Quillen's Bill To Prohibit the Desecration of Our Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have received letters from all over the country in support of my bill to prohibit the desecration of our flag, but the most moving and inspiring one has come from a resident of my own district, Sfc. Raymond L. Frazier, of Johnson City, Tenn.

I think every American should read this letter, and I am proud to insert it at this point in the RECORD:

MAY 11, 1967.

Congressman JAMES H. QUILLEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN QUILLEN: I am writing this letter in support of your proposal to make the desecration of our flag a federal offense. I would like for you to know that I think it to be a necessary and urgent bill, and I am glad that the initial steps for action have been taken. I would like to tell you a short story of what the flag of our nation has meant to me. In May of 1961 during the Korean Conflict, I was captured by the Communist Forces. Time and time again during my 28½ months of captivity I saw our flag dragged through the streets of occupied villages, and trampled on by livestock. This was a disheartening thing to be compelled to watch, even at the point of fixed bayonets, but the people doing this were the enemy of that flag and did not enjoy the protection it affords, not like the enemy today who defile it than hide behind what it represents. I recall Sept. 1951, about five hundred of us had been making a forced march for several weeks, and several hundred miles, we arrived in the Capital City of North Korea, exhausted, starving and sick. We had only sit down to rest, when we were forced to watch a propaganda film about the fall of Berlin. it was a typical propaganda film until the very 1st, the scene was where all the allied forces were parading through Berlin, when on that dirty screen, the most beautiful sight that I have ever seen appeared, the American Flag. The shout went up from every throat in the building and Five Hundred walking dead men snapped to attention, stood there erect and saluted their flag. The film was stopped at once, but it took much prodding with bayonet point and rifle butt to quiet the enthusastic group of forgotten men who were proud to be Americans. The sight of that flag waving in victory give us the much needed courage and pride to make the remaining third days of marching. During my period of captivity, there were twenty nine of us declared to be War criminals and tried as such, after several months of solitary confinement, we were placed in a hard labor camp, while at the labor camp, two men Sgt Willford Ruff and Sgt Bill Carter took scraps of clothing and made us an American Flag. We would hide it in the day, but at night we would take it from hiding and just look at it, the sight of our flag helped to boost our spirits and to remind us that we were still Americans. On the day that we were to be released one of the guards discovered our flag, he attempted to tear it but one of the men grabbed it from him. At the risk of being shot on our last day as prisoners of War we could not surrender our flag to the enemy to be desecrated by him. We all stood at attention and saluted, while Sgt Ruff and Sgt Carter burned that little homemade flag in the proper manner. That sight may have looked pathetic to one of our draft card burners, but to me as I look about at those twenty eight dirty, tired, sick but not defeated men putting the flag that had meant so much to them to rest, it was a beautiful sight that I will always carry with me, and be damned proud to be able to serve under that Flag.

Sfc. RAYMOND L. FRAZIER.

Rally 'Round the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday throughout the country Americans very impressively commemorated Memorial Day under a cloud of increasing world tension and increasing international stumbling blocks for the United States. The Suburban Life, an outstanding publication serving western suburban communities of Chicago, carried a most dramatic editorial in its Thursday, May 25, edition, which merits very thoughtful reading:

RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG

Never since the Civil War, which occasioned the birth of Memorial Day, has the policy of this nation been challenged as it is being challenged today.

Our government is being buffeted and criticized because of its policies and conduct of the war in Vietnam at home and abroad. Criticism from other parts of the world can be expected and reluctantly condoned as coming from people who are not sympathetic with the aims and history of this nation.

But the type of criticism that is being evidenced internally every day by a goodly number of our own people is sad and not in keeping with the policies which conceived this republic.

Certainly those who are in opposition to the government's stand on the Vietnam conflict have every right to their opinions and are guaranteed the voicing of those opinions by the Bill of Rights.

But the type of demonstrations chosen by the dissenters is in direct conflict with their purposes and does little but encourage the Viet Cong and their Communist allies to continue the aggression and insist on peace on their terms.

So-called peace feelers put out by the Hanoi leaders reflect the ancient Oriental strategy of attempting to make the opponent lose face by turning the situation around and out of perspective. These phony overtures, which melt away as soon as the United States tries to take them at face value, are clouding the thinking of many of the Americans who are pushing for withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Vietnam.

The United States entered the Vietnam situation honorably, and we have every right to expect peace on honorable terms. The thousands of men who are fighting and dying for that cause also have the right of the backing of their government and their people in seeing to it that their blood is not being shed in vain. It would be if there were any but honorable peace effected.

We don't want to be in Vietnam, but we're there. And we went there in keeping with the West's aims in fighting Communist aggression.

The U.S. cannot in good faith pull out now and leave millions of Vietnamese to the mercies of the Reds.

It's true that our government and the South Vietnam leaders have not seen eye to eye on many occasions. But we, as citizens of this country, must trust our administrative and military leadership to work out solutions which are best and proper for the nation.

For every dissenter of U.S. policy in Vietnam there are thousands who are standing full strength in support of our government and our fighting forces. What better occasion can there be than Memorial Day to stand up and be counted and to counter the hue and cry being raised by a misled minority opposition?

Beatnik demonstrations, replete with bearded, guitar, guitar strumming rabble rousers are giving the United States a black eye throughout the world. And those who are sincere in the belief that the U.S. is in the wrong suffer by association.

When we pay tribute to the millions of dead of all U.S. wars on Tuesday we should also lend confidence to our leadership.

Yes, we want peace, but we want a peace that will enable us to hold our heads high among the countries of the world.

Address by Hon. James A. Farley, Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, a great American, James A. Farley, has again been honored, this time by Seton Hill College of Greensburg, Pa., which bestowed upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

Jim Farley is a world-renowned figure, who has received recognition for his greatness as an American and as a human being.

As a fellow New Yorker, it is my privilege to place in the RECORD the citation he received and his address to the graduates of Seton Hill College at their commencement exercises on May 14, 1967:

CITATION READ AT THE COMMENCEMENT BY RT. REV. MSGR. WILLIAM G. RYAN, PH.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT OF SETON HILL COLLEGE, GREENSBURG, PA., MAY 14, 1967, WHEN JAMES A. FARLEY WAS THE RECIPIENT OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

James A. Farley has brought worldwide renown to his native state of New York. As a public servant he first held office as the town clerk of the village of Stony Point, New York, from 1912 to 1919, and rose to the position of Postmaster General of the United States in President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's cabinet, a post which he held from 1933 to 1940. He has served as a member of the New York State Athletic Commission, of President Eisenhower's Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government, on the New York State Banking Board and the New York State Harness Racing Commission.

Mr. Farley's activities in the field of politics are a part of the history of the United States in the twentieth century. He has been a delegate to every Democratic National Convention from 1924 through 1964—and 1968 will no doubt add another convention to the series. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee he directed the presidential campaigns of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, with a success that those of us who are old enough still remember with awe. With good reason he is called "Mr. Democrat" in the frequent news stories and articles devoted to him; and no man has ever served his political party with greater honor or integrity.

There is, however, another side to Mr. Farley's career. He entered business before he was twenty, was president of his own company before he was thirty, and since his resignation as Postmaster General in 1940 has been chairman of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, and is President and Director of the Coca-Cola International Corporation. The worldwide scope of his business interests and influence is also indicated by the fact that he is a Director of the National Foreign Trade Council and of the Far East-America Council of Industry and Commerce, Inc.; and he has received the Robert Dollar Memorial Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Advancement of American Foreign Trade.

The list of Mr. Farley's honorary degrees, citations and decorations is too long to recite here, but it includes awards by governments, by Catholic Societies, by civic and learned societies, and by over thirty universities and colleges. He is the author of two books, *Behind the Ballots* and *Jim Farley's Story*, which are refreshing and informative reading for students of American politics.

Mr. Farley, in recognition of an incomparable career as a man of politics and of public affairs, as an internationalist in more senses than one, and as a representative son of your country and your church, Seton Hill College welcomes you today among her honorary alumni. I deem it an honor, as president of the College and by vested authority, to confer on you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; and I ask His Excellency Bishop Connare to hand you the diploma, and Dr. Carr to vest you in the hood, which testify to this degree.

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, THE COCA-COLA EXPORT CORP., COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES SETON HILL COLLEGE, GREENSBURG, PA., MAY 14, 1967

Rt. Rev. Msgr. William G. Ryan, Most Rev. William G. Connare, Reverend Clergy, Members of the Religious, Members of the Board of Trustees, Members of the Faculty, Graduates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thank you very much indeed for the great honor you have bestowed upon me. My mother told me I was born optimistic. Actually, I should like to talk about optimism today.

It seems to me that never our Republic more plagued by false prophets of doom. I say false prophets because the history of our country belies every word they utter.

Consider the undeniable facts. Only a little over two centuries ago, where now stands the great city of Pittsburgh, there stood a forbidding fortress, under foreign flag, blocking the whole Ohio River Valley. A British-American force moving against it was crushed. Lieutenant Colonel George Washington rallied the survivors at a little stockade called Fort Necessity—only a few miles from this spot.

Less than twenty years later, he was to stand at Valley Forge. New York, Boston and Philadelphia were in the hands of invading armies. Forty years after that the American Navy had to fight to free Lake Erie and Lake Champlain. Baltimore was bombarded; the White House was burned. The powerful Indian tribes—the Iroquois—of my native state sided with the invaders. However, the Flag of the Republic came through—but it wasn't brought through by pessimists.

Permit me to make my point: pessimism as to the future of our country is totally against the weight of evidence. Therefore, they inform you wrongly who declare that America's destiny has diminished. On the contrary, it has expanded—because its principles are universal. Great though its material wealth, our country was not founded upon its acquisition. This Republic was founded on the cornerstone of liberty—and duty. Let us not overlook that word duty—for the same Liberty Bell which pealed out on Independence Day simultaneously called all men to arms. The Declaration of Independence was signed twice—once *in ink* in Philadelphia—and once at Valley Forge—by bloody footprints in the snow. And here I mince no words. Pessimism, when duty calls, is very close to treason. Doubts and doubters have their place—but they are seldom found—at the ramparts—when the Flag is under fire.

Certainly, let us have debate—and let us have free discussion. But, in this Great Debate, let no one doubt that we can give full account of our heritage of freedom.

When the United States emerged in 1945 as the greatest military power in history, with sole possession of the atomic bomb, what did it do? It demobilized its armies, it dismantled its air force, and it mothballed its fleet. Certainly, there was no aggression apparent in this. On the contrary, our country was the first to beat its sword into plowshares. Nor did we stop there. For the only time in recorded history, a victorious power gave away billions upon billions to victims of the war, rebuilding vanquished and ally alike.

I submit that this is proof that our hearts were neither in our arms—or in our Treasury—but with God and our fellow men.

Let us answer fully, also, those who honestly ask what our forces are doing in Viet Nam, or for that matter in the Pacific. Surely we cannot be accussed of imperialism in Hawaii. It was to protect itself from imperialism that Hawaii asked annexation in 1854. Secretary of State Daniel Webster declined.

To defend Hawaii from imperialism, we entered into a trade treaty; and leased Pearl Harbor in 1884. In 1898 we annexed, at Hawaii's request, and where is Hawaii today? A full fledged state of the Union; surely no imperialism here. So of Alaska. First a territory, with hundreds of millions spent to develop it; today a state. Surely no imperialism here. At the turn of the century, the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico came under the American Flag simultaneously. Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth today—free to go, but preferring to remain under our Flag. And the Philippines? Not only an independent nation but a nation whose independence we had to win back from the Japanese. On July 4, 1946, the American Flag was hauled down and the Philippine Flag went up—with the full blessings of the American Republic. Surely no imperialism here.

When the South Korean Republic was attacked, in fact, 100,000 able bodied men of the Philippines volunteered to serve under the American Flag. Again we fought for and established a true Republic here—pouring in our treasure and our blood. Never in a thousand years could we expect a material return for this; but we never wanted one. We fought for a principle. We fight for that same principle in Viet Nam. We have expended for the peaceful development of the people of Viet Nam more in the last few years than all imperialistic nations spent on all of Asia in the last century—and without hope or desire—for return—of anything but peace.

I most certainly believe that the Viet Nam policy should be debated—but fairly. But I cannot refrain from saying that he who declares that this President of the United States would expend the life of one American lad for all of the treasures of this earth in exchange for the whole Continent of Asia belies his country, its history, its government and its spirit and thereby impeaches his own soul.

We shall pass through this storm—as we have passed through storms before—because we have a *right* to have faith in ourselves, and a true faith can never fail. Out of the faith in our Republic we must continue to unflaggingly to build it; and never before have we had such magnificent an opportunity to do so.

Now, much has been said about various types of explosions, from population to atomic. But overlooked, it seems to me, is the greatest explosion of all—the explosion of knowledge. This is a chain reaction, because the greatest advances in knowledge are the developments and discoveries by which still more knowledge is being acquired.

Already fifty-five percent of the American people earn their livings in industries which did not exist when this century started. More and more, science will open the skies, unlock the oceans and probe the deep earth. Thus, it is into a new world you step, a world already undermanned in the field of people competent to run it. Obviously, then your generation is on the threshold of a world which will offer the greatest opportunities ever presented to the individual who has the fortitude and character to use them. It seems to me that the people who note that high speed transportation and instant communication are shrinking the size of the world miss the point. It is not the world which is shrinking, but the mind and soul of man which is expanding. Obviously, any person who doesn't expand with it will appear to be shrinking. That is the purpose of this institution to expand your horizons so you can expand yourself. It hopes it has educated you to the point where you can continue to educate yourself.

I have mentioned your rights and I have also mentioned your duties. It is my observation over a lifetime and in many countries that no person has found his happiness very far from his path of duty and I believe that those who wander from that path of duty lose their rights, their freedom and their happiness. You have seen the example and benefitted from the devotion of those who have given their whole mortal existence to the service of others—the Sisters who conducted your education—that by their example even more than their teaching will mandate a great lesson for which we are all indebted. The world is your classroom now and since you can learn something from every person you meet—if you wish to—your faculty has been enlarged to all of mankind.

I should be less than frank, therefore, if I did not express my impatience with those disciples of disaster who in some curious way, known only to themselves, manage to see nothing but black clouds—in what by any count—is the most brilliant century in recorded history. For example, it took twelve men in 1835 to support one city dweller. Now, one man, thanks to the advance of human knowledge, can support thirty-nine urban inhabitants.

Everyday occurrences now would have been regarded as miracles then. For instance, there was no anaesthesia, and no medicine, as we know it. Men went out to the far Pacific, under sail, to kill 90 ton whales, from rowboats, for oil. But again, in this state, oil was found seeping from the ground a little more than a century ago and one of the world's greatest industries was born. You will see many more industries born, and some of you here today might well usher them in as Captain Drake ushered in the oil industry just over a hundred years ago.

But now, even more than then, what you will be depends upon what you wish to be. All that can be done by any country is to provide the tools by which individuals can fashion their own lives. Two signers of the Declaration of Independence counted as one of the most important acts of their lives that they founded universities. Benjamin Franklin was a founder of the University of Pennsylvania; Thomas Jefferson of the University of Virginia. In that tradition, Abraham Lincoln founded the land-grant colleges, which have had as much effect on our country's history as the Emancipation Proclamation. Furthering this pattern, President Lyndon B. Johnson has instituted the greatest higher educational program in the history of this or any other nation. Over fifty new colleges are appearing every year. Under the President's program, within the next few years, a college will be almost within walking distance of every home in the United States. As of this time, President Johnson has pledged the credit of the United States behind every student who needs a loan to go to college—without regard to race, creed, color or sex. A half billion has been loaned already; and by 1972 over seven billions will have been expended. No man has accomplished so much for so many—and been appreciated by so few. On this alone, I would answer these bitter, short-sighted men who ask "What has happened to the Great Society"—with a single sentence, which the centuries will justify. My answer is "The Great Society is Here". Look at the universities and the colleges President Lyndon Baines Johnson is building—for the lights of these cathedrals of learning will burn through the centuries to come—as the noblest beacons of faith and hope—ever lit from the torch of liberty. And I predict that as the public schools brought understanding between different creeds, the Johnson Educational Program will bring peace and understanding between the different races, and on a worldwide basis.

It was my privilege in 1933 to see a great President pledge the resources of the United States behind the stricken American people. It is equally my great privilege to witness a President of the United States pledging the national assets behind the mind and heart of its youth, and for generations yet unborn.

I make one point on which, I personally, am willing to rest the case of President Lyndon Johnson before all of history. I turn your memory back to Abraham Lincoln, learning his arithmetic on the back of a shovel, by flickering firelight. Then I point to the hundreds of beautiful colleges and the millions of students who are and who will be educated because of President Lyndon Johnson. And I ask you—has he not created the Great Society? And I rest.

That line of great Americans—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Lyndon Baines Johnson have put the tools in your hand. It is for you to build that vision of a greater America and a greater world—which this noble institution has instilled in your hearts.

Family Pet Found at Research Lab

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it has often been said that a dog is a man's best friend.

It is too bad that dogs have found so few occasions to return the compliment.

However, one of those occasions was last year when the Congress saw fit to pass into law, Public Law 89–544, an act to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats for research purposes.

Those of us who saw fit to introduce companion bills on this subject and who voted so overwhelmingly for this new act were disturbed over the instances of outright theft of family pets, of the mistreatment and maltreatment of these animals, and the sometimes unbelievably cruel conditions under which they were kept and transported.

Unfortunately, our concern was not misplaced.

Even now, after this law was passed, there have been instances of dogs stolen from homes and then, through some mysterious grapevine, ending up undergoing experimental operations in well-recognized medical facilities.

One such instance occurred last week. It was one of the few with a happy ending, not only as far as the people who will benefit from these experiments is concerned, but by the dog as well.

As you will note from the article which will follow these remarks in the RECORD, Thunder is now home with his family, with only a large scar to show for his adventures.

But I think that the case of what happened to Thunder should be a warning to all of us that we need full implementation of Public Law 89–544, full funding and staffing of its inspection function, so that the chances of such thefts will dwindle in the future.

I have never been a particular advocate of giving money to the Agriculture Department, but in this instance, I want to make an exception. I want to urge my colleagues to see to it that the full $1,500,000 appropriation for the implementation of this inspection program so that Public Law 89–544 can do the job that Congress intended it should.

The article from the Pontiac Press follows:

PONTIAC FAMILY'S DOG FOUND AT ANN ARBOR RESEARCH LAB

(By Dave Cook)

Thunder nearly split his stitches, but after a three-month absence from home and a bout of major surgery, no one could blame him.

His return was so unexpected, in fact, that his owners—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Shorter of 280 Bondale—were unable to restrain from indulging in a few antics themselves.

"Can you blame us? We thought he was dead," exclaimed Mrs. Shorter, a nurse's aid at Pontiac Osteopathic Hospital.

"Even when the Humane Society called and said they had our dog, I didn't believe them," her husband admitted.

Thunder, 55 pounds of German shepherd-collie, was driven to the Shorter home late yesterday by Mrs. Dorothy Dyce, a field investigator for the Animal Welfare Institute.

It was through the efforts of Mrs. Dyce that the 3-year-old dog—missing since February—was located in a research laboratory at Veterans Hospital in Ann Arbor.

On a routine visit to the lab, one of her activities as an investigator, Mrs. Dyce noticed one of the four-legged patients still bearing a license chain—nearly buried under heavy hair, but still there.

She jotted down the number, put in a call to the Oakland County Animal Shelter, and with the assistance of Pontiac's dog-license records, finally succeeded in tracing Thunder to the Shorters.

Thursday night Mrs. Shorter received a call from Mrs. Dyce and agreed to go to Ann Arbor in order to identify Thunder.

SQUEALING, WHINING

"It was him all right," she said. "He started squealing and whining as soon as he saw me."

A large patch of bare skin on Thunder's left side, however, immediately caught Mrs. Shorter's attention.

Hospital authorities explained the dog had undergone an operation in which one lung was removed and then restored to its original position.

"They told me it was for research purposes," Mrs. Shorter said.

WHY THE OPERATION

"What I can't understand is how Thunder got there and why he was operated on when he still had identification tags.

"He's strictly a stay-at-home dog—can't imagine him even trying to get out of the back yard."

Mrs. Dyce, whose work brings her into contact with both laboratory personnel and humane societies, said she had determined that Veterans Hospital had purchased Thunder from a "reputable" Ann Arbor dog-dealer.

"They assure me the dealer would have nothing to do with a stolen dog or a dog that was cared for and a family pet," she said.

"We are definitely going to press an investigation into this, however."

District of Columbia Crime Reduction Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, recent, shocking crimes here in the Nation's Capital have made it apparent that new legislation is needed now. Washington plays host to millions of foreign and

American visitors each year. It should be a model city.

I have today cosponsored with my colleague, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ADAMS], the District of Columbia Crime Reduction Act of 1967. This bill would reduce and improve criminal procedures in the District of Columbia.

It would embody the proposals of the President for combating crime in Washington and is the result of a recommendation by the President's Crime Commission that a sweeping attack be made on crime across the country, starting here in Washington.

According to the terms of the bill I have cosponsored today, the District of Columbia Police Department would be expanded and reorganized. The U.S. attorney's and corporation counsel's offices would be expanded. There would be expansion and procedural reorganization of criminal trial sections of the District and District of Columbia sessions courts. Criminal law would undergo reform both substantively and procedurally. Correctional institutions and probationary departments would be reorganized and expanded as would social rehabilitation programs.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the 90th Congress will realize the urgency involved in passing this bill.

General Westmoreland's Speech

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues excerpts from a thought-provoking commentary written by Mr. Marshall Windmiller, associate professor of international relations at San Francisco State College.

This scholarly article is an answer, in effect, to the remarks made last month in this Chamber by General Westmoreland, commander of our forces in Vietnam. I believe Mr. Windmiller's remarks to be especially interesting and pertinent because they point out quite clearly that there is more behind the good general's remarks than what most are generally led to believe and accept.

It is true that individuals may differ somewhat in the views they hold of events in Southeast Asia and, particularly, in Vietnam. The best policy is for us to be exposed to varying points of view. With this in mind, I offer here for the perusal of my colleagues, another interpretation of the tragic war in Southeast Asia and the events surrounding it:

GENERAL WESTMORELAND'S SPEECH

(By Marshall Windmiller)

Almost as if in reply to the gigantic protest demonstrations against the war in Vietnam held in New York and San Francisco on April 15, the Johnson administration has escalated the war against North Vietnam. It has also escalated the propaganda war at home to reassure public opinion of the soundness of its policies. Within a period of a week, General Westmoreland came home from Vietnam to make a series of speeches, an hour long television film, *War in the Skies*, narrated by General James Stewart, the actor, was shown, and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge gave a long interview to four correspondents of the *New York Times*. The television film shown on ABC, was a masterpiece of propaganda. It showed a fighter pilot at home with his wife and children, it showed him and his comrades signing hymns in church in Vietnam, there was suspense during the rescue of a pilot who had been shot down, and then there were the scenes where American airmen were delivering toys they had made themselves to Vietnamese children. The purpose of the film was to make the viewer proud of the air force and of the men who are fighting in Vietnam. Like most propaganda films it oversimplified some issues and obscured other.

There is no doubt in my mind that our men in Vietnam constitute an excellent professional fighting force composed of many brave men who daily risk their lives to do their duty. They are competent and they are disciplined. They are doing their job well, they are carrying out their orders, and they have good reason to be proud. But this is not the issue. The issue is whether or not they are being used to enforce a sound policy or an unsound policy. The issue is not whether they are worthy of our admiration, but whether they have been given a proper job to do. The demonstrations in New York and San Francisco were carried out by people who said the policy was wrong.

The speech which General Westmoreland made at the annual luncheon of the AP in New York on April 24 is worth analyzing in some detail, for it contains all of the basic propaganda themes of the Johnson administration. There are essentially six basic themes. First, the Vietnam war is a simple war of aggression of one country against another, and we are helping to oppose the aggression. Second, our enemy the Vietcong, has no legitimate base of support, and what success it has is based primarily on terror and intimidation. Third, the Saigon government is getting stronger, more efficient, and more democratic. Fourth, the South Vietnamese army is doing a fine job, and getting better all the time. Fifth, there should be no cease-fire because that will play into the hands of the enemy. And sixth, the war will be a long war, and Americans must prepare for the necessary sacrifices.

I would like to examine these six points, one by one. First, what kind of a war is it that we are fighting. General Westmoreland told the Associated Press: "The doctrine of conquest in South Vietnam is from the book of Mao Tse-tung . . . What we have is not a civil war. It is a massive campaign of external aggression from North Vietnam."

General Westmoreland is partly correct. The ideas of Mao are being used by the Vietcong and the regular armies of North Vietnam. But they are being used within Vietnam, which according to the Geneva Agreements of 1954 is one country, not two. The war the Vietnamese are fighting against the American armies today is essentially the same war they fought against the French between 1945 and 1954. The French had their puppet Bao Dai, we have General Nguyen Cao Ky. All of this has been so thoroughly documented, that it is amazing that General Westmoreland can get away with making such an astounding statement before the Associated Press.

General Westmoreland's second major theme has to do with the character of the Vietcong. "The Vietcong," he said, "is not a legitimate nationalist movement. It is a movement organized, controlled and supported by the Communist government of North Vietnam. What support it gets from the people in South Vietnam is largely the result of terror, intimidation, and murder of those individuals who oppose it."

There are two questions here. Is the Vietcong a legitimate nationalist movement, and does its support rest solely on terror and intimidation? First, let's look at the nationalist question. Nationalism is a state of mind that creates a sense of common purpose. It generally develops among people who have a common historical tradition, common culture, common language, and most important, a common enemy. Nationalism is the most powerful political force in all of Asia, but nationalism has not developed in the same way in all countries. There is one common ingredient, however, and that is the notion that Asian peoples must settle their own political problems. All nationalists are agreed that the political configurations of Asian countries must not be decided by foreigners.

In some Asian countries the leadership of the nationalist movements was taken over at an early stage by Communists. China and Vietnam are good examples. India is a contrary example. There the leadership of the nationalist movement was taken over by a man whose ideology was essentially Hindu, Mahatma Gandhi. But in China it was Mao, and in Vietnam it was Ho Chi Minh. Now if you want to say that any nationalist movement that has Communist leaders is therefore no longer a legitimate nationalist movement, that's one thing. But if you then conclude, as the American government seems to conclude, that because you pronounce it illegitimate, it is no longer able to draw upon the powerful force of nationalist sentiment, then you are making a very serious mistake. The fact is that in Vietnam, now that Ky has destroyed the Buddhists as an effective political force, the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnamese government are the main possessors of the nationalist tradition. On April 26, UN Secretary General U Thant said, "The main ideology inspiring the resistance movement in Vietnam is nationalism, not communism. Until this fundamental fact is recognized the war cannot be ended." U Thant is right, it is this that explains their effectiveness, much more than any terrorism they use.

General Westmoreland's third theme had to do with the character of the Saigon regime. "The Republic of Vietnam," he said, "is getting stronger politically, economically and militarily. . ." This is contrary to all of the evidence that I have been able to examine. Inflation and corruption are rampant in South Vietnam. The Generals who run the government are deeply involved in corrupt practices. They have no base of popular support. They have intimidated the constituent assembly and have forced it to change key provisions in the new constitution. The most important, perhaps, is the section dealing with the province chiefs. These are vital posts, for they control everything in the provinces. At the present time most of them are military men, and they are appointed by the military. The key demand of the civilian leadership in Vietnam is that these officials be elected. That is what the constituent assembly wanted to write into the constitution, but by a campaign of intimidation, the junta forced the assembly to permit the province chiefs to be appointed. This provision cuts the democratic heart out of the constitution.

Westmoreland's fourth propaganda theme has to do with the South Vietnamese army, the ARVN. "In my book," said General Westmoreland, "the Republic of Vietnam armed forces have conducted themselves with credit. As I tour the country several times each week, I am encouraged by the obvious improvement in the morale, proficiency and quality of their fighting forces." This is a fairly cautious statement, and well it might be. One of the best known academic experts on Vietnam in this country is Professor George M. Kahin, the head of the Southeast Asia Studies program at Cornell

University. He has spent a great deal of time in Southeast Asia, and reecntly returned from a month long visit to Vietnam in December and January. He made a detailed report on that visit for the US Senate, and its full text appears in the *Congressional Record* for April 13. I would like to quote from that report:

"Among the American officers with whom I talked (marine and army), there was unanimity as to the incapacity of the ARVN (Army of South Vietnam) to fulfill the major role assigned to it under the pacification program—that of clear and hold, and more specifically of providing sufficient security for the pacification cadre teams. One reason they gave is that a large number of ARVN units are not effective fighting forces and avoid battle with VC forces that return subsequent to the search and destroy operations that have temporarily pushed them out. Combat ineffectiveness is often increased by the continuing high desertion rate. When I visited Long An Province immediately to the south of Saigon I found that with the 25th ARVN division there, the desertion rate is more than 1,000 men per month, this number including a significant number of officers as well as enlisted men. . . . Secondly," Professor Kahin continues, "these U.S. marine and army officers were in solid agreement that the South Vietnamese army as a whole is not psychologically attuned to effective clear and hold operations among the peasantry, and that it acts much more like an alien occupying force than a friendly defender. The incidence of chicken and pig stealing and rape of peasant women are alone so high and so widespread, they said, as to ensure this."

Professor Kahin then went on to describe how when the Vietcong move into an area they distribute land to the peasants. When the ARVN moves in, they take it away from the peasants and give it back to the landlords. This does not make them popular with the peasants. Professor Kahin continues: "Pacification is a process which the military junta in Saigon views as taking place behind an American military shield that will remain in Vietnam for a full generation. This was made clear to me in a long discussion which I had with one of the top generals in the junta, a man regarded by U.S. officials as politically the most sophisticated of the group. What struck me in talking with him and other Vietnamese military leaders was their confident taking-for-granted that American troops would remain on in Vietnam to provide them such a shield, bearing the brunt of the fighting against the Vietcong for as long as a generation." Professor Kahin then quotes directly a statement made to him by the top general he interviewed. The general said:

"To defeat the Communists we must win against them both politically and militarily. But we are very weak politically and without the strong political support of the population which the NLF, that is, the Vietcong, have. Thus, now even if we defeat them militarily, they can come to power because of their greater political strength. We now have (thanks to the support of our Allies) a strong military instrument. But we are without a political instrument that can compete with the Communists in the south. Such a political instrument we must now begin to create, a process that will take a generation. It is unrealistic to speak of a cease fire until after we have built up our political strength to a point where we can compete with the Communists successfully—a decade from now at least." So said the top ARVN General to Professor George Kanin in an interview in Saigon early this year.

And that explains General Westmoreland's fifth propaganda theme. There can be no cease fire. To end the fighting would leave the political support of the Vietcong intact. We must keep fighting until everyone who opposes the Generals in Saigon is wiped out.

And this also explains Westmoreland's final theme, that it will be a very long war.

What does all of this add up to? It means that the policy of the American government is for the next generation to send American young men to fight and die in Vietnam in order to keep in power a dictatorial junta of generals who admit that they have no popular support, whose armies are undisciplined, cruel and corrupt. It means that all of this is to be accomplished in opposition to the most powerful political force in Asia, the force of Asian nationalism.

Appreciation to Upward Bound Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert into the RECORD the text of a letter to Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, from a constituent of mine, Mr. David Watrous, Ballfall Road, Middletown, Conn. The letter pertains to the OEO's Upward Bound program, which provides underprivileged and disadvantaged young people an opportunity to prepare themselves for a college education.

Mr. Watrous is one of a growing number of such young people who are finding the road to opportunity through the Upward Bound program. He participated in that program last summer, and as a result of that effort he has now been admitted to the University of Connecticut as a full-fledged student on a full scholarship.

His letter to Mr. Shriver is an expression of his appreciation for the help given him by the Upward Bound program. It is just another piece of evidence of how much can and is being accomplished for American youth in helping them to obtain a higher education and guide them toward positive and constructive citizenship. For this reason, I am pleased to insert into the RECORD his letter:

MIDDLETON, CONN.,
April 26, 1967.

Mr. SARGENT SHRIVER,
Director, Project Upward Bound, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SHRIVER: Last summer I was lucky enough to be recommended for, and accepted into the Upward Bound Program at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut.

I had a totally new and exciting experience and I found a new confidence in myself and realized the importance of education in making life more enjoyable and fruitful.

Before I entered the program, I had an idea that I might not be able to get into college. After attending the summer session, I realized, with the help of Mr. Sam Newcomer, Director and Mr. Frank Stewart, guidance counselor, that I had a very good chance of getting in and doing better than just fair.

Just yesterday I received word from the University of Connecticut that they had decided to accept me into their college and they were willing to give me a full scholarship. I am very grateful to them for the acceptance, but I owe just about all of my thanks to Upward Bound. This is a fantastic program and I hope it will continue. It has been a terrific help to me and to many others.

Sincerely,

DAVID WATROUS.

The Middle East and Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today's editorial in the New York Times underscores the critical differences between our interests in Vietnam and in the Middle East.

Four Presidents have pledged our support for the territorial integrity of the dynamic democracy of Israel whose people are firmly committed to its self-defense.

Mr. Speaker, it would be a dangerous irony if our involvement in Vietnam should make anyone in the administration think twice about keeping our commitment to protect the sovereignty of Israel.

I believe that the following editorial merits the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, May 31, 1967]

MIDDLE EAST AND/OR VIETNAM

The issues in the Middle Eastern conflict are being confused by some commentators and critics with the very different issues involved in Vietnam. Just as spokesmen for the Johnson Administration have drawn false parallels between appeasement of Hitler and what was described as appeasement of Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse-tung, so now the terms "hawk" and "dove" are being loosely applied to the Middle East as if they had the same connotations as in Vietnam.

It is neither accidental nor illogical that many of the same Americans who are calling for deescalation and unconditional negotiations in Southeast Asia also call for firmness on the part of the United States in insisting on freedom of passage to the Gulf of Aqaba and on honoring American commitments to defend the sovereignty and independence of Israel.

The United States had no such commitments with regard to South Vietnam, least of all to fight a virtually unilateral and major war on behalf of Saigon. In 1954, when the SEATO treaty was signed, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles specifically ruled out "unilateral armed intervention." While SEATO's economic and defensive commitments were indeed extended in a protocol to South Vietnam, along with Cambodia and Laos, Saigon was not even a party to the SEATO treaty.

The other major document sometimes cited by the Johnson Administration as a commitment to Saigon was a letter from President Eisenhower to President Diem of South Vietnam on Oct. 23, 1954. In it General Eisenhower wrote of aid to Saigon, the purpose of which would be "to assist the Government of Vietnam in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state, capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means." However, this aid was made dependent on President Diem creating a Government "enlightened in purpose and effective in performance." Diem failed signally to do this, as virtually every Vietnamese from Premier Ky down now recognizes.

President Kennedy just before his death and President Johnson as late as 1964 both insisted—in Mr. Johnson's words— that the war in Vietnam "ought to be fought by the boys of Asia," not by Americans. Israel is not asking the United States to fight for her. There is no commitment to do so, and in present circumstances no need to do so.

But there are commitments, which can be documented precisely, by every American President since Truman to defend the sovereignty and independence of Israel, and there are also commitments by Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson in favor of upholding the right of free passage through the Strait of Tiran into the Gulf of Aqaba.

In terms of American interest—as well as commitment—the Middle East is to be differentiated from Southeast Asia. The Middle East is the crossroads of the world, between Asia and Europe. It has been a strategic goal of Russia since Peter the Great. A reminder of this came only yesterday with the news that Russian warships are going to pass through the Black Sea Straits into the Eastern Mediterranean.

In its great-power aspect the Middle Eastern crisis shapes up as a confrontation of the Soviet Union versus the United States. As the British and French were gradually forced out of the area following World War II, the United States took their place. The region is now of paramount strategic importance to this country, whereas until escalation of the Vietnam war, Southeast Asia was only a marginal power factor for the United States.

The Persian Gulf area produces 27 per cent of the world's petroleum and has proved global reserves of 60 per cent. American firms have a gross investment in the region of more than $2.5 billion. There is nothing comparable in American interests that can be said of the Southeast Asian peninsula.

The American position has now reached the ironical stage where virtually every argument advanced for the Vietnam war—commitments, honor, security, interests, consistency, the self-determination of small nations—could be used in favor of helping Israel. However, it is not necessary nor is it valid to make such comparisons. These are two separate problems calling for different solutions, but they are alike in that they both require major policy decisions in 1967.

If Washington now argues that it cannot afford to take on two crucial commitments at the same time, this would be another good reason to say it is time to descalate the war in Vietnam.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the committee on the Judiciary has been represented at every session of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration since that international organization came into existence in 1951.

ICEM was founded as a result of the initiative taken by members of this committee and ever since the operations and activities have been scrutinized and evaluated by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The 27th council session of ICEM was of particular significance inasmuch as the paramount item on the agenda was a resolution offered by the United States calling for a review of ICEM's scope of activities. In the course of the debate on the resolution, the leadership position of the United States was challenged. I am proud to say that the Honorable PETER W. RODINO, JR., speaking for himself and for the Honorable CLARK MACGREGOR, representing the committee, responded to this challenge and joined with U.S. representative, Ambassador James Wine, in clarifying the leadership of the United States. I know that the House will be interested in the remarks of Congressman RODINO and I am pleased to insert them in the RECORD at this time:

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

Mr. Chairman, it is always heartwarming for me to come here among you, the members of a Committee which I have learned to respect and admire for all the good it has been doing, and I thank you for the privilege of having been permitted to address this session of the Council and to make some pertinent observations.

Regretfully, the legislative schedule in Washington curtails my participation and that of my Congressional colleague, Representative Clark MacGregor, in this session's deliberations. However, we want to assure you that our limited visit here should not be construed in any way as a lessening of our interest in and dedication to the work of this fine Committee.

Within the framework of the United States Constitution, the Legislative branch of the Government shares with the Executive branch responsibility for United States participation in international organizations. Appropriate committees of the Congress have the power to recommend appropriations, authorize appropriations, and the obligation to see that they are enacted into law and spent in accordance with legislative intent. As a consequence of this responsibility, members of the committees on the Judiciary in both sides of the Congress have consistently attended ICEM sessions since this Committee was conceived over fifteen years ago. The visits to the Council sessions and the constant contact with ICEM activities, as well as consultations with United States delegations to ICEM form the basis for Congressional evaluation of Committee activities. The co-operative relationship between the Department of State and the Congressional Committees has resulted in a definite unity of purpose regarding the role of ICEM.

I come before you today to reaffirm first of all the interest of the Congreessional delegation on behalf of all three of the basic, fully co-equal sectors of ICEM's activities: refugee resettlement, assistance for national migration, and development of Latin American programmes.

I am now as I have always been, convinced that there should be a *parity* and not a *priority* between the three authorized functions of ICEM. These functions must, in my judgment, be kept in proper balance.

Of course, recognizing that *within* each of the three basic sectors of ICEM's activities there are areas which may require urgent attention and thus receive a priority over another area which can be programmed over a longer period.

References were made last week to alleged, and I quote, "discrepancies" between the political support ICEM enjoys and financial contributions, often deemed to be inadequate. We personally have some difficulty in agreeing with that assessment or evaluation. One must discern between the political support which—as far as the United States is concerned—is *constant*, and I emphasize constant, and the financial support which may of necessity undergo fluctuations of a temporary nature. That constant support for reasons well determined inside and at the highest level of the United States' executive and legislative branches *is present* although exigencies of a *temporary* nature might cause temporary reductions in the financial support. The two elements, however, must not and should not be confused, but should, however, be recognized as facts which are subject to change, and hopefully I believe a change may come for the better in the not too distant future.

As one of my official duties I also serve as a member of the "Select Committee on Western Hemisphere Immigration", a committee which was established by the Immigration Act of 1965. This Committee, composed of members of the Senate, the House, and officials of the Executive branch, has great latitude within its mandate to review and study all aspects of migration relations between our good neighbours of Latin America and the United States. I intend to propose at the next meeting of this Commission that a liaison be developed with ICEM so that there can be an exchange of ideas and knowledge.

The notable results of ICEM's Selective Migration Programme of Latin America are already known and I commend the Committee wholeheartedly for the increasing success in recruiting, transporting, and helping in the adjustment of skilled workers. This "*Brain Gain*" to Latin America is a threshold for a new economic era.

Mr. Chairman, I now reiterate the words of our Ambassador, the Delegtae to this Committee. We came to this session hoping that the Council would adopt a resolution calling for a review of the scope of ICEM's activities. The proposed resolution had been well received in the Congress and was a predicate for renewed support by the appropriate committees. The thought prevailed that a review would focus attention on new techniques, greater collaboration and coordination between governments and between programmes.

Notwithstanding the will of the Executive Committee to defer a review resolution, we will, however, leave this session knowing, since I see the tenor, that the Member Governments had an opoprtunity to express their respective positions on this question; and we are understandably grateful that the Administration of ICEM will undertake a "self analysis", if you please, which when completed will be made available to all Member Governments. We feel that this analysis will certainly be the basis for future judgment and evaluations.

We shall return to Washington impressed with what we witnessed here and shall report accordingly to our colleagues in the Congress.

The Middle East: Peace or War at Stake

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, the maintenance of peace in the Middle East is a matter of gravest concern to all of us. Even a minor clash between Israel and the Arab countries could set off the general conflict which would directly involve the major powers and people from all parts of the world.

Our primary effort to avoid armed conflict and to build a more stable peace in the Middle East should be through the United Nations. President Johnson, quite properly, has made clear that the United States fully supports the efforts of this world organization, and its Secretary General, to reduce tensions and restore stability.

The United Nations must not be allowed to avoid responsibility at this critical time in the Middle East. The cause of peace at this crossroads of the world is at stake. So, too, may be the future of the U.N. for failure to act now could well be as fatal a blow to the United Nations as the failure to act in Ethiopia was to the League of Nations. Very simply, civilization can no longer abdicate to armed aggression the rule of law and still survive.

As the New York Times pointed out in an editorial earlier this week, "This is a critical moment for the U.N."

> It is likewise—

As the Times has properly noted—

> A critical one for the United States which, because of historic relations and the policy statements of every President since Mr. Truman, is committed to help Israel defend her sovereignty and independence.

Let me emphasize this point—the U.S. Government, speaking through Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson, and through the Congress of the United States, has repeatedly declared its determination to act against aggression by any party in the Middle East.

Let us hope that this action can be taken effectively through the United Nations. It is clearly the best and proper vehicle.

But let us be very clear that we have an historic obligation to defend the nation of Israel against aggression and destruction. We are firmly on record that freedom of passage through the Gulf of Aqaba must be secured.

We must not waiver in our determination or commitment to aid the gallant people of Israel in this their hour of need. We must stand firm and take whatever actions may be necessary to resist armed attack against Israel and to advance the fortunes of peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, I include the New York Times' editorial of May 28 with my remarks:

[From the New York Times, May 28, 1967]

Peace or War at Stake

U Thant's proposal that the Security Council "order" all parties in the Middle East crisis to observe an unconditional ceasefire—under the enforcement rather than the peacekeeping provisions of the United Nations Charter—offers the best route to a peaceful solution. But this effort to gain time for diplomacy can only succeed if it is made unequivocally clear to President Nasser that ceasefire does not permit him to use mines and artillery to restrict free passage in the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Secretary General was not explicit on this point, but it is definitely implied in his report. He noted that he had called the attention of the Government of Egypt to the "dangerous consequences" of restricting innocent passage of ships and had urged Cairo to avoid "precipitate action," which Israel already was publicly committed to treat as an act of war.

Mr. Thant centered his dramatic proposal on the situation in the Gulf of Aqaba, which he described as a "very serious potential threat to peace," rather than simply as an Egyptian-Israeli dispute. His fear, he warned, is that a clash there between the United Arab Republic and Israel "will inevitably set off a general conflict in the Near East."

President Nasser defiantly stated last week that "under no circumstances will we allow the Israeli flag to pass through the Aqaba Gulf." In the same speech, to his Air Force Command, he pointedly remarked that "we are now in 1967 and not 1956."

During these years, Egypt has strengthened her armed forces with Russian help and while she is still no match for Israel, the Egyptians have a Russian-supplied fighter and bomber force that could be damaging to Israel's cities and ports.

The greatest change of all since 1956, to which Moscow called attention and which President Nasser undoubtedly had in mind, is that the United States is deeply and overwhelmingly bogged down in a war in Vietnam.

However, certain factors have not changed in the last decade. If President Johnson follows through on his strong statement that free passage into the Gulf of Aqaba is "a vital interest" that will be defended against "illegal" moves, the Strait of Tiran will not be closed to Israeli and other peaceful shipping. Even more than in 1957, access to the Gulf of Aqaba and the port of Elath is a vital need to Israel. There is little doubt that Israel would fight if necessary to keep this passage free.

The historic background and the issues are extraordinarily complex, but the question of keeping the Strait of Tiran open is as simple as anything can be. It boils all the issues down to a question of peace or war in the Middle East.

This is a critical moment for the U.N. It is likewise a critical one for the United States which, because of historic relations and the policy statements of every President since Mr. Truman, is committed to help Israel defend her sovereignty and independence.

The Russians ask the United States, Britain and the Western powers to "restrain Israel." The West has a right to ask the Soviet Union to restrain Egypt. The best instrument would be the United Nations; but however it is done, the principle of freedom of passage in and out of the Gulf of Aqaba must be secured.

A Tribute to a Jewish American Leader: Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman

SPEECH
OF
HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 25, 1967

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Religious Zionists of America saw fit to honor one of their finest leaders, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, at a banquet in New York City. The occasion was both the 25th anniversary of the Religious Zionists' National Council for Torah Education, which Dr. Bergman heads, and also his own 25 years of leadership to religious Zionism, including four terms as national president.

Mr. Speaker, because of my own personal knowledge of this truly distinguished citizen and religious leader, I would like to describe briefly some of the many words of well-deserved praise that were delivered at this memorable affair on behalf of Dr. Bergman, as well as adding a few heartfelt words of my own.

I have had the great honor of knowing Dr. Bergman personally and in public service for more than 25 years. Having worked with him on many vital issues affecting both the United States and Israel, I have come to respect him as a man of almost staggering range of activities. Scholar, religious activist, Zionist, and rabbinic scholar—all of these are combined in the person of Dr. Bergman. This was recognized by President Lyndon Johnson in his letter to the affair which honored Dr. Bergman, in which he stated:

> I am grateful to you for this fine opportunity to express our admiration for Rabbi Bergman and our appreciation for his exceptional service to the public trust.
>
> The courage and the comfort of our religious leaders have always been most welcome in the house. And throughout our history they have been a source of our national strength.
>
> The accomplishments of Rabbi Bergman are in the highest tradition of this enlightened leadership. He sets an example that is worthy of the nation he has served so long and so well.
>
> I am proud to join you and all who are gathered in tribute to a great American.
>
> LYNDON JOHNSON.

But perhaps the best example of the man Dr. Bergman is, can be gleaned from the remarks he made in response to the tributes rendered him. At the banquet, Dr. Bergman rose to say:

> I am very grateful to all of you my dear good friends, who came here to honor me tonight, and I am deeply moved by the beautiful sentiments and most eloquent comments of the esteemed speakers, directed to me; and accept them not as an expression of personal esteem, but rather as a tribute to the organization, with which I have been associated these past 25 years, and the ideals which it represents.
>
> This is not the time to speak on the present crisis in Israel. Nevertheless, the gravity of the situation prompts me to make one brief but urgent observation and appeal.
>
> I strongly urge all the Zionist groups to launch a special campaign for the purchase of Israeli products by the American people. Such a campaign, if successful, will relieve the serious unemployment situation in the Holy Land and help provide jobs for Israeli workers. A meeting of all these groups should be held immediately in order that the details be worked out.
>
> For 25 years, we have labored diligently, not only for the material building of the Holy Land, but also for the conquest of the heart, of our greatest treasure, our youth in Israel, and in America.
>
> We were always mindful of the Biblical verse, "When thou shalt come unto the land, thou shalt plant . . . ." Our sages thereupon comment that this passage refers to the child, the youth. And it is to this element to which we have consecrated our planting, our program and efforts:
>
> "On behalf of my brothers and comrades, I shall speak of Peace."
>
> Surely, today, there is no theme which has greater popularity than peace. The war in Viet Nam, anarchy in Red China, turmoil in Africa, Arab attacks on Israel, the threat of a rising neo-Naziism in German, make us realize that everyday, we are facing the spectre of war and destruction.
>
> Therefore, all agree that there is nothing more important today than *the attainment of peace*. But, we live in a paradoxical age, when those nations which are often the first to condemn violence, are often themselves motivated by selfish belligerent impulses, while many of those who are forced to embark upon *militant* policies, are in reality determined to achieve peace, for *themselves* and *all mankind*. However, peace must depend essentially upon the most positive facets of society.
>
> We are all familiar with the famous prophecy of peace in Isaiah—"The wolf will live in peace with the sheep and a small child shall lead them." And the Lubliner Rabbi asked: "What is the novelty of this proph-

ecy? Did not such harmony exist in the days of Noah when the wolf and the lamb sought shelter together in the Ark?" "But, he said, "in the time of Noah—unity was achieved only in an hour of crisis and danger—when the flood was about to drown them all." In the Messianic period, however, when the prophecy of "the knowledge of G-d will cover the earth," will be realized, then permanent unity will be attained by truth, faith and brotherly love. Such a peace would truly be a lasting peace.

Unfortunately, the leaders of today's world have not been successful in attaining this peace. They offer us conferences, assemblies, mixed armistice commissions and resolutions. But the ultimate aim of all these things remains beyond their ability to give us—peace itself.

Why? What is lacking? The Spirit of G-d! And I wish to add one thing to the beautiful thought of the Lubliner Rabbi. At the end of the above mentioned verse, Isaiah concludes with: ". . . and a little child will lead them." Isaiah indicates forcefully that peace and harmony will be achieved only when the "little child" will be brought into the struggle for peace. War will continue to pulverize the home, hatred will still menace our progress unless and until we concentrate upon religious education for our youth. All our efforts in diplomacy and scientific progress will be abortive, unless we make sure that our aspirations, and ambitions, are channeled toward our youth. The world's dictators have understood this power of youth. Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union, Red China, all achieved great strength by concentrating their efforts on mobilizing the youth. Revolutions are inaugurated by students, hatred has invaded the temples of learning, and we Americans, too, tremble at the moral upheavels brought about by our youth.

Yes, true messianic peace is obtainable only when a "little child lead lead them" only when we have instilled in our children religious education, which will result in dedication to the noblest pursuits of human existence; only then may we truly hope for an enduring peace.

At the very beginning of Jewish history, the Patriarch Abraham, speaking of his son said: "I and the lad shall go 'Ad Koh' which means to the appointed place." The Hebrew word "Koh" also stands for 25. So tonight at our 25th anniversary, let us emulate our Father Abraham and walk with our youth, let us gird ourselves for the great battle before us—the conquest of heart and the victory of the spirit: the rehearing of a Jewish youth in America and Israel which will be dedicated to the principles of Torah, a youth steeped in the prophetic visions which alone can guarantee and assure a lasting peace. And may we, in our time, see our daily prayer and realize: "He who makes peace in his Heavens will bring peace to us, to Israel and to all humanity."

Warm words of praise for Dr. Bergman came from Rabbi Hershel Shacter, president of the Religious Zionists of America, who said:

On this auspicious occasion, it is altogether fitting and proper that we pay tribute to the distinguished President of the Vaad, our eminent and reversed leader and mentor, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, the honorary chairman of Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi.

In behalf of the Religious Zionists of America, I am delighted to extend our warmest greetings and profound gratitude to Rabbi Bergman for his dedicated and genuine devotion to the ideals of Religious Zionism, which have been a source of true inspiration to us all. His constant and generous dedication to every phase of our great movement, to its many Yeshivot, and varied educational, social and welfare programs, richly merit their recognition and esteem.

We are proud to join his legion of friends and admirers, who have been blessed by his sage counsel and wise guidance, in the fervent hope and prayer that Almighty G-d continue to bestow his abundant blessings of good health and happiness upon Rabbi Bergman and his exemplary family. May he continue his inspired leadership and rich achievements in behalf of the perpetuation of the sacred ideals of Torah and Zion which all cherish.

In addition many messages from leading religious and political leaders of the State of Israel were received, heaping praise upon Rabbi Bergman.

In a warm messáge from Zalman Shazar, President of the State of Israel, he said:

I implore you that you greet, salute and bless heartily my friend Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman to the occassion of the 25th Anniversary of the National Council for Torah Education.

In the words of the Ashkenazi chief rabbi, Issar Yehuda Unterman:

Heartfelt blessings to the National Council for Torah Education and its honored President, the man of vision and of constructive deeds, the scholarly Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman. . . .

May it be the will of Heaven that you merit raising a generation faithful to G-d and His Torah, filled with love for Israel and raising high the banner of justice and law that will profoundly influence the community around you.

The Sephardi chief rabbi of Israel, Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim, said:

The public activities—so varied and so successful—of Rabbi Bergman are well known and there is little doubt that they are most pronounced in the area of Torah education. . . .

To my good friend, Rabbi Bergman, I send blessings for his work. May the Al-Mighty Strengthen and Support him to increase his activities on behalf of Torah and communal activities.

Among the prominent political leaders of the State of Israel, Minister of Interior Chaim Moshe Shapiro stated:

My dual greetings from the bottom of my heart to the 25th anniversary affair of the National Council for Torah Education and its President, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, who is so deserving of recognition and appreciation for his widespread and successful efforts for Torah and Zion and toward educating his community toward Torah and piety. May you go from success to success and may the Al-Mighty send you His blessing from Zion.

Another cabinet minister, Dr. Josef Burg, Minister of Social Welfare, declared:

I am happy to send my sincere greetings to the leaders of the National Religious Zionists at whose head stands their President, Rabbi Bergman, well known internationally, working untiringly for the glory of Torah and its spread. He comes from ancestors who were among the leaders of the Hassidic movement and merited learning that incomparable Torah study—the study in the Land of Israel . . .

And Minister of Religions, Zerach Warhaftig, added his praise in stating:

Upon the anniversary of the National Council for Torah Education and in honor of our great personal friend, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, be blessed by the G-d of Zion, thusly:

"May it be that the Holy Spirit rest upon all your deeds and merit glorifying Torah and activities for our people and the Holy Land. . . ."

A message from the Deputy Minister of Interior, Rabbi Dr. Solomon Ben-Meier, said:

I am extremely happy to greet the guest of honor, my good friend and colleague, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, the president of the Vaad Hachinuch.

Rabbi Bergman has achieved distinction in many areas of Jewish communal endeavors. His major contribution, however, has been on the platform of Religious Zionism. He is a recognized dynamic leader of Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi and a source of inspiration to so many colleagues in the movement. He always serves our cause—the cause of Zion—with great dedication and selfless devotion.

May the Almighty extend His blessings upon Dr. Bergman and his dear family so that we and they may be blessed to share in the comforting of Zion and Jerusalem.

Finally, I would like to mention the beautiful message of Member of Parliament Yitzhak Rafael, who said:

The lofty aspiration of our sages: A heart that is good unto Heaven and good unto humanity is characteristic of and symbolizes the essence of my truly great friend, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman. But this aspiration is not merely a thing that man attains through his efforts at perfection. Over and above this, it is a spiritual gift from the Almighty Himself, that is implanted in the nature of a person.

It is this characteristic that guides our friend in his public endeavors and in his private life. The doors of his home are always open wide and his hand is never closed to the needy. His soul responds to all cries for his heart is good and receptive to the concept of Judaism and humanism—because of this his friends are legion and his admirers are many . . .

From every area of religious Jewish life, representing the leading institutions of Jewry, prominent spokesmen greeted and praised Rabbi Bergman.

Dr. Samuel Belkin, president of Yeshiva University, declared:

It is indeed a pleasure to extend greetings to the New York Council of the Religious Zionists of America as you observe the 25th anniversary of the Vaad Hachinuch Hatorani and honor its illustrious president, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, an esteemed alumnus of Yeshiva University.

Dr. Bergman, has occupied, with distinction, many important posts of leadership in your own movement and in the total Jewish community. I am pleased to join in congratulating and extending best wishes to him. May the Almighty grant him vigor of mind and body to continue his capable leadership and devoted service to Torat Yisrael, Am Yisrael and Eretz Yisrael, and may the Vaad Hachinuch, under his dynamic direction, go from strength to strength.

On behalf of his colleagues at the Jewish Agency, Rabbi Mordecai Kirshblum, who is also honorary president—together with Dr. Bergman—of the Religious Zionists of American, stated:

I am very happy to extend my heartiest good wishes on this festive occasion. The Vaad Hachinuch Hatordni has accomplished much during these 25 years. Inspired by the leadership of your president, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, this holy organization has organized the College of Torah Educators and has conducted a weekly radio program enhancing the work of our Movement.

I am especially proud to congratulate my good friend Rabbi Bernard Bergman. We have worked shoulder to shoulder these many years for the cause of Torah and Zion. May G-d bless Rabbi Bergman and his dear family with many years of health and happiness . . .

And from the assistant to the president of Yeshiva University, Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, spiritual leader of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue in New York City, came the following words of warmth to his personal friend:

> Very few of our contemporaries have achieved for Torah and for Israel in the measure that you have. You have thus achieved not only because you cherish Torah and the Land of our Fathers, but because you happen to be in addition a warm, generous person and a very loyal friend.
>
> Perhaps you yourself do not realize how someone else in your position could have cultivated genuine arrogance and how immune you are to that vice. If you agreed with me you would not be so humble; so I do not ask you to agree.
>
> That is why it is so appropriate that you should be honored and I deem it a privilege that I can greet you on this occasion and pray with you and all your friends that you and your charming wife will enjoy many happy, healthful years of togetherness with boundless nachas from your already distinguished offspring and continue to do so much for so many.

Justice Birdie Amsterdam, justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, addressed the assembled and voiced the following thoughts:

> As a former member of Rabbi Bergman's congregation, I first gained knowledge of his qualities as a spiritual leader. I have followed his career with keen interest and can say that he is truly one of American Jewry's leading spokesmen and communal leaders. He is totally dedicated to the advancement of Torah. He is a renown Talmudic scholar and his activities in the Rabbinate are manifold.
>
> Rabbi Bergman received his rabbinical ordination at Yeshiva University. His secular studies were at New York University, M.A.; and his Doctorate from the Graduate School of Yeshiva University. He was a member of the faculty at New York University. He is president of the Alumni of the Graduate School, Yeshiva University.
>
> He is an outstanding member of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and the Rabbinical Council of America. Rabbi Bergman is Chairman of the Smicha Evaluation Committee for the Rabbinical Council and was appointed by this rabbinic group to tour the Soviet as an important member of the special Commission to Jews behind the Iron Curtain.
>
> Rabbi Bergman has been a leader of the Religious Zionists of America for twenty-five years. In this capacity as President of Hapoel Hamizrachi he helped forge a merger with Mizrachi. The merger was very important to him because he is devoted to the ideal of unity. He was elected national President of the United Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi. Amongst his colleagues Rabbi Bergman is known as the "Ish Hamaseh," the man of action and deed.
>
> The future of American Jewry, he correctly believes is in the Yeshiva trained boy and girl. Because of the great emphasis that he places on education he accepted the presidency of the National Council for Torah Education. During the two years that he is at the helm of this organization an intensive program was conducted. This includes the opening of new Yeshivot throughout America and the establishment of the College for Torah Educators which qualifies Yeshiva graduates as teachers in the Torah schools. He has also conducted a weekly radio program which brings the message of the Yeshiva to American Jewry.
>
> Rabbi Dr. Bergman is a member of the Actions Committee of the Jewish Agency and has participated as a delegate at a number of World Zionist Congresses addressing the Plenary Sessions and serving on its important committees.
>
> His dedicated efforts have benefitted institutions of learning in America, Israel and throughout the world.
>
> In addition to working zealously for the group—as a religious activist, rabbinical leader, Zionist spokesman, scholar, author and teacher, he believes and practices concern for and help to the individual. He is a source of inspiration and a pillar of strength to his host of friends.

The two largest orthodox rabbinical organizations in America added their voices, too. Rabbi Meyer Cohen, head of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, declared:

> Rabbi Bernard Bergman has in the course of many years rendered outstanding services to the American Rabbinate and to various sacred Jewish causes generally and to the causes of Eretz Israel and Torah education in particular. We extend to him our cordial felicitations and best wishes for long life and much happiness and success.

At the same time, Rabbi Pesach Z. Levovitz, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, said:

> I am indeed pleased and proud to be afforded the privilege to bring you the greetings from more than 900 members of the Rabbinical Council of America in tribute to our distinguished and eminent colleague, Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, who is being feted by your organization for his indefatigable efforts in behalf of Torah and Eretz Yisroel.
>
> Through his brilliant stewardship as President of the Religious Zionists of America and the National Council for Torah Education, Rabbi Bergman chartered many areas of activity which immeasurable enhanced the causes of Torah and Zionism; forging a new image of responsible leadership in the Orthodox community. His inexhaustible relentless zeal and genuine dedication brought to Religious Zionism and Harbotzas Torah new dimensions which spelled overwhelming success.
>
> His enviable record of accomplishment truly earned for him the honors that you are conferring upon him. You have chosen well.

The president of the Greater New York Council of the Religious Zionists of America, Rabbi Abraham Kellman, spoke to the assembled and tied the recent growth of the National Council for Torah Education directly to its new president, Dr. Bergman:

> During the past year, with the election of Dr. Bernard Bergman as President, the Vaad has intensified its program and is attempting to assume an even more vigorous role in the field of education. The Council is delighted to pay this public and well deserved tribute to our guest of honor. Dr. Bergman has an outstanding record in the work of Religious Zionism. He has held every high office in the movement, and has capped his fine record of service with an extraordinary display of hard work, devotion and cooperation in making this Dinner an outstanding success.

Simultaneously, the general chairman of the affair, Israel Bonds Director, Shragai Cohen stated in his address:

> Our guest of honor and our dear friend, Dr. Bergman, is warmly deserving of our tribute for his 25 years of outstanding activity in our movement. He has brought to his work—and ours—the zealous idealism of Hassidism; its enthusiasm and warmth. As President of Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamirachi and later, as President of the united Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamirachi movement, he fulfilled his duties honorably, effectively and constantly.
>
> He has, in the face of heavy responsibilities, given of himself most fully to his post as President of the Vaad Hachinuch Hatorani. He has followed the edict of Moses, "And I make them know the Statutes of G–d and His Laws." Rabbi Bergman feels strongly that all the problems that confront the modern Jew can—and must—be solved through a proper understanding of the Torah. He finds pleasure and comfort in aiding the Day School Movement and everything that is concerned with the Jewish education both of our children and the training of teachers to assure the Jewish future of the young people. He can always be counted on as an understanding friend. For these virtues—and many more—we are proud to honor him tonight.

From distinguished political leaders in the United States, recognition and appreciation of Rabbi Bergman's achievements were obvious. In the words of New York's Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to Dr. Bergman:

> It is most fitting that you be the guest of honor at the dinner celebrating the 25th anniversary of the National Council for Torah Education.
>
> This is an appropriate recognition of the lifetime you have dedicated to the advancement of religious scholarship and faith.

While the senior Senator from New York, Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, spoke highly of Dr. Bergman "who has so selflessly devoted himself to keeping alive and vital for our youth the study of the law in the finest traditions of our faith," the mayor of New York City, John V. Lindsay told the assembled:

> You do well to honor Rabbi Bergman, an outstanding leader in the Zionist movement and ardent advocate of religious training and education.
>
> My warmest and best wishes to the distinguished Jewish leader Rabbi Bernard Bergman.

The bipartisan endorsement of Rabbi Bergman's achievements was completed with the words of New York State attorney general, Louis J. Lefkowitz:

> In honoring Rabbi Bergman on this occasion you pay a well deserved tribute to one who has earned the affection and esteem in his chosen career and at the same time has kept uppermost in his thoughts and actions the welfare of his Congregation and the implementation of Jewish education.

Mr. Speaker, these are some of the tributes and praises of distinguished national and world leaders. I should like at this time to insert an article about Dr. Bergman that appeared in the Jewish Press, largest Anglo-Jewish weekly publication in the United States, in the issue of March 17, 1967, of this year:

> It was a Sabbath morning in the summer of 1965 and the Great Synagogue in Moscow was filled to overflowing—an unusual occurence in the Soviet Union. All eyes were fixed on the speaker standing on the bima (platform). His words, in yiddish, were spoken softly:
>
> "We have not come here for political or diplomatic reasons. We have come to affirm that when a Jew in America hurts, the Jew of Russia feels the pain." The people looked at each other. They understood what the speaker really meant and his words brought hope to their heavy hearts. He had affirmed Jewry's unity in time of sorrow, he had told the Russian Jews that America felt their pain.
>
> "No, we have not come for political reasons. We have come simply because of the words of the Bible: Es achai ancohi mikavesh; it is my brothers whom I seek!" The words were electric. People, young and old, burst into tears and, later, as the speaker

carried a Torah past the aisles, many reached out to kiss his hand in silent thanks.

The speaker, that morning, was Rabbi Dr. Bernard Bergman, clearly one of American Jewry's leading spokesmen and communal leaders. He was in Russia that day as a member of the Rabbinical Commission to Russia sponsored by the Rabbinical Council of America. "One of the clearest impressions I brought home with me," Rabbi Bergman said, "was that Soviet Jewry was telling us in the free world: Cry out! Help us! Protest!"

His Soviet trip was only one of Rabbi Bergman's almost staggering range of activities on the American and international Jewish scene. Scholar, religious activist, Zionist and rabbinical leader—all these are combined in the person of Rabbi Bergman being honored March 19th by the Religious Zionists of America at the Hotel Americana in New York. The occasion is both the 25th anniversary of the Mizrachi National Council for Torah Education which Rabbi Bergman heads and also his own 25 years of leadership to religious Zionism, including four terms as national president.

Sitting with Rabbi Bergman in his immense library (he is, incidentally, the owner of one of the world's largest private collections of Judaica), he recalled the years with the Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi:

"Unity has always been my ambition. The more religious Jews are unified the more we can accomplish. I cannot say that everyone has agreed with me in this," he said with a smile, "but I have never swered from this goal."

When asked what his thoughts were concerning the most effective way to strengthen religion in Israel, Rabbi Bergman will always say:

"The time has come to stop talking and begin doing. The future, both in Israel and America, lies in education and yeshivas. This is why in the past I have taken a close interest in the Yeshivot Bnei Akiva in Israel and have taken on the task of president of the National Council for Torah Education."

What were his main accomplishments in the later since he took over?

"Aside from the establishment of new yeshivas, the proudest feat has been the establishment of the College for Torah Education which takes learned yeshiva graduates and qualifies them to be teachers in Torah institutions. This has been the greatest vacuum in the Torah community in America. We have filled it."

Rabbi Bergman was born in Yasina, Czechoslovakia. Ordained at Yeshiva University (he later continued his studies at the famous Hebron Yeshiva) he is active in the two leading Orthodox rabbinical bodies in the United States, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and the Rabbinical Council of America.

It is Zionist and world Jewry's problems that are his first interest, however, and he has just returned from a meeting of the Actions Committee of the Jewish Agency, of which he is a member.

"As for other 'achievements' you want to know about—forget those and look at one of my proudest possessions."

At this point, Rabbi Bergman went to a shelf and came back with an ancient-looking book. "See this," he said excitedly, "it is an original manuscript, a prayer book of the Smak (a great scholar of the Middle Ages) and along side the text are commentaries by leading commentators of the middle ages."

The scholar in Rabbi Bergman was out now and, despite his failure to publicize it, his home has long been a meeting place for scholars, the needy, and guests of all kinds. He, himself, put it this way: "In doing public service one must never lose sight of the individual. As a group or leader gets too big the individual often finds no place to turn to."

Rabbi Bergman is, himself, the publisher of the Raabad and contributed commentaries to it. He also is the author of a commentary on "Piskei Chala". One of his most famous works—a book of sermons entitled "Hadrash V'haraayon."—reflects his fame as an orator.

Diana Ross, Mary Wilson, Florence Ballard—"The Supremes"—Open at the Shoreham Hotel on Thursday Night

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 29, 1967

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor at this time to announce to my colleagues a very important event that will be taking place in Washington this coming Thursday night. Diana Ross, Mary Wilson, and Florence Ballard—collectively and most famously known as the Supremes—begin a 10-day engagement here in Washington at the Shoreham Hotel this Thursday night.

The talent and personalities of the Supremes have set them apart from all the other well-known popular singing groups and made them into an internationally famous group. Their talent is so great and varied that they are considered to be top performers not only in the rock and roll and rhythm and blues fields, but also on the nightclub and concert circuits, on nationwide TV, and as recording stars with many gold records to their credit. The Supremes are unique in the popular music field in their ability to appeal to music lovers of all ages, tastes and backgrounds.

There is certainly no doubt that these three beautiful and talented young women are the most famous residents of Michigan's First Congressional District. And I would stress that the very high regard we in Michigan have for the Supremes is completely bipartisan. Michigan's Governor George Romney, a well-known Republican, has aptly described the Supremes as "the most exportable Michigan product."

I am particularly proud to have the Supremes as my constituents because Flo, Mary, and Diana have consistently been concerned and diligent in seeing that their new-found fame and fortune has benefited not only themselves and their families but the entire community. They have often given freely of their time and talent to support many important public efforts.

Two recent articles regarding the Supremes tell much about their careers and their unique position in the popular music field in America. I insert these articles in the Congressional Record immediately following my remarks:

[From the Washington Post, May 28, 1967]

SUPREMES ROLLING IN TO ROCK THE TERRACE

(By Carl Bernstein)

New York.—There is something wildly incongruous about the Supremes playing Manhattan's Copacabana.

Dressed in purple chiffon minishifts, belting out rhythm and blues numbers and doing the bugaloo while they sing, these three Detroit girls who hob-nob with the Beatles when they visit London, are in strange surroundings at the Copa.

The club is a musical mausoleum of another era, full of plastic pineapple trees and Fiberglas citrus gardens that could be either a giant Carmen Miranda hairpiece or Hawaiian Night at Grossingers. No place for a rock 'n' roll show, the Copacabana.

And there is the audience. Sure, there are plenty of leggy types who will probably stand in line at Arthur after the show, a few kids out for a big night after the prom, some East Villagers who haven't been uptown since the last Be-in.

But what about all the visiting firemen whose wives keep counting travelers' checks, the middle-aged couples from Long Island, the fathers who bring their 13-year-old daughters to see the Supremes, then come back with their wives the next night?

In New York, it is not the kids who have booked the Copa solid for 14 straight days, two shows week-nights, three on weekends.

When the Supremes leave the 45 rpm spindle, they also leave the teenage music business and become a sophisticated nightclub act.

There have been a few rock singers—Petula Clark comes to mind—who can bridge the gap between musical generations, but the Supremes probably represent the only group at the very top of the rhythm and blues business who establish complete rapport with adult audiences.

Part of this is due to the efforts of the girls—Diana Ross, Mary Wilson and Florence Ballard. But part of the credit goes to the Motown Record Co., for whom the Supremes record.

The girls, who grew up in the Motor City's slum ghetto and have been singing together since they were about 14, first came to Motown in the early '60s.

Even then, Motown had established itself as a unique organization in the pop record business, a Negro-owned corporation that was producing consistent hits. But it remained for the Supremes to put the label in its present position of outselling the rock and roll-rhythm and blues releases of any other label.

Berry Gordy Jr., Motown's president, first put Diane, Mary and Flo to work dubbing the background for the company's then better known properties like Marvin Gaye, the Four Tops and Smokey Robinson and the Miracles.

Then, in the summer of 1964, Gordy had the girls record "Where Did Our Love Go?" which became the first of a continuous streak of hits, nine of them gold records.

As the Supremes were perfecting their sound around almost Baroque counterpoint, close harmony, a big beat and Diana's throaty, Eartha Kitt-tones, the girls were also attending "the finishing school."

The finishing school, as it is called around Motown's Detroit headquarters, is the label's Artist Development Department, an institution where slum kids learn to play clubs like the Copacabana and the Shoreham, where the Supremes open Thursday.

Under Gordy's guidance, the Supremes learned how to overcome the restrictions of electronic gimmickry that plays so big a role in the record business and allows obscure, acne-generation stars to toss off hit records sight-unseen.

From the Supremes' considerable amount of raw talent there emerged a smooth, very capable, mature group of performers who—if things ever do hit bottom—could ride the Andrews Sisters circuit when they reach age 30, and do it with ability.

Becoming nightclub performers, however, was not without problems for the Supremes; off stage the girls are simple pleasant, friendly, average young ladies who are not easily given to singing Lerner and Loewe tunes, telling jokes and making 32d degree Masons aesthetically comfortable.

Happily for the Supremes, any reluctance to pay attention at the finishing school was offset by what one Motown official regards as the girls' "overwhelming desire to be on top."

This competitiveness, which colleagues say extends to the Supremes' dealings with other Motown artists as well as singers on other labels, got them through Gordy's Academy summa cum laude.

With the help of a retinue of veteran performers that Motown employs as teachers, Diana, Mary and Flo became schooled in the complex Motown choreography so evident in their club appearances.

And they paid strict attention in charm class, learning how to be little ladies, how to act when the public relations man takes you to lunch to meet the press, how to sit in Johnny Carson's low-slung chairs, how to be chic in the gowns selected by Motown's Special Projects Department.

Then, too, the Supremes learned to enlarge their repertory with standards, to tell a few jokes and began to gain stage presence.

Some of Motown's critics contend that there is artistic danger in the company's approach to training its performers; that they come out of the finishing school as though stamped on one of the Detroit auto assembly lines where Berry Gordy worked when he first ventured into the record business.

Although there are some evidences of this problem in both the "Motown Sound"—the generic term for the label's particular brand of Negro rhythm and blues—and in the live appearances of some of the company's performers, the Supremes have emerged as a distinctive group.

The first factor working in their favor is the personalities of the girls themselves. They are by nature rambunctious, happy, young and—despite three years of earning some of the highest salaries in show business—rather fetchingly naive. All of this comes through on stage.

Just as important, the Supremes are not nearly so bound by the Motown Sound as some of the label's other stars. "The reason," says one Motown aide, "is that the Supremes are more musical than most of the other groups."

Hence, they can work with the big, Basie-sized Motown band that travels with them as well as they do with the electronic mixmasters back in Detroit; their arrangements are freer and more inventive than those of most rock artists who try to raise the level of their work to serious music.

Finally, there is the "Supremes sound" itself, something related to but distinctly different from the parent Motown sound and probably the real reason for the group's ability to bridge the generation gap.

Even when the Supremes sing standards—as they will in perhaps a third or fourth of their numbers during the Shoreham engagement—this sound, to some extent, overshadows the songs themselves.

Roughly, it is a glossy yet soulful combination of hard rock, occasional funky blues, sensitive inflection, heavy bass and a big band style mixed with gospel vocal harmonies.

Such a conglomeration is, of course, difficult to master. But it includes enough forms from different types of music to generate wide appeal if handled freely and expertly.

That's why the Pepsi Generation and the Moxie Generation were able to coexist under the potted pineapples of the Copa.

[From Jet magazine, June 1, 1967]

SUPREMES IN A NEW "BAG"—FABULOUS DETROIT SINGING GROUP

(By Bobbie Barbee)

Already stars of records, concerts and television guest spots, The Supremes, at last, have been permitted to peek into a couple of brand new "bags." Although their faces didn't quite make it they are heard on the sound track singing the title tune of the new Columbia movie *The Happening*, which stars Anthony Quinn, and they've developed a "class" night club act that is regarded as "outta sight."

A continuous sell-out during their two-week stay at Copacabana—their third engagement at the New York nitery—The Supremes rocketed off to a rollicking start on opening night and reaped standing ovations from the clapping crowd that included TV's Ed Sullivan, singer Dionne Warwick, entertainer Bobby Short, grid star Tim Brown, etc.

"The Supremes have not simply changed over the years," beams publicist Paul Alderman, "but they have improved and diversified their show by adding new songs, quips, show tunes etc. to reach, satisfy and appeal to more people. Since you don't find too many young people attending night club shows—first because it's generally too expensive and secondly because they are barred by age—your audience is made up of adults. So The Supremes had to fill-in their repertoire to appeal to this group."

From evidence left in the wake of their Copa blast, the trio of comely Detroiters (Diana Ross, Mary Wilson, Florence Ballard) are quite appealing. In their night club shows The Supremes add a sprinkling of spontaneous gaiety in maintaining an ongoing rapport with the audience between medleys of their Gold Record tunes which include such love hits as *You Can't Hurry Love, Stop In The Name of Love, Baby Love, Love Is Here And Now You're Gone*, etc. interspersed with songs that have not been recorded as *Thoroughly Modern Millie, More, Second-Hand Rose, The Lady Is A Tramp, Michelle*, etc., to leave the fans in a state of delighted frenzy following their spell-binding performance.

But, even with the perfection of their club act, the dazzling Detroiters still remember the teen-agers and young adults, "fans from which cometh their original wealth," and, with hardly time off for rest and relaxation, maintain a grueling concert tour that takes them to such places as Dayton, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N.J.; Southern Illinois University and Yale along with a three-day stay (Aug. 21–23) at Expo 67 in Montreal, Canada.

The well-liked trio also have five shows to do on television for Ed Sullivan each year plus other TV shots on The Andy Williams Show, The Dean Martin Show, Hollywood Palace and Stage 67. While resting they'll record an album of Rodgers and Hart songs.

Like one enthusiastic fan sighingly gushed: "They may not be in a brand new bag, but that bag they're in is something else!"

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

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Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

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RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

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CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Wednesday, May 31, 1967

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

19

Senate cleared investment tax credit bill for White House and passed food stamp bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S 7510–S 7541

Bills Introduced: Two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 1882–1883. Page S 7511

Bills Referred: Two House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. Page S 7510

President's Message—Railroad Retirement: President transmitted, with his comments, the annual report of the Railroad Retirement Board for the fiscal year 1966—referred to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Page S 7509

President's Message—International Exhibitions: President transmitted, with his comments, the fourth annual report on Special International Exhibitions under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961—referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Page S 7509

Food Stamps: Senate passed with committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute) S. 953, authorizing funds for implementation of the food stamp program. Motion to reconsider this action was tabled. Pages S 7541–S 7544

Investment Tax Credit: H.R. 6950, to restore investment credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property, was cleared for President's signature when Senate adopted conference report thereon. Pages S 7545–S 7546, S 7548

Proposed Censure of a Senator: Majority leader stated his hope that there will be no committee meetings of any kind starting June 13 when consideration is begun of S. Res. 112, recommending censure of Senator Dodd, until conclusion of the matter, and that he hopes Senate will continue on S. Res. 112 until it is disposed of, coming in early and staying late. Page S 7549

Veterans: Chair laid before Senate message from House with its amendments to S. 16, to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans who have served in the military during the Vietnam era. Pages S 7549–S 7551

Nominations: The following nominations were received: Bruce E. Clubb, of Virginia, to be a member of the Tariff Commission; two Army in the rank of general; and one Navy in the rank of admiral. Pages S 7551–S 7552

Program for Thursday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 2:23 p.m. until noon Thursday, June 1, when its unfinished business will be consideration of House amendments to S. 16, Vietnam veterans assistance. Page S 7551

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 29 public bills, H.R. 10418–10446; 17 private bills, H.R. 10447–10463; and seven resolutions, H.J. Res. 596–597, H. Con. Res. 364–367, and H. Res. 495, were introduced. Pages H 6448–H 6450

Bills Reported: One report was filed as follows:

H.R. 8, regarding obstruction of Armed Forces (H. Rept. 326). Page H 6448

Presidential Message—Railroad Retirement Board: Received and read a message from the President transmitting the annual report of the Railroad Retirement Board for fiscal year 1966—referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered printed as a House document with illustrations (H. Doc. No. 27). Pages H 6400–H 6401

Presidential Message—International Exhibitions: Received and read a message from the President trans-